

Effigies Henrici Coley Philomate Nati.



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Clavis Astrologie; OR. A Key to the whole Art ASTROLOGIE:

in Two Parts : Containing

A Brief, methodical, plain Introduction thereunto enabling the meanest capacity fully to understand the Fundamental Grounds thereof and to give a Rational Judgmentupon any Aftrological Pigure, Nativity or Question whatever; also how to make a proper Ele-Ason upon any occasion: unto which is annexed a Small Book of Scheams ready let.

11. The Gonethliacal part of Astrology, briefly com prehending the whole Doerine of Directions, Revo lutions and Profections; wherein is Thewn by an eafie and familiar method, how to Restific and Calculate Nativities feveral ways, and according to any Authornas Regiomentanus, Argol or Kepler: also how to fer a Schoom the most exact way; with all requisits belonging unto the Art of Directions performed one ly by asmall artificial Canon of Sines and Tangents. Allo many brief uleful Tables convenient for fuch Work; with other Varieties not here to fore published.

By Henry Coley Philomat.

Cansi thou bind the sweet influence of the Pleiades, or loofe the bands of Orion! Job 38 31.

LONDON Printed for Jof Coniersatthe Raven in Ducklane 1669.

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To the READER. Small

dirteous Reader, Let it not feem ftrange to you . that after fo much that hath been already writenty feveral learned Authors, I should attemps to ring forth my fmall taper among fo many wight lineing lights; for it was not any itching defire I had to ap ar in print, or thereby intending to get my felf a ame in the mo: ld; I abbor fuch vain oftentation: but aring for fome years (among other things Mathemaical) for my own private Recreation made fome prores in the study of Astrilsey, respecially the Genebliscal part thereof) and collected many things of ood use therein, I was earnestly solicited to p bish iem, (which indeed I never thought worthy of pubck view, unless from some abler hand;) yet considerg is might be ufeful for Learners, and Juch as cann. t unif ib msclves with larger volumns, and for Ar-Its also by reason of its portability, and so much vaety of matter, with many things wholly novel there-. I adventured to let thefe my Recreations past the A, which if I find kindly accepted, it will animate to make a further addition to this small Book, bich for its plainiefs as to the first Rudiments of the re, I call a Key to Aftrology &c. which is defined to an Art that teacheth by the motions, configurations ed influences of the Signs, Stars and celeftial Plats to prognoficate of natural effects and mutations come in the elements, and thefe inferior elementary dies. Aftrology (which is no more but a part of naal Philosophy) is an Art of great antiquity, and

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bath been had in much esteem by many eminent perfons in all ages, so that some Princes have not admitted any persons to be of their counsel, but those that were excellent and singular Astrologians. It is an Art of general use to all sorts of persons for it directs them bow they may most sortunately manage their assairs in the world, as by Elections to chuse a fit time to begin any considerable enterprize, &c. By Directions and Revolutions, &c. to know the most propitious or dangerous times that are approaching to any Native and in sino. Astrology gives them a full satisfactory resolution to all their borary doubts, &c.

It is of great use also in Physick, for by Astrology the Physician is informed of the nature and quality of the disease, what humour offends, and whether the disease may terminate in Life or Death, &c. It is also serviceable to the painful Husbandman, who is the reby informed when it is a good time to Manure and till his Ground, &c. As also of the various alteations of the Air and mutation of weather, &c.

Lastly, By Astrology the general accidents of the World may be predicted, the changes of Empires and Governments, the subversion of Kingdoms and Countries, in short, a whole volume might be written of the utility of this Sublime Misterious Art; the depth whereof this age doubtless will not be able to fathom, although I must consess there are some samous men now living, that have waded far therein, ---- Tet astrology bath been (and now is) very strangely censured, and condemned by some which understand not the very Rudiments thereof, but use such arguments against

against it as other have done before them, all which have been already sufficiently answered by several learned men, and in particular that eminent Knight Sir Christopher Heydon, who defends astrology against the greatest antagonists and warrants the law-juiness thereof, both by Scripture and Reason, &c.

One grand reason (I suppose) that hath occasioned many ingenious persons to have but low and mean thoughts of Astrology, is this, Viz. There are (and bath been) many ignorant and illiterate professors (of both Sex) in, and about this (once famous and flourishing City of London, (whose names I shall not mention that too confidently adventure to fet up with a very smal stock of knowledg in Astrology, for the sake of Gain, and profess themselves Artists, but are not able to perform any thing therein according to Art, only fluff Clyents mith many Impertinencies, under pretence of the language of the Starrs, thereby abufing their Querents, and consequently bring a scandal upon this fo excellent and useful a piece of Learning, and the more able professors thereof; which bath deterred many per fons from the fludy of Aftrology, that otherwife (perhaps) might have proved good proficients therein: but a man can rarely attain to be an excellent Astrologer, unless he bath a natural propenfity thereunto, or a Geniture very promifing therein. Gc. For as one well notes, An Aftrologer (as well as a Poet) is born not made. I fpeak not this out of any prejudice I have to their perfins, nor in the least to advantage my own interest, for I am no publick professor, but a lover of Art and those that (with-

out abuse) do use it. Now least I should exceed the bounds of an Epiftle, in the next place . ake this brief account of the Book it felf, wherein is prefented fingt, an easie Introduction to the whole Art of aftrology, herring the nature and fignification of the 12 Signes and the 7 Planets bowto fet a Figure, and to vary the fignification of all the Houses thereof according to the question propunded, bow to know what marks or moles are upon the bidies of the querent or qui ficed as alfo when a queftien is Radical and fir to be judged, when to receive a queftion and how to anjwer all que-Stions appertaining to Astrology, &c. Plainly . xemplified by familiar Examples from a Figure: Linewife there is given the Physical reasons why the boules are divided into 12, and no more nor lessas also why they should have such various fignifications; you are also moreover instructed what the Antificions of the Planets are and what the @ is, and how to take them both ; what a Planetary bour is , and bow to finde the ruing Planet for any hour of the day or night, with brief rules bow to make a proper Election upon any occasion, and Scheams ready fet of great ufe in questions, by which having the Planets places mental. ly or otherwayes) you may judge a question without the trouble of drawing a Scheam. In the fecond part you have in a very plain method the whole Genethitacat part of aftrology frexing (with much variety) bow to perform the work of a Nativity compleatly according to all Authors as firf what a Nativity is and bom to correct it, or bring the eftimate (or fup of d) time to the true time ; bow to reduce an Ephemeride, from

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from one Meridian to another, as also the Planets places to any hour or minute of the day or night, by help of the Logiftscal Log arithmes, whoje ufe and confirm-Bien is express with much brevity and facility; In the next place you have compendious rules laid down how to Ende all requifits relating to the art of Di ection of a Nativity by Trigonometry, all made plainty many eafie Examples, as how to finde the Declin. R. Afcen. Oul. Afcer or Defcen of a Significator or Promittor, with exact wayes of letting a scheam of Heaven, and the fiveral divisions of the Heavens, according to divers Authors : You are alf prefented with a new way of finding the elevation of the Pole above any Circle of position as alfo to finde Obl aften. or Defcen. of any Starr or Planet under an unknown Pole, and afterward the Poles true Elevation C.c. Laffly You are infructed (according to a new method : how so fet and direct both Revolutional and Professional Eigeres, with all things pertinent theieunto; as also beiv to give a Rational judgement upon any Native y what foever, moreover you have fou exhat altogether Novel p. spofed concerning the Latitude of the Planets in th ir Afpects, with many varieties in the Art of Dired one, not hithereoexposed to publique view, with diverse necessary brief Tables, all conducing to the compleating of such a worke; so that by this small portable Book and the help of an artificial Canon of Smis and Tangents (which may be bound up with it) I n are compleatly furnished with all things appertaining to the exact bandling of a Nativity or Gizeto be switch an cirtift may have alwayer reedy.

about him, let him travel which way he will : The come posure of which (although but in a mean and homely garb) coft me not a little pains and time, wherein I have labored to render every thing plain and perfitcuous to the meanest apprehension, (not confining my felf to too much brevity, fo much complained of) omitting nothing that I thought might be useful (in this Subject) to the industrious fludent, whether Learner or other, which has occasioned the Book to fwell much bigger than was first intended. All which I freely offer to your favorable acceptance, wishing you as much benefit and delight in the ufe and perufal, as I had in the penning hereof. To conclude, ny request is that the Reader would take pains to correct the errataes, before he read the Book, which notwithfianding care has not been wanting) are more than I could wish they were; and in fo doing be will much oblige him, who is a friend to all that are Mathematically inclined, and a true Lover of Ats in general. From ny hale in

Rose and Crown Court in Grave-Incolane, Aug. 3. die 7: 1668.

Hen. Coley.

Reader, this Infant work, my first born Child Implores thee in thy censures to be mild;
Read me, and learn, but don't all faults object;
Since they can onely judg, that can correct;
To whom my Birk appeals, and if I find
Ares Favourizes to foster it inclin'd,
With their propitious smiles, it shall suffice.
To counter poile the frewns of Eaemies. Vale.

CLAVIS

ASTROLOGIÆ,

KEY

To the whole ART

Astrology.

E that hath a desire to acquaint himself with the most sublime study of Astrology, and would gladly be a good-Prosicient therein, must not think it laborious to make himself very persect in the fundamentals thereof; as sirst, to be very expert in the knowledge of the Characters of the Twelve Signs, the seven Planets, and also the Aspests; and then he must readily know what degrees of distance in the Zodiack makes any of the said Aspects, that so he may be able to understand when he views a Figure, how the Planets in the Signs behold each other, either by a Sextile, Trine, Square, or opposite Aspect. Again he must endeavor to understand the meaning of the terms of Art, and so proceed gradually from one step to another, according as he is directed in this following Tract, the Rules and Directions being so plainly laid down, that any man (that is but Ordinarily capacitated may easily proceed to the several branches thereof, and by a little Study and Practice attain to a Competent Knowledge therein.

CHAP

The First CHAPTER.

SECTION. I.

Of the Twelve Signes, and their manifold Divisions.

THE Zodiack is a great Circle of the Sphere, and is divided (as all other great Circles are supposed to be) into 360 degrees, every degree is subdivided into 60 other divisions called minutes, and every minute into 60 seconds, and so to thirds or farther at pleasure: Every Sign contains 30 of those degrees, and so the 12 Signs fill the whole Zodiack; for 12 times 30 is 360 &c. they are thus Charactered.

Aries, Taurm, Gemmini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,

m 1 V
Libra, Scorpio, Sagistarim, Capricorn, Aquarim, Pelces.

The first 6 of these Signs are said to be Northern, because they decline from the Equinoxial rowards the North pole, the latter 6 are said to be Southern, because they decline from the Equinoxial rowards the South pole; and farther observe that this Gircle of the Zodiack cuts the Aquator (or Equinoxial) in the very midst in two points, which are the very beginning of Aries and Libra, usually called the Equinoxial points.

These 12 Signs of the Zodiack are divided into 4 Triplicities according to the 4 Elements, Fiery, Airy, Estaby, and

Watery.

Fiery Signes The Start Search are Watry

Fiery Signs are faid to be in nature hot and dry, Airy figns bot and moift, Earthy cold and dry , and Watry cold and moift.

Thef are also divided into fixed, Moveable, and Common; as

1 v 55 - vo Moveable? Som m Fixed II m 2 % Common

Again,

VIA-2 m, Signs Fiery and Airy } are SMafc. 8 5 mm m vo H, Signs Earthy & Watry Termed Femi. Son mem I, 3 ate Signs Right Alcention.

II & and the beginning of I are double bodied figns,

5 m X fruitful 3 Signs. II of my barren 3

The Signs are divided into four parts, answerable to the four Quarrers of the Year. as,

Vernal V & II to the Spring Quarter, which is bot and moift, Sanguine.

Etival & of me to the Summer Quarter, bot and dry, Chollerick.

Aucumne - m & the Harveft Quarter, cold and dry, viz Melanchelly.

Winter vo m & the Winter Quarter , cold and moift, Phlegmatick.

> The figns are also rermed Mute and JAs & m X. Humane S' II me - m.

There are also the several degrees of the Signs which are termed Mafculine and Feminine, and Dark, Light, Smoaky, Void, &c.

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r	Degrees Masculine, and Feminine.		
	Masculine Feminioe	8,15 30 9 22	
8	Masculine Feminine	11.21.30 5. 17.24	
п	Masculine Feminine	16.16	
9	Masculine Feminine	2.10.23.50 8.12.27	
ગ	Masculine Feminine	5.15.30.	
ny	Masculine Feminine	11 30 8 20	
2	Masculine Feminine	5.20 30	
m	Malculine Feminine	4.17.30	
1	Masculine Feminine	2.12.30	
779	Masculine Feminine	11.30	
222	Masculine Feminine	5.21.27	
	Masculine	10.23 30	

gns and

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afc.

ns,

dry,
dry,

Scc

| * Feminine

The first Eight degrees of γ are Masculine, and the Ninth degree is Feminine, from 9 to 15 is Masculine, from 15 to 22 is Feminine, and so of the res, &c.

The

The use of this Table is briefly thus, If a Question be proposed concerning a Theif, or a Woman with Child, what is the Sex: Male or Female. I say when the testimonies fall equally, so that neither Angle, Sign or Planes discover it then Examine the degree, the D is in, and the significator of the Thief, or the degree of the Gusp of the House the Question relates unto, and Judge from thence, if Masculine a Male, if Feminine, Female: &c.

The degrees Light. Dark, Smoaky, &c. onely denote the beauty, or deformity of the Native or Querent, and are feldom used, and therefore I forbear to infere them as wholly

uscles, and proceed to that which is more confiderable,

SECTION. II.

Of the Aspects of the Planets as they move through the Twelve Signs.

The Old Aspetts, being five in Number Conjunction &, Sextile *, Quartile], Trine A, and Opposition &.

The New Afpetts, being eight in Number.

Semisexile—SS. Tridecile—.-Td. Quineux.--Vc. Decile—dec. Sesquiquadrat-SSq. Semiquadrat. S. Biquineile—Bq.

The leven Planets by their motion through the Signs, make leveral Afpells or Angles, the one to the other, from the Signs they move in, and they are called Radiations, these Afpells are chiefly five that is a Conjunction, (though improperly termed an Afpell) a Sextile, a Quartile, a Trine, and Opposition; (there are other Afpells which are between these, as the Semsextile, the Quintile, &c., which are termed new Afpells, added by John Kepler, but fince they are of but small force I shall bere any large discription of them.

fox 62 air

A Conjunction is when 2 Planets pollels one Sign and degree of the Zodiack, and is thus Charactered, d.

A Sextile Alpect is when a Planets are 60 degrees afunder. and so pollels a fixth part of the Zodiack, and Charadered.

thus, *.

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A Quartile Aipe dis when a Planets are go degrees diftant, and so concain a fourth part of the Zodiack, and is thus Charactered, I.

A Trine Afpect i, when 2 Planets are diftant, 120 degrees or a third part of the Zodiack and is Charactered thus, A.

The * Alped is a whole Signs diftant, and is termed an Afpect of Imperfect love, and by some termed Hexagon,

The Afpect is 3 Signs diftant and is an Afpect of Imperfect harred, and by some termed Terragon.

The Alpects continues 4 Signs and is an Alpect of per-

felt love, termed Trigonall.

The Opposition or Diametrall, is an Aspect of perfect horred and is when a Planets are in the opposite parts of the Gircle, or 180 degrees diftant : Note also that thefe Aspects are twofold, Sinifter and Dexter, the Sinifter falls according to fuccession of the Signs, and the Dexter contrary; which

Dexier Alpects are most Powerful and Emcacious,	1	-
d Conjunction is good with good, bad with bad.	00	6g
S' Semifextile or Dode lile, u indifferent good, !	30 2	1
* Sexule or Hexagon, is very good.	60 0	2
Square, Quadrate or Quartile,is very bad.	90 3	3
A Trine, is most excellent good and friends.	120 00	4
	500	5
& Oppofition, or Diameter, worft of all	80	61



Here follows a Table of the aforefaid Aspects.

1	*		Δ	8	By this Table you may fee that a Planet in Y cafts a * finifee
2	n			5	to II, and dexter to me a dex-
	× 9			m	a A to 7 and A and an & to
	12			1	mus to a wante of in mis 47.
69	で	12	X m	200	fpeds are noted at the botome of the Table, so a Planes in acast his * dexter to and * sinister
v	프스	m W	12.1	***	to 2 bis to vy and S, and
ng	169 m	11	30	×	the like by m . 1, vp, &c. one the right hand Column of the Table
18.	10		1*		

SECTION. III.

of the Description and Significations, of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack.

THE Reason why these Constellations of the 12 Signs are thus called by the names of several Creatures apartly for distinction, and partly for that when the O possesses show several Signs, he causes a various Alteration of the seasons of the year, and makes the temperature of the Air inclinable, to the Nature and Constitutions of those several Creatures whence they receive their Denominations, of these Names are many Poetical Stories. But chiefly because those Stars in the several

fereral Signs, do represent and appear to our Eye in form and Figure of such Creatures.

But this by the way, I proceed to their feveral descriptions

and fignifications, and firft of Aries.

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Aries, Is an Equinoxial, Cardinal, Eastly and Diurnal Sign, of the fiery Triplicity, hat and dry, by Nature, Cholerick, Masculine, Intemperate and violent, the Day House of Mars, and contains as Stars. This signe describes a Person of a middle statute, lean and spare, but bigg bones, black eye. brows, thick shoulders, well see, of a kind of a brownsh or swarthy complexion, long visage, the hair Curllings tending to a kind of a lightness, sometimes white or yellowish, inclinable to a sandy colour, hazle eyes, little ears and feet, the first half of the Sign gives a grosser body then the latter half.

Places. It fignifies are, obscure desolate places not much frequented; the tops or coverings of houses, and all places where small Cattle uses to feed. Or such parts where Theeves

fly for Refuge, as Brick Kills, &c.

Difesses, Which this fign afflicts our bodies with, are bears in the face, wheals and pimples, small forx, hair lipps, and all diseases of the head and face, as head-ach, baldness, toeth-ach, ring-worms, Megtims, falling sickness, Apoplexies, &c.

y gives a colour White and Red.

Of Taurus.

This is the second Sign in Order, in the Zodiack, and Southerly, and is an Earthy, cold and dry, fived Novurnal fign.
Feminine, Melancholly and Domestical, and of the Earthy triplicity, and the Night-house of Q, and consists of 23.
Stars. It personates one of a short and thick stature, a strong body, a broad face, and forehead, wide nose, great mouth, a fat short neck, short arms, thick hand, thick black bair, cripting or curling, big buttocks, and short leggs, slow to anger, but if once angred, not easily or suddainly reconciled again.

Flaces.

Places Is fignifies are Cellers and out-houses, as Stable and Cow-houses, and lower Rooms, Passures, and plain grounds, Corn fields, and all such places remote from bouses, and such kind of places where the furniture appertaining to Castle and

Horjes, are kept and laid up.

Diseases. From the Influence of this Confiellation are all Infirmities of the neck and throat, as Wenns, the Kings-Evil, fore Throats, Quinzies, Ulcers, and Imposthums therein, and all forts of defluctions of Rhume falling into the Throat or Neck, and what ever diseases appearain unto that part of the body.

Sigves a colour White and Cittron.

Of the Sign II Gemini.

This is the third fign in Order, and is by Nature bot and moift, Aerial, fanguine, diurnal, double bedied, Masculine of the Airy triplicity, and the Day-house of P and confists of 18 starrs, and is an Easterly fign. It gives a person of an upright, streight and tall body, well set and composed; a good colour though not very clear, beight eyes and good sight, long armes, fleshy hands and feet, large breast, sad brown hair, and acute wit, and such a one that hath an Ingenious sancy a fluent tongue, and apt discourse, yet of no great fidelity, but generally a strong active body.

Places, It signifies are all Rooms that are bung or wanfeotted, Dining Rooms, Halls, Play-houses, Mountains and Hilly places, Barns store-bouses, Chests, and Frunchs. Ge.

Difeafes, it fign fils are all that are incident to the arms and th ulders. If gives a colour white and red.

Of the Sign & Cancer.

This is the fourth fign successively, and is Naturally cold and moist, phlegmatick, Feminine, fruitful, of the Watry triplicity, solstitul, mute, the bouse of the Moon; the a Northerly sign, and contains 9 starts. Under this lign are born persons of a little short statutes the latter 15 degrees gives a more

more full body then the former 15; and the upper parts of the body are more thick and well fet, then the lower; little eyes, a pale and wan complexion, oftentimes disordered teeth, a fad brown or blackish bair, and a low whineing voice, if a woman, she will be subject to have many children, and generally it gives a person of a pale and sickly complexion.

Places. Signified by this Conficulation are generally all moist watry places, it delights in the Sea and all great Rivers, and navigable waters, brooks, springs, ponds, lakes, wells, cifterns, wash houses and Cellers. &c.

Diseases. It fignifies are all Impersections in the break and Romack, weak digektion, prifick, falt, phlegme, and rotten coughs, cancers in the breakt and all importumations in the flumack. Sigves a colour Green and suffer.

Of the Sign of Les.

This is in order the fifth fign of the Zodiack, and the onely house of the ①, it is the second fign of the Fiery priplicity,
by Nature bot and dry, Masculine, Barren, diarnal, and a
commanding Eastern fign, and confists of 27 starts. Under,
this Confestation are born persons generally of a full large
body; couragious and flout hearted, a body something above
a middle stature, a great head with large goggle eyes; broadshoulders, a dark staren hair curling, the latter part gives a
lighter hair then the first part, in fine it gives a big voice, and
resolute spirit, an aspiring brain, of a generous free hearted
and courteous disposition, sanguine complexion, and an active
body.

Places. All defart places, as woods, fortests, Rocks, both ficep and cragged, Cafiles, Forts, Parks, and all inaccessable places; also Kings Pallaces, and in houses; such places where fire b, or bath bin kept as Chimneys, Stoves, Furna-

ses and Ovens, 60.

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Difeases. Signified by this fign are all infirmities of the back, pains in the ribbs, as plurifies, and convultions all difeases of the heart, violent burning feavors, the Piague, and the Pettilence, yellow Jaundies, and fore eyes. I gives a colour red and green.

Of my Virgo.

The fixth Sign is my, and it is an Earthy cold Barren, Melancholly, Feminine, Nocturnal, Southern fign; the House

and Exaltation of & confifting of 26 ftares.

It personates a decent well composed body of a mean starture, slender, the members inclinable to brevity, a discreet witty ingenious person, but not very beautiful, a sad brown, or for the most part black, thick hair; the visage somewhat round, the voice small and shrill; in fine it gives a Native witty, and excellently well spoken, studious and much inclinable to all manner of learning.

Places. It fignifies are all Studies where Bookes are laid up, and Closses, where Mapps or Writings are kept; it denotes Corn fields, Store-houses, Dary-houses, Malthouses, and places where Hay, Barly, Pease, or Wheat-Ricks are made, &c.

Discales. It excites in the body, are all infirmities of the belly, Wind-Chollick, Worms, Croaking of the Gutts, obstructions in the Bowels, and all infirmities in the Scores, &c. mp gives a colour black and specked.

Of - Libra.

The shape of the body represented by this sign, is a most delicate, comely streight body; of a round and beautiful Visige, and well savoured, the hair for the most part tending to slaxen, or yellowish, but sometimes (and that rarely) a sad brown or black, not cutling but long and smooth, a grey eye, more sleader in body then gross, and in age subjects to pimples and spots in the face, and very high colour; and lastly indifferent tall stature, a courteous impartial creature, both just, and upright in all their actions.

Places, Signified by this fign are thefe. In houses it fignifies all upper Rooms, as Chambers, and Garrets, Belonies or Turrets, in the fields it denotes Grounds near Windmills, all out Houses, Barnes, and such places where wood is Gut, as Saw-Pits, all places where Hawking and Hunting is used, and all Sandy and Gravelly places.

Difeases. All Infirmities of the Reins, Kidneys, and Bladder, as Stones or Gravil, Heats, and Imposthumes or Ulcers in the Reins and Loins, weaknesse in the Back, and corruption of Blood.

gives a colour Black or dark Tampy.

Of m Scorpio.

Which is the eighth fign in order, is a Conflellation fixed Necturnal, Cold and Phicomatick, Feminine, and a Northern Sign, of the Watry Triplicity, the House and Joy of S and confists of 21 starrs.

le perionates a ftrong able corpulent body, but of a mean flature, yet big limbed, ft ong and Active, wilful, malitious, falleand decentul, of a fad brown bair, critping or carling, a dark fallow complexion, an hairy body, fhou necks, bread fac't, and oftentimes bow-legg'd, quick in bodily motion, and a person of tesery'd thoughts.

Places it fignifies are all Muddy Moorish grounds, and stinking lakes, diches, and Quagmires, Gardens, Vineyards and and Orchards, all finkes in boufes, wash-bouses, and ruinous bouses, near waters, all places where creeping and venemous Greatures frequent, and such places where usually Rubbish and Jakes are laid.

Diseases, The Gonorhea, or Running of the Reins, Rupture and Fistulaes, Infirmities in the Bladder, as Gravel and Stone, defects in the Matrix, piles and ulcers, and all diseases belonging to the Privities. m gives a colour Brown.

Of & Saginarius.

Which successively is the ninth sign, is a bi corporeal or double bodied Sign, Fiery, Masculine, Chollerick and diurnal, by nature but and dry, and of the Fiery Triplicity, the

House and foy of h consisting of 31 starrs.

It indows the Native with a streight well proportioned body somewhat tall, of aloving cheerful countenance, high colour, Oval visage, a Ruddy sanguine Complexion and brown hair, and subject to baldness, a strong able body and generally good borsemen; great shooters and stout hearted.

Places. It fignifies are generally stables or places where all forts of horses are kept and other great Cattle, it denotes high places, as hills and the upper Roomes in houses, as also such places where fire is and hath hin frequently kept.

Diseases. It lignifies are all infirmities of what kind soever that belongs to the thighs, and buttocks, as Ruptures and Fifulaes in those pairs, falls from horses; over hearing of the blood, Pestilential Feavours, hurts by Fire, and all intemperateness in sports, pastimes, and recreations. I give a colour Tellow or Green Sanguine.

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Of vo Capricorn.

This Sign is the tenth in order, and is by Nature cold and dry, no durnal, melancholly, earthy, feminine, folipistal and moveable Cordial, and Southern Sign, confising of a8 flares the House of hand exhaltation of 3.

The perions born under (or fignified) by this fign are ufually, very flender weakly men, of a mean flature, and dry conflicution, the face lean and thin, blackish hair, and thin heard, (if any at all) a long neck, narrow thin, and in fine, but a disproportioned body, chollerick, sad, but yet witty, and subtile.

Plices, It denotes are for the most part such where Cattle are put, as Cow-houses, Sheep-pens, Wood-houses, Tools or Implements of Husbardry, barren ground, barren thorny and sallow fields, dunghils, lower Rooms, and obscure dark places near the earth, and such as Caves, Dungions and Prisons, &c.

Difeases, It fignifies are such especially as are incident to the Knees, the Leprotie, Itch and Scabs, Strains, Fractures, and D flucations and such lk:. we gives a colour black and ruses, or a swarzby brown.

Of m Aquary:

The eleventh Sign in order, is in nature bot and moil, Masculine, sanguine, diurnal, fixed Rasional, Humane; of the Aerie Triplicity, the key bouse and Foy of To, being a Constellation of 42 stars.

It denotes a person of a well ser, and strong able body, nor very tall, yet decently enough composed, a clear Skin, a sanguine complexion; a beight hair, and many times a dark fluxen, in short it gives a well shaped body, yet more lovely then Curis

Carious, or beautiful, a flefly face, inclinable to an Oral form, and fometime a pale and whitely countenance.

Places is denotes, are stone Quarries, and Mines, Hilly grounds, and places lasely dug up, the upper part of bouses, as Roofs, Eaves, or Windows, Vineyards, and such like places neer adjoyning, Conduit or Spring-Heads.

Difeases, all such as afflict the Leggs and Anoles, as Cramps Gouts, and all Melancholly winds, gathered in the blood of veins, and so diffurb and afflicts those parts. and gives a sky colour or blew.

of & Pifces.

This is the last Sign in the Zoditck, and is a cold and most Phlegmatick, and Notturnal. Bicorporeal Northern Sign, and of the Watry Cripticity, and by some termed an idle sickly Sign; the House of 4 and exaltation of 2 and consists of 24 starts.

It gives a person that is but short, and none of the bandsome R, yet a good face, and of a clear complexion, thick shoulders, brown bair, a fleshy body, not going very freight, and so netime crocked, or an inclination thereunto, with an

incurvetting of the head.

Places, all Fish ponds, and Water-springs, Moats and Water-mills, Places where Caves and Hermitages have bin, and in houses the Well, Cistern, Pump, and any place that appointed to keep Water in.

Diseases, all that are incident to the Feet, as Gours, and Lameness, Actes, Boyles and Ulcers, Chilblains, Salt, Phlegm, cold and moist di extes, and also all diseases that proceed from the blood putrified. * gives a bright white glittering Colour.

Thefe

Thise be the particular descriptions of the 12 Signs, but if many Planets happen to be placed in the Ascendant where any of these Signs arise, in any persons Nativity; their significations must be mixt according to their various shapes, at the discretion of the expert Artist.

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nd m, om GoFor the form and flature of any person, is to be judged from the signs Ascending (in any Geness or Question) the lord thereof, and Planet posited in the Ascendant; the fixed Stars are not to be neglected in this judgement, and in especial manner; the Luminaries see what signs they are in and how they behold the Ascendant, and by a due consideration and commixture of their several significations, a you cannot sail to give an exact and compleat discription in any Figure, and this the Astift should conceavour and labour to be very expert in.

C CHAP.

CHAPTER the Second.

SECTION. I.

of the description and signification of the seven Planets, as also their Names and Characters, &c.

A Strologers do principal'y confider (besides the 12 signs) seven wandring Stars, vulgarly termed Planets, which are these h Saturn, H supiter, & Mars, O Sol, Q Venus, & Mercury, D Luna, as also the Moons two Nodes called the Draggons head (), and the Draggons tail?

To which may be added the part of Forune, thus (Charactered; these Characters both of Signs, Planets and Aspects; the young Artist must make himselfe very expert and ready in; for by their various motions and configurations through the 12 Signs, is taken the whole Science, and 1 judg ment deduced according to Kules, as shall in its proper place be plainly manifested and declared, even to the meanest apprehension.

h and of are called Infortunes, U and Q Fortunes, OQ P Indifferens. These seven Planets are for Brevity sake Charactered as before shewed, and they are also called by other Names, as Saturn 1/2 is also called Chronos, Phanen, and Falcifer,

14 Jupiter fometimes called Phaëton and Zem. & Mars, Aris, Pyrois, Mavors, Gradjuns.

O the Sun, Titan, Ilios, Phabu, Apollo, Paon, Offris, Diefpiter.

Q Venus, Cytherea, Aphrodite, Erycina, Hermes, Srilbone, Cyllenim. Archas.

) Luna or the Moon, Lucina Cynthia, Diana, Phabe. Proferpina, Nediluea, Latona.

SECTION. II.

Of the Antiscions, and Contrantiscions of the Planets in Signs.

THE Antiscions of the Planets in Signs is no more but a Sign equally distant (and beholding each other) from and we the two Tropicks, as suppose a planet in the first degree of II; is as far distant from S; as when he is in 29, deg. of that Tropick, accounting from the first deg. of the two Tropicks; so if the O the in the ten h deg of 8, he is as far distant from the first deg. of S as when he is in the 20th deg. of N, therefore let a planet be in the tenth of 8 he casts his Antiscion to the 20th N, that is, he gives vertue to any planet that shall be there placed, and casts any aspect unto that point; and the learned do hold an Antiscion to be equivalent to a *\times or \times aipect, especially if they were fortunate planets; and a Contrantiscion to be of the nature of a \sum or \times.

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C 2 A Table

A Table of the Antiscion in Signs.



Hear you may fee a planet in II fends his Antifeion to 50 &c.
Contrantifeion to 17 the opposite fign, and to of the rest.

1b (1mm) 3	Saturns Day house
- = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	* Fupiter nigh houle [
14 1 ==	V & bis day house
3 E m 2	& Q ber night house *
- 9 -	Ti Q day house
0 2 2	S Moon
2 8 2	a O Sun \$ + 0 4
	mg & night houle
3 000	2 her day house *
5 10	m o night boule
	I 14 day houle 🛆
2 4	vy Saturns Night boule of

By this Table you fee the hath onely allotted for his boule, and the hath onely for her boule, they being Signs of the same nature.

To hath me and ve for his houses, as being agreeable in nature, and note that his houses are in of to the houses of the Luminaries, for To is cold and an enemy to heat.

If two houses fall next & and I, and are in a to the houses of the Luminaries and bence II is accounted temperate, and a helper to mankind, and the greater fortune.

of his two houses follow next of and m in order, and are in to the houses of the of and), and therefore counted huttful and unfortunate, though not so bad as \$\fai\$, that directly opposes, and of is therefore termed the lefter for une.

Q a Planet of temperate conflictution and the leffer fortune, her boules are next allotted, viz and which are in *x to the houles of the and , which is an Alped of Love and Amity, and fince a * Alped is not so amicable an Alped as a by which & house beholds the houses of the Luminaries, therefore Q is termed the leffer fortune.

I his two houses are in the next place allotted my and m, and do immediately preceed and follow he houses of the Luminaries, and he is seldome above one Sign distant from the O in motion, and hence, naturally he inclineth neither to good or bad, and therefore termed Convertible in nature, and participates with that Plant he is joyned with.

The Orbs of the Planets Aspects.

An Aspect of a Planet is either platique or pareile; a partile Aspect is when two Planets behold each other directly to the same degree and minute, as suppose 10 to d. 20 m. in Y and U to d. 20 m. in II this is a partile Aspect, now a platique Aspect is when two Planets behold each outer with in the moiety of their O.bs.

A Table of the Planets Orbs The Planets mean motion

d, m.

d, m.

d, m.

d, m.

d, m.

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10.0. fome fay 9d.

11.0. others fay 9

7.30. mo ft bold 7.

17.0. fome fay 15.

8.0. others fay 7

7.7. all agree 7

12.30. others fay 11.

d, m.

d, m.

th. -0.1.

1.1.0.4. 59

d. -0.31, 27

e d.

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2.1.0.36

By the Table of the Planets Orbs, you may perceive right against each Planet what degrees are allotted him, as against 11 12 d. and against 37 d. 30m. So that if two planets do not behold each other to the very degree and minute of the Signs they are in partilly, yet if they are within the mo ety of their O bs, they are said to be in platique Aspect.

So if the in 10d, 20m of v and U in 15d. 15m be of II they are 13d to be in platique & and if they are 14d degrees diffance from a partile Afpech, they are fill within the moicey of their O be for half the O b of the is 8d. 30m, and balf the O best of U 6, which is 14d. 30m.

If any clause to within so many de of any clause to within so many de of any months on the formal south de there caused at what two planets on the Months and whom two planets Sect. The Months of the object of any form and south other than we acce. The Months of there day who is and to Jaking priors to day! thou day! whose half is guther mate: to day! whose half is guther mate: to day! whose half is guther mate: to day! whose half is guther mate:

SECTION. III.

Of the Natures, Descriptions and several Significations of the seven Planets.

THE Young Artist in the next place ought to be well acquainted with the natures and several figuifications of the Planets.

First then To is said to be by Na u e cold and dry, Author of Melancholly, Masculine, Diurnal, and the greater infortune and flow, near 30 years finishing this course.

He fignifies a Person about a midle stature of a black surely Complexian, sometimes pale and mudiy, little eyes thin beard and sometimes none at all, thick shoulders, oftentimes crooked; a lean face, thick lipps, black hair, or fad brown; be bath a soveling gute, and delights to be alone, be is willfull, coverous, malities, aiming altogether at his own ends; this must be understood when he is ill dignised.

But if well dignified he gives men of grave and fober fpirits, and found judgments, sharp fancies, and good studients; and men that heap together the goods of this life.

The Qualities and Professions of men in general, Old Men, Grand-fashers and Fathers, Beggers, Husbandmen, Day-Labourers, Monks, Jesuites, Sentons of Churches, &c. Curriers, dressers of Leather, diggers of the Barth. Also Brick-layers, Tinners, Plummers, Malisters and Colliers. Piers of black Cloth, all dealers in black or sad Commodisies. at Black-Smiths, &c. In in questions generally denotes aged people.

a platick as poet, and to of the

Of Jupiter.

He is a Planet Masculine and Diurnal, and by nature temperately bot and main, the greater Fortune, Author of moderation, temperance, justice and sub. iery, be finished his course in about 12 years.

Jupice: denotes one of an upright and streight stature, of a brown ruddy Complexion; an ouall vilage, bair between red and dark (andy brown, enclinable to have much beard, large belly, great thighs, great well proportioned tegs, long sees, and if well dignified, a sober well spoken and fair conditioned person, abborring covetousness and care not for worldly wealth.

Qualities and prosessions of Men, as Judges. Lawyers, young Schollars, all forts of Clergy-men, also Gloathiers, Woollen Drapers and such tike ; if Jupiter be well disposed be incises men to bouch principles, stirs shem up to good duties, pious, magnantmous, modest, wose, deligent, tiberal; but being ill plac's gives prodigal, sout persons; unfaithful, weak in judgment, and altogether careless of shemselves and relations. If generally denotes You in Question,

of & Mars.

. Mars is a Masculine no Gurnal planet, by nature hor and dry, the leffer Infortunate, the Author of Rrife, debate quarels and controtions; and is about 12 years haishing his course in the Zodiack.

Mars describes a person of about a middle stature, strong and well set, a ruddy complexion; but bair red and sandy stax n, cristing or curling, bazel eyes, quick sharp and piercing; peircing; a furious Afpect, proud and prefumptuous, valiant, full of words, beafting and lying; in fine a very firong body and aftive, rather big boned then fat.

The Qualities and Professions are for the most part Soldiers, or just as use Weapons or Edge tools, also Apothecaries, Watch-makers, Barbers, Dyers, Tanners, Chirurgions, Butchers, Gunners, Smiths, Marshals, Bayliss, & c. Inclining rather unto Ghollar than Mirth or Melancholly, being woll placed makes valians men, generom, bash, carelesse of Riches and much addisted to Warlike Assions. But if ill plac's, he incites menso I yrannical Assions, to Thieving and Murders, and all kind of Sedition. Sin Question is a general significator of Chollerick debook Rusticks, except he be very well seated.

Of the O Sun.

The most glorious body of all the Planets, he is Macculioe and Diagnal, and by nature hot and dry, (as every man may easily experiment) and finisheth his course in one year, for by the Suns motion, is all time measured out into dayes, months, and years.

The Sunrepresents a person of a goodly fair flature, the body and face both full and fieshy, of a Sasfron ruddy complexion, the bair yellow and somewhat thin, a full gogle and hazle eye, sharp and piercing, quick fighted, much beard, and soon hald, and in fine a generous high-minded Creature, aiming at no base or mean things.

Qualicies and Professions, the Sun predominates over Chief Rulers, Governours or Commanders, whether Emperors, Kings or Princes, and all men in power and bearing Rule, &c. Is fignifies also Gold-Swiths, Copper-Swiths, Minters and Coppers of Money, all Pewterers and Brazers, &c. To conclude the folar person it Magnanimom vatiant, provident, long-liv'd, wise and samous, and desirous of bonour. O is a general significator of men in Love Quedions,

Of & Venus.

Venus is a feminine Noctumal Planet, and by nature cold and moil, the leffer Fortune, and finishes her course in about a years time, the is the Author of pleasure, mirch and jollitry.

Venus represents a person of a short stature, or rather about a middle size; pressy well set, plump and fix, of a whitely complexion, and sometimes a little blush colour, a round face, light brown bair and smooth, an eye much Roling, chearful looks.

Qualities and Professions, One that delights to go spruce and near, and to frequent merry meetings, an affable courseous person, and a delighter in curiostycs. all men and women that deals in all sorts of Apparel or Linnen, and things delightful to wear, Lapidaries, Silkmey, Mercers, Linnen-Drapers, upholsters, Picture-drawers or such as sell Persumes and such like.

Venus well plac's, makes men pleasant, fair spoken, given so pleasure, sociable and merciful, esc. But if ill affected, inclines men to be effeminate, timerous suitful, followers of wenches, very sluggish and addited to idlenesse, and an ill babis of body. Q generally denotes Women in Quelions—Youth.

of & Mercury.

Mercu y is said to be a Planer convertible in nature, and participares of the Planet he is joyned with, and therefore cannot be said to be either Masculine or Ferninine; he is by nature cold and dry, and finishes his course in about one Year, and is the Author of all subtile tricks, Thests and Perjuries.

Mercuty personates one of a tall and spare body, a long face and nose, of a yellowish whitely complexion, little beard but much hair on his head, inclining to blacknesse, and this Planet above all other much alters according to the Planet he is joyned with (as before mensioned.)

Qualities and Protessions, He signifies all men of Learning, as Clarks, Merchants, Schollars, Secretaries, &c. Sometimes Embassadors, Commissioners, and Poets, Orators. Stationers, Userers, Cheaters, and all such as live by their Witts, and much conformable to the Company be a with, be it either Mirth or Sorrow; if Meccury de well seated, he gives a sharp wit, makes men studious and capable of any learning; but if ill seated, inclines people to subtility, crassions, Malicioumess, and all lying fraudulous assions; be is also a Patron of Philosophers, Astroalogers and Mathematicians. In Questions & generally signifies Youth.

of) Luna.

This Planet is a Feminine Nocturnal Planet, and by nature cold and moift, finishe h her course in about a8 days, the is a general fignificator in all Questions,

It Personates one of a large and fair stature, brown bair of a whitely complexion, a full and slessly body, a louring look

look and many times some blemish, or defect in or near the eyes, shore arms, bands fleshy, slow of speech, far and thing-marick, mutable, a wearish prevish creature, seldom consensed, and delights not much in idlenesse nor action.

Qualities and Professions, she signifier to be bighest fort of Women, whether Queen, Governess or Mistriss of the House, also Men whose Imployments the upon the Waters, all dealers in Fish, Vintners, Tapsters, Mid wives, Nurses and all forts of common people, to which may be added Travellers, Fugisives, and strays amongs (fatle; all persons of an unconstant and Wavering disposition, these descriptions being perfessly learned and understood, the Artisticanot be to seek in making an Artisticial description of any Significator in all Questions. Note that) is said to be a general significator of all sick people.

Observations in drawing a description from the Planet that & Lord Ascendant.

1. If no Planet Afrect the Lord of the Afcendant thea judge by him, not confidering the Sign he is in.

2. But if he be Retrograde or in his fall or detriment, judge by the Sign be is in.

3. But if the Lord of the Alcendant, and behold the A. fcendant, judge by the Sign Alcending.

4. But if two Plane's Afped the Afcendant, take him that beholds it most partile, or be that is in his own house, before a Planet in his exhalsation.

Sect-

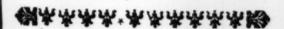
SECTION. IV.

Of the Essential Dignities of the Planets with their Fortitudes and Debilities.

THE knowledge of these things are absolutely necessary, for any Artist to be well acquainted withall, for without it, no part of Astrology can be understood; know therefore that a Planet is said to be essentially dignified when he is in his own House, Exhaltation, Triplicity, term or face, a Table whereof with its explication immediately follows, by which Table you may collect the Fortitude and Debilities of the Planets in any Figure, and thereby find their strength and weaknesse, and accordingly order your Judgement.



A Table



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The use of the former Table.

8, Sin II three degrees, &c. are exhalted.

These Twelve Signes are divided into sour Teiplicities. The sourch Column tells you which Planet or Planets both Night and Day govern each Triplicity; as over against of I, you find O U, viz. O governeth by day in that I replicity, and U by night. Over against of my yo, you find Q and); viz. that Q hath domination by day, and by night, in that Triplicity. Over against II we you find To, which rule as a foresaid. Over against of my you find To, who according to Ptolomy and Naibod, tuleth only that Triplicity both day and night.

Over against y, in ch, \$ 6,7.8,9 Columns, you find \$2.6 Q 14. which tells you, The hist 6 degrees of y are the

terms of 1; from 6 to 14 the terms of Q. &c.

Over against v, in the 10,31 and 12 Columns, you find of 10.020 030 viz. the first 10 degrees v, are the face of 65 from 10 to 20 the face of 03 from 20 to 30 the face of Q. &c.

In the 13 Column, over against \(\gamma \) you find \(\mathbf{Q} \) detriment viz \(\mathbf{Q} \) being in \(\gamma \), is in a Sign opposite to one of her hou-

fes, and fo is faid to be in her detriment.

In the 14 Column, over again vou find , over bis head, Fall; that is, he when he is in voppelise to his exhaltation, and so is infortunate, &c.

A Planet dignified as abovelaid, is laid to be in bis E[fential dignities, Accidental dignities are, when Planets are cafually in an angle or succedent house, dired free from

combuftion.

A Planet in his house or exhaltation being fignificator of any person, denotes him to be in a happy and prosperous condition not wanting for the goods of this life, and comparatively as a Man in his own Caftle secure from dangers.

But a Planet Debilitated as being in detriment or fall, and affliced; denotes the Querent to be in a very low and mean

Condition much dejeded and disconfolate, &c.

The Difeases every Planet signifies.

T Nder Saturn, are tooth-ach, quartain agues, all difeales of melancholy, leprofie, rhumes, confumptions, black jaundife, palfey, trembling, vain fears, gours of all forts, bemerhoides, fradures, diflocations, reptures, deafnels, pains in the bones, iliack paffion, chincough, paines in the bladder, madnels, and all long difeafes, that come of melancholy, fear or grief, and corruption of blood through melancholy, forgetfulnelle.

Under Fapiter, Infirmities of the liver, and veins, inflamarions of the lungs, plurifies, impe fihumes about the break and ribs, fquinzies, catarrhes, and windineffe in the bleed,

Under Mars, all difeales of corruption of blood through choler, peftilences, burning feavers, tertian and quotidian agues. megrim, Carbuncles and plague fores, burning, fcaling, ring-worms, blifers, phrenfie, yellow jaundice, b'oos dy flux, fikulaes, fhingles, calentures, Sr. Anthonies fire, and difeafes of the infruments of generation, the ftone in

zbe

the reius and bladder, small pox, and messels, all diseases of choller, and hurts of Iron and fire, anger and passion, and dog-like hanger, diabets.

Under Sol, pimples, burles in the face, afflictions of the heart, as heart burnings, faintings, tremblings, fore eyes, all

discases of the beart, and red choler.

Under Verm, are all dileases of the worsh, suffocation a precipitation, diffecation, and all diseases incident to the log-framents of generation, as the running of the reins, frenches pox, and diseases, coming by love or luk, and the iscura and franguary.

Under Mercury are catarrhs, illiack passion, Rammering, lisping, horsenesse, coughs, saussiing in the nose, impersedions in the tongue, and all diseases in the brain, vertigoes, apoplexies, madnesse, and of the lungs, as assume, princks.

Under the Moon, are the chollick, belly-ach, and the terms in women, dropfies, fluxes, all cold, rhumarick difeafes, worms, rhumes in the eyes, furfits, rotten coughs, convulfions, falling ficknesse, Kings-evil, aposthums, small pox,
messels lethergies, and all diseases of crude humors and
phlegm.

D A Table

able shewing what Members in Mans Body every Planet governs being posited in any of the 12 Signs.

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gn	9,11	~		2	X			***	X	1		m	m	
me	195	III	1	12	100	1		***	1	18	1	п	95	
	10	1	1		1	X	1				12			gr
12	m	m	1	18	1			×	12	II		m	-2	
1-2	Pal.	15	1	100	1	1		12	18	III	1	199	10	TI
177	m	15	1*	1	1	12	2	1.	1	100	m		100	2
m	1	1	1	п	8	1.		1>	100	***	1	12	m	
lm	1111	10	1	1	X	1	1	12	III	195	1	n	177	
1,	17	100	12	1	1	8	- 023	1 .	95	1	10	0	12	m
10	Typ	100	1.	195	17			8	X	2		No	1	_
11	12	Imp	1	ix	ľV	1		ŏ	V	N		gn	~	
m	1	1	18			III	×		5		m			1
N)	100	my		101	19	1		S.	Si	X		***	2	
-				_	_	_		_	-	_				

An explanation of the foregoing Table.

Nother Head of the Table you have he he of Q Q D, and you have γ in the first Angle, and against it under he you we under G and M, and under H against γ you have δ he, &c, which tell you, that he in γ ruleth G and M, and H in γ eth δ hm; and so of the cest. Now the reason is because a anet in his own house ruleth γ , as he in γ , and H in γ , and the rest as you see them in the Table.

The use that may be made of this Table is thus, having found the gnification of the sick party, look what sign be is in, as if I in \(\gamma\) on you may say the Breast and Armes are the parts affliced, &c.

A Table of the Accidental Fortitudes and Debilities of the feven Planets.

Accidental Fortitudes.	Accidental Debilities.
In the M Cor Afcend.	In the 12 house
In the 7th, 4, and 1 1 boufes .	
	Retregrade &
	Slow in motion
	1 12 4 d Occidental 2
Direct.	Q and Q Oriental
	decreasing in light 2
	Combustion of the @ 5
	under the Obcams . 4
	Befieges of h and & 5
	Partile & wish ? 9
	Partile of with hor & 5
	Parsile & of hor &
	Partile Dof bor & 3.
	In & with caput ?
Partile * to 11 or Q	Algol in 21d of
dwith cor ain isd of a	
d with fpica my 19d	In the terms of bor d. I
In the terms of 11 or Q	

The quarters of Heaven which the Signs fignifie?

∿ Eaft	NE and by No	I E. and by South:
S North	m N and by S.	W. and by Worth.
130 South	& S and by E,	my S. and by West.

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A Table

A Table of the Fortitudes and Debilities of +

@in & on X	SIA in m vo m
min and so	4 Din v neither gets nor
m in I	3 loofes. 0
A my	2 minthe 12 house
on the Afcen, or M.C.	5 min the 8 house 4
min the 7 4 or 11 boufe	4 Din she 6 house 4
min the 2 or 5 house	3 Ad with hord s
min the ninth bouse	2 A with &
Din the third house	1 A & of hor &
Od with 14 or 9	5 D of hord 3
D with 14 or 9	4 A terms of h or 3 2
* wish 1 or 9	3 A d with Caput Algol in
Of with &	2 21d. of 8
A dwith Regula 25d A	6 Combust.
A dwith fricam 19d -	5)
mos Combust.	5

The use of this Table is exceeding easie, for having Collected the Fortitudes and Debilities of the Planets in any Figure, substract the lesser out of the greater, and by that you will understand the strength and weaknesse of the Planets therein; and accordingly judge; this being plain and easie needs no example.

The

The quarters of heaven which the houses fignifie.

First house East,
Second house N E by B.
Third house, N N E.
Fourth house, North
Fifth house N W by N.
Sixt house, W N West,

Seventh house, West, Eighth bouse, S W by South, Ninth house, South, Tenth house, South, Eleventh house, E by S. Twelfib house, E & East.

A Table of the Friends and Enemies of the seven Planets.

Planets	Friends	Enemiet
SALUTE	TODD	19,3
Jupiter	1609 P) 6
Mars	2	1200
Pol	14934	1/2
Venue	14032	
Mercury	112021	3
Luna	14058	bo

Thus you fee \$ 0 \$) are friends, and of and of enemies to hounder and the like of the reft.

The Colour of the

h gives a black. 14 gives a colourmixt with red & green.

of red or Iron colour.

a Purple cos

lour and yellow.

9 Skie colour or rending to blew.

2 a various colour, according to the fign be is in.

) gives mixe colour spotted with

A Brief

A Brief Rehearfal of the general lignifications of the feven Planets, (belides particular lignificators, as being Lords or particular Houses relating thereunto,) which ought to be had in consideration by the Artist, in every Question propounded.

As To denotes in the general, lands, boufes, tenements,

1 Signifies generally, judges, fonators, divines, riches,

the Law, Religion, &c.

& Souldiers, physician, war, firife and debate, thefi, and all manner of crucky, &c

O Significs bonour, greatuefs, noble perfons of all de-

grees, &c.

of delights, mirth, sweet odours, &c.

Denotes generally all kind of feribes or fecretaries,

mathematicians, fe vants and fuch like.

D Is a general fignificarrix in all Questions (as I noted before, unlesse she Lady of the bouse that denotes the thing enquired after) and signifies also women in general, all common vulgar persons, and if she doth behold friendly the significator of the matter enquired after, it is an argument that there is great hopes the business will be personned and take effect, &c.

CHAP.

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CHAPTER. III.

SECTION. I.

Of the termes of Art, that ought to be well understood.

Splication of Planets are confidered ibree wages, the A firft is when a Planet fwift in motion applies to a Planet that k more flow , as Q in 15 d. of II and & in 20 d. here I applies to a d of a they being both direct in mo-tion and we called a direct application. Secondly when they are both Retrograde, as Q in 15 d. II and & in 14 d. hear & being the lighter Planet meets with the body of & by Retrogradation , this is an ill application. Thirdly, when one Planet is direct in motion, and the Retrograde, as Suppose & Retrograde in 15 d. of II and h direct in 12. degrees of the fame Sign ; bere & being a light Planet applies to the of of h by bis Retrograde motion, this is no good application; but yet no fo bad as the fecond. By which you may observe, a superiour Planet (as 6 1 or 8) cannot apply to an inferiour (Q & or)) except be moves contrary to the succession of the figns , which is termed a Retrograde motion.

Retrograde, understand is for a Planet to move backwards in the Zodiack, (i.e.) out of & into v, Go:

and is noted in the Ephemeris thus Re

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Separation, is when two Planets have lately been in an Affect or & together, and seperated or going from it, as suppose the O in 10 d, of v, and the D in 15 d, here the

D is separated from a partile of of o, yet she is said to be in in a of platick; because she is still within the moiety of their Orbs; what their Orbs are, it already shewn.

Reception of a Planet is, when they are in each others dignities, whether House, Exaltation, Triplicity, Term or Face, as the O in S, and the D in A, here they are in Reception by House.

Translation of a Planet & thm, when a light Planet feparates from a ponderous Planet, and immediately applies to another superiour Planet; then this is said to be a Translation of light and nature, as Q a light Planet being in 15 d. II and h is 12 d. and U in 20 d. of the same fign, here Q separates from the body of h and applies to the d of Land so Translates the light and nature of h to U.

Prohibition is only thus, when a Planet & applying to she of or Aspect of another, and before they come to it, another Planet meets with the of or Aspect of the former, and so prohibits it; so h in 12d. II, and U in 8d. and I in 3d. of that sign, here U is going to a d of h, but I being a lighter Planet, and swifter in motion; meets with the of h first, and so prohibits U.

Fruktration is to be understood thus, when a light Planet applies to the Aspect of another more pouderous, and before he is come to that Aspect, the penderous Planet meets with the body or Aspect of some other, as suppose hower in 15 degrees of m, and U in 14 d. of A, and J in 10 d. of A, bere J applies to a J of U but before he comes to it, u meets with a x of h first, and so frustrates J.

Refranction is only thus, a Planet applies to the body or Aspect of some other, and before he comes to that Aspect, he becomes Retrograde; as suppose 4 in 14d. A and &

in to d. I here of applies to a of of L, and before be comes to 14 d. A be becomes Retrograde, and so refrains by his Retrograde motion to meet with U that continues fill direct.

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Combustion, a Planet it termed to be Combust when he is not 8d.30m, distant either before or after the body of the Sun, and note that that Planet it more afflicted by Combustion, to whom the Sun applies by his body: then that Planet from which he is separated, as let \(\forall \) be in 15 d. II, and the \(\forall \) in 20 d. and \(\forall \) in 25 d. II, here \(\forall \) and \(\forall \) are combured by the \(\forall \), and \(\forall \) receives the greatest affliation because the Sun applies unto his body but separates from \(\forall \).

Peregrination, That Planet is accounted Peregrine, when he is posited in a sign wherein he hath no essential dignities at all, neither House, Exastation, Triplicity, Term or Face; as he in the 6, 10 or 26 degrees of which there said to be a stranger or Peregrine, understand the like of others.

Void of Course is only abis, a Planet separating from the body or Aspect of another Planet. and applies to no other Planet, whilst he is in that fign.

Cazimi is, when a Planet is in the beart of the @ which is, when he is within 16 m. of his Body, in respect of Longitude and Latitude.

San Beams, a Planet is faid to be under the beams of the O till be is feparated 17d. from bis body.

Besieging, a Planet is said to be besieged when he is between the bodies of hand &, so U in 10d of II, hin 4d. and & in 14d, here U is besieged of hand &. Oriental , & when a Planes rifeth before the O.

Occidental, is when a Planet fets after the O er may be feen after O fet.

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Increasing in light, it when a Planet it departing from the O, or the O from him.

Swift of Course, a Planet & said to be swift, when be moves more then bik mean motion, in 14 hours 3 and he k termed flow of course if he moves ies then his mean motion in the same time.

The Longitude of a Star or Planet, & the degree of the Ecliptick be & in, accounted from v.

Latitude of a Planet or Star, it bis diffiance either Nonh or Sout b from the Ecliptick.

Declination of a Plants is ble diffance North or Somb from the Equator.

Right Ascention, is the degree of the () or State, that comes to the Meridian with the degree of the Equinoxial, or the degree of the Equinoxial that comes to the Meridian with the degree of any Star or Planes.

Oblique Ascension, is the degree of the Equinoxial that comes to, or riseth with abe degree of Longitude of an Star in the Horizon.

Obdescension, & the degree of the Equinoxial that fets in the Horizon, with the degree of Longitude of any Star or Planet.

Alcenhonal Difference, is the difference between the right and oblique Ascenhon of any Planet or Star.

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By the Pole of Polition must be understood the Elevation of the Pole above any Gircle of Bittom of any Star or Planet.

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Circles of Position, are certain Morizons (uponwhich a Star on Planet doth anife) passing by the two in lorsections of the Morizon with the Mendian and are as well obore the conth, as underneeth, so there may be divers Gireles of Position between the Horizon and Meridian of any place upon force of which the Stars and Planets orige and set, and in the Art of Directions, the Poles Elevation must be found above the Girele of Position of any Star or Planet you are to direct before you can proceed; and how to perform this an easie and familiar way by the help of a Canton of Artistical Sines and Tungents shall be sheved in the second part of this Book.

SECTION. II.

How to Adde and Substract Astronomical Fractions

OUppose I would adde this fumme Sig. dag. m. Sec. Dup, I proceed thus. 10.17. 32.17. First, adde the units of the seconds 02. II. 05.19. together, and that makes 23. set 04.12. 09.17. down the 3. and carry the two 10 th to 10 th to 10 th of the seconds, and they 17. 10. 46.53.

make 5. for that downally, and it

makes 53 federals;
Secondly, adde the units of the minutes legather and they make 16. fet down 6. right sunder and carry your 10. lette three 10ths. and that makes 4. which 46. I place under the minutes as you fee,

Thirdly,

(44)

Thirdly, adde the unites of the degrees topother, and that makes so which I carry to the 10ths, and fet down a Cipher, I tonth added to the other 3 makes 4 tenths, I fet down I and carry 3 tenths or 30 d. to the figure special, 30 d. make a fign then I proceed and fog I and 4 is 5 and 2 is 7 which I fet night under the unites of the figures; to which I adde the I tenth of the figure inder the tenths place, and it makes 17 figures, to the total is 17 figures, to degrees, 46 minutes, and 53 feconds; and because 17 figures is the total in 17 figures is more than the Circle, I cast oway 12, and there refu 5 signs, IO degrees, 46 minutes, 53 feconds.

An Example of Substraction

Let there be Substroct 2. 22. 17. 25.

Their Remains - 4. 18.24.41.

I begin with the 25 feconds, and foy 25 from 6 I carnot, but 25 from 66 cefts 41 fee ands which ! At down right under; then I proceed to the minutes andfay 17 m. and I that I borrowed is 18, from 41 rofts 24 m. which I also fet down right under the mintiles; then to the degrees, 22 d from 10 I connot, but borrow I from the Signes theris 30 and foy 22 from 40 refe 28 d, which I fot down right under the degrees then to the figns, I that I borrowed and 2 is 3 from igns, and there remains 4 figns, which lalfofet down and there remains 4 figns 1'8 deprees, 24 minutes, 41 feconds: After thest munner work in any other fumns for without the the young Artischave to much ch rethmetical skill, he connot operate, to exect a Schcam either by a Table of Houses, or by a Book of Figures, both which waves that be showed in his proper place . As

(45)

As also how to set a Figure Artificially by the moportions of Trigonometry, which may be accoplable to hose that have already made some progress in this Art.

For plainness fake, lake another example for Practice, in the exemplary figurehere ofter following.

Ifind the place H29 d. 38 m. fig. deg. min which I fet down thus _____ II. 29. 38.

The Oplace in that Lique m sal. 7. 05. 03.

3m. nhich I affo fet thus.

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2

Substract the lefter from the greater' and there remains _____ 4. 24. 35. To which I adde the degrees and

minutes of the Afcendant, which is 200

Cafe away 12 viz. the Circle and it is 14. 27. 46

П. — — — — — — — П. 27. 46.

And note this for a general Rule, that fof ar of the O is differt from the D in figns, degrees and mintiles, to far is the true place of the O from the degree Afternating, and this may ferve as a good proof of your work.

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Sect

(46) SECTION: III.

How to take the Part of Fortune Noted and Charactered thus .

I. A Count the Signs as they are num. V

A bred in the Margent.

2. Substract the sign degree and minute, II 2 of the Suns place in your Scheam from So 3 the sign, degree and minute of the Moon of 4 place by adding 12 signes, es otherwise my substraction cannot be made.

3. To the Remainer, addethe sign degree my and minute of the Ascendant; and that 1 gives you the place of the part of Passune, by 9

Example.

Let the Moons place in some Gon. S. deg. min there be in my or stipns, it degrees sa 17. 14. 54

Min. Adde 12 Signs that Substruction May be made
Let the Suns place be in \$d.20 m. 97. 5.20
M that is 7 figns.

Remains the Dift. 0 a D 10.9.34

Adde the Afcendent which fuppope is m 10 deg. 10 min. ____ or 10. 10. 10. Reft the place of Part of Evilune,

casting away 12. figns, 20. 19. 44
and that falls in 8 figns 19 d. 44m. 1

CHAP.

CHAPTER IV.

SECTION. L

of the use of an Ephemeris and how to set a Figure.

IN an Ephemeris (which' you may have new every year) unto which is also added a Table of Houses usually, as in Mr. Lillies, &c. and therefore needleffe to be incerted in this place, by reason their use is here supplied by Figures ready lee, to every 2 deg, of the 10th house, which is of as good
Il use for questions and ordinary matters, and much more ready and easie for the young Artift, and therefore it was min thought good to be hercunto annexed, and the Table of Houses left out. But the use of both shall immediately be fliewed, that every one may use that which be likes bekg and first for the Ephemeris , know that the left hand page centains 10 Columns ; the firft, the days of the Month; the fecend, the days of the Week ; the third Column contains the motion of b; the fourth, the motion of 11; the fifth, of d; the fixth, of the (); the feventh, of Q; the eighth, of & ; and the binih, of the D ; the laft Column , you have usually the 23 but the 29 is alwaies the opposite ngn and degree.

Bat in some Ephemerides, you shall find the @ placed in the third Column, and in the fourth, and fo on ; which difference may foon be understood by any youngfter, that

knows their places the former way.

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The Latitudes of the Planets you will find noted by these Letters, M S D A, which is to be understood thus, M A shews the Planet hath Meridional or South latitude Ascending. But if you find the latitude noted with S A that signifies the Planet hath North or Septentional latitude Ascending. So that A denotes latitude Ascending, and D Descending, M South, and S North.

And at the foot of every page you shall find the Planets latitude for every tenth day, set just under every respective Column belonging to each Planet. But the I latitude is usually joyned in a Column next to the Column of her longitude, and in some Ephemerides the latitude of each Planet.

net alfo.

But the right hand page of an Ephemeris, you have usually a Columns or sometimes 9 the first is the days of the Month, and the other fix Columns are the Aspects to the Planets; and the last great Column, you shall find the Planets mutual aspects amongs themselves, and accordingly they are noted at top of the Column, and Figures I joyned to every Aspect, to signific the time of the day or night those aspects happen; alwaies noting that you must begin the day at Noon, and end the next day at Noon, so all Astronomers account and begin and end their day.

SECTION. II.

How to set a Figure by the fitted Scheams.

Suppose I would see the position of Heaven, for Odober the 18, 1667. 2 houres p. m. or post meridiem. I turn to my Table of right Ascension of the O in time, at the begining of those Tables; and I seek Odober at top among a the Months, and the day in the first Column to the sett hand, and right under the Month of Odober, and against the

the 18th day, I find 14h. 12m. which is the right ascension of the O in time, unto which I adde my 2 hours after ne or, and it am unts 10 16 hours, 12 minutes, which I seek at the pamongst the Scheams (which are noted to every 7 and 8 minutes of time unto 24 hours) or the nearest lesse, which I find to be 16 hours 8 minutes, and in the Scheam I find 2 4 degrees upon the Cusp of the 10th and extra upon the ascendant, and the 10th air the figure; now it my 2 Numbers had exceeded 24 hours, I must have cast away 24 hours, and the 10th Scheams with the remainer; this is exceeding caste and 1 teds 1 of author example, and so laying your signer before you, you may if you please draw anothe by it in a paper, and so place in the Plane's in the Scheam in their proper place, our of your Ephen eris as shall be shewed in its proper place.

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SECTION: III.

How to fet a Scheam by the Tables of Houses.

If heek the place of the in your Ephemeris, for the ime proposed; and having the place, if the oddeteit was be above to impare, adde a degree mo e to his place; if esteen to min. reglect them, and enter the Tables of House with he whole degrees of the place; in the page that is so no eductop, and find the degree of the Suns place in the column of the roth hause, and right, against this in the ast column to your left hand you shall find certain hours and minutes, (and sometimes seconds) to be added to the time from noon of your given time, and if those numbers so added exceed 14 hours, cast away 14 and seek the remainer in the 1st great column instituted sinte from noon, and just against that number you shall find the signs and degrees to be placed upon 6 of the houses, wig.

the 10.h 11th. 12th. 1R. 2d. and 3d. and in the other fix houfes are to be placed their opposite figus and degrees.

The 10th bouse is opposite to The first 6 signs are opposite the 4th. the 11th to the 5th to the latter 6, 45 \(\sigma\) to \(\sigma\), to \(\sigma\), to \(\sigma\), \(\sigma\) to \(\sigma\), \(\sigma\)

E

Note that the fitted Scheams are let for the Latitude of London, but may indifferently lerve mor parts of England (for the business of a Question, and such ordinary matters) without any sensible execut.

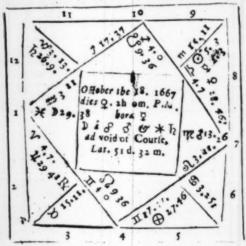
SECT. IV.

Hus having drawn your figure and found the leveral Cufbs thereof, (for the Lines that divide the leveral H ules are termed Cufbs) you are in the next place to take out your Plan:es places out of your Ephemerie, and place them in the Signs of your Figure, refpedively, as you find them in the Ephemeris as also the D, and ? 9 which is alwaies oppolic, and so likewise place in (1) in his proper place after you bave found it, as is before dire ded. But know that the Plane's places are calculated and fet down in the Ephemeri but for every day a: Noon, and if your time given be not juft at Noon, their places will want a Reduction to the hour of the day given; which to perform you muk gain the Placets Diurnal motion, by labatracting bit place at Noon the day before from the day after, and thes fay by the Golden Rule, If 24 hours give fo many degrett and minutes, what shall the hou s of your time from Noos Live give; and so if you multiply and divide, the Quotient will be the result to be added to the plane's place the day before. But the needs none of this exactnesse in a Horary Question for a mental Reduction of the planets places will be sufficient in that, or any other ordinary matter of this kind, for its but allowing about a degree in the Moons place for every a hours after noon, and about 5 for every a hours in the Surs place, and the rest accordingly, considering their Distant morious, or whether they are very swift or flow, as you may easily discover by considering their places in the Estemein.

EXAMPLE.

Let it be required to fet a Figure by the Tables of Houses, for the 18 day of October, 1667 at two houres afternoon.

1. T Look into the Ephemeric and find the Suns place to be in 5 d. o m. of m, in the next place I repair to the Table of Houses, and leck @ in mar sop, and having found it, I guide my eye down in the a column (which is alwayes noted at top X Houle) and is Figured thus, 12 34, &c. till I come to the degree of the Suns place 44 and right again & g. I find in the firft great column (entituled time from noon) 14 h. 10 m. 48 feconds, to which I adde my a hours, P. M. or Poft Meridiem, and that makes 16 h. to m. 48 fec. which I feck in the faid great column. and find it not exactly , but accept of the next lefs, viz. 16 hours 7 m. 57 fec. against which under the a column that blongs to the 10 House, I find 4 and 2 at top ; for the 11 Houle, 17 deg 37 m. 2 1 the 12 houle I find ve 3deg. ism, and the rett of the Oriental Houses, viz. 1, 2. and 3. as in the following Figure; and baving the 6 Oriental Houses, I place the opposite figns and degrees upon the opfite House.



2, After the Cuies of the Houles are filled with the Signs as before directed, then you are to place the Planers in their proper places as you fee them in the Figure, which you may perform thus, viz the 18 day of October, 1667 just at Noon I find he Planets places thus in the Ephemeric:

deg. min.		deg min.
h 26 9. γρ 11:9 4: γ R 013. 23 m 0 5. 0 m 0 18 40 Ω 1 1 56 m 1 7 11 ¥	Now if I (ubit a & their praces the 18 day at noon, from their places the 18 day, I shall gain their Diurnal Motion which will be thus, vi?.	1 0 3 R
№ 9 36 П	,	3 Having

3. Having proceeded thus far, you may reduce their places to the hour of the day given, viz. 2 hours afternoon, by the rule of proportion, Realoning thus, if 24 hours of timegives (in any Plane) to many degrees or minutes of motion, what shall your proposed time after noon give? but this exactnesse needs now in Questions as I hinted before

4 Note that if your Plant be more degrees, in any fign then is upon the Cusp of any House, that you are to tet him farther into the House over the Cusp, but if lesse, place him wi hout the House; as In being 26 d, in 79, and but 3 d. 25 m, upon the Cusp of the 12. I therefore place him over the Cusp in the House, and the O being 5 deg. m, and 15 deg. of m upon the Cusp of the 9th. I therefore place him out of the House, in the 8 th. as you may see in the Figure, and to may also hereby discover the agreement between the Figures ready fet and the Tables of Houses.

But in Nativities you cannot use too much exactele either in setting your Figure, or reducing the Planets places, which I shall in the latter part hereof fully shew, and largely exemplysie, and therefore in this place, but lightly touch at these matters; it being sufficient for what is here in-

tended.

Note that if your Planets place be more degrees and minutes then you find upon the Cuip of the House, place him over the Cuip, in the house, but if less then the Cuip of the house place him before the Cuip out of the House.

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CHAPTER V.

SECTION. I.

Of the twelve Houses of Heaven, and their Astrological significations,

First you may consider that the whole Sphear of Hered is divided into 4 parts by the Herizon, and Medidan and the Schesm of Heaven before spoken of, as nothing debut the Heavens divided into 12 equal parts in the Equinoxial, and they are Circles drawn through the intersedions of the Horizon and Meridian, which are a other geta Circles, traced out in the Heavens by the Pencil of musimagination; and this very way of division of the Heaven is termed the rational way, and now generally used by all modern Authors, there are several other wayes of divising the Heavens as I may possibly touch at in the latter pass which in this place would be altogether impertinent for me to handle.

SECTION. II.

1. THe First bouse or East Angle fignificib the life complexion, disposition, will, manners, and under standing

flanding of the Querent, and finally the beginning of all enterprizes. The called the Hor scope or Ascendant, it signifies the head and face of mans Confignificator hand have no this the first house, so his the first hand had have first Planet; understand this method in all the rest, for the many words do rather observe than enlighten the ingenium sand, and many times instead of insuffration, cloud the solid of matter bandled.

i. The second house fignifies Riches, gain and traffick, gold. silver, and all movable goods without life; it also denotes loss and gain by traffick, it is a house succedent as

following the East Angle or Ascendant.

3 The third house fignifies breshren, fifters, kinded, mill vonages shore journies, interpretation of dreames,

rumors, &c. advice given, &c. a Cadent boufe.

4. The fourth house signifies fathers, houses, lands, immovable goods, Orchards, sillage, minerals, hidden treafures, all things under the earth; profors and obscure desolate places, the grave, and good report after this life, and finally the period of all things undertaken; the called the North Angle.

5. The fifth bouse fignifies children, all younger kindred, joy, pleasure gifts, delights and bravery, the riches of the father, all profit of the fourth bouse, playing, gameing, drinking and revelling, & and is a succedent

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6. The fixth boufe fignifies fervants, fickness, all cattle that are unfit for labour, as sheep, dogs, bregs, Gre fowls, wild beasts, hunters, goalers, prisons, faise accusations, Gre. it is a Cadent.

7. The seventh house fignifies marriage, wives, lansuits, contention, controverses and quarrels, common persons, and all the men we deal with, we. This is called she Well Angle.

8. The eigeb boufe fignifies death, fadneffe, riches wor thought off; as legactes, downies, the efface of those we

deal

deal publikely with all, all known or publick enemies; and all the benefit of the seventh house, and is a succedent boule.

9 The nineb bouse signifies religion, pilgrimage, dreims, long journies or voyages, ceremonies, lacri et, faith, Glergy-men, Navigations, acts and sciences, the Law, the kindred of the wife, &c. it is termed a Cadent or

falling boufe.

10. The tenth house fignifics honour, dignities, preferment, offices, trade or calling, Magistrate, Kinzs, Princes, Governours. Renown. Advancement. Captains and conductors in War, all hilp and or succour, the mother; and all the benefit of the ninth house, the father of the wife or husband as being the fourth from the seventh, &c. in the South Angle or Mid-heaven.

11. the e'eventh boufe fignifies friends and acquainsance, hope, the things we defire, companions, the courfel of friends, their falfeness or fiditiv, all the profit of the tenth

ege. tis fuccedent.

for, captivity, bond ge, evil friests, terments, treatons, flavery, villan, all great Cattle fit for labour, as Oken, borfes, &c. this is a Gadent falling house.

These fignifications are neatly comprized, by a learned Author, in the following Verses.

First boule thews life, the second wealth doth give;
The third how brethren, fourth how Parents live:
Issue the fifth, the fixth diseases being a

The feventh wedlock, and the eight death's fling; he ninth Religion, the tenth honour flews; Friendship the eleventh, and the twelfth our wors!

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SECTION. III.

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Why the Houses- are divided into twelve and no more.

A Orinus a great Philosopher, Physician, and Aftrolo-VI ge. (as well as a general Scholar) doth in his Caba)of the 12 houses very Learnedly thew the reason both of the division of the 12 honies, as also why the feveral houses thould have the afordaid fignifications, which although out thers have flowed forme reasons for the fame before, yet. were they though by this karned person invalid, because that recon that was produced to defend one house, the very fame cally dekroyed ail the reft , and gave recasion to the Arragonifts of this most noble Science to detide, laugh & his at the fignifications of the twelve houles, and confes quently at the whole Science; and because this may be some facisfaction to the young Artift, I shall in this place briefly repeat that, Rea mis of his, which frem to have aboundance? of wit and reason couched in them, and will yeild not a litthe comma mene be the in Artifts and others, in this very mate. ter, election the whole Science of Aftrology hath its foundujon and principally sepends.

1. That the heavens are divided into 4 Cardinal points : as before binged at, is no way feired ba natural and agree ! able to ferce resfor . and demonstration, as without doubt name well demy that underflinds any thing of the Globe or Circles of the vibear, for the Heavene are divided into 4 equal devisions by the Horizon and Meri-

2. The: every one of shofe parts, are divided into two o- : ther pairs in beaven of the fame nature , viz. thofe with whom it makes an Equilater Triangle in the Equinoxial,

(which

(which wibe principle Circle of the worlds first motion) or which it beholds by a Partile Trine in the Equator. The Trine Aspect is demonstrated by the learned Sr. Christopher Heydon, to be an Aspect of pers. Hove: As being in exact proportion with one of the three persect Contords or Harmonies in Musick, viz. the Diapen e, and two Stars so beholding on another, do proportionably we, Occupy or take up the whole center of the World in the same moment, and are said to Aspect each other by a Partile Trine; and therein the persection of the sirst Trine (viz. the Eternal Trinity of Institute love) is so strong and lively shown by a similarly of safente love) is so strong and lively shown by a similar of nature, that it is called a persect Aspect of friendship.

Hence these parts of the Aguator that behold one another by a partile Trine Aspect, do make up a triplisity of the same generical nature, viz. the East Angle beholds the 9th and 5th house; the South Angle the 6th and 2d; the West Angle the 3d and 11th; and the North Angle be bolds the 22th and 8th house, all by a Partile Trine Aspect in the Aquator, as shall immediately be further explain-

ed.

2. Every one of the former Cardinal points do challenge to de felf a Triplicity of its own nature, and by thefe 4 triplicities, beaven is divided into 12 parts, called boufes; and this division is accounted moft abfolute , and truly perfeff, as containing & Sextiles, & Squires, & Trines , and alfo the Oppositions, which are all the Celeftial Afreds, from whence (not omitting the &) all variations of the general Influences bappen, and shofe Afpetts do perf. Aly agree with all the parts of the Number 12, which are 1 a 3 4 5 6. whereof 1 is referred to the d, 2 (the 6th part of (1) to the Sextile Afped,3 (the 4th part thereof) o the Quarrile. 4 (the 3d part thereof) to the trine, and 6 (the middle part or one half) to the P, and as in the Circle shere are no more Afpetts confiderable , fo in the Number 12 no more parts, for all things were made by God God in Number, Weight and Measure. Therefore the division of the 12 houses, ought not to be accounted feigned or as wanting a natural foundation.

SECTION. IV.

Why the 12 Houses should have such significations.

THe Premises being considered . and well weighed in the ballance of reason; it m. kes way for a feer nd confideration, that the life of man contifts of a parts or Ages, viz. Childhood, Youth, Minhood, and old Age; and that in man are 4 different things observible, unto which all the other be reduced, as it were to their firt beginnings , (viz) Life, Adion, Marriag: & Paffion, and thefe acree with the Rife or Beginning, V gour, Declinarien, and Bid or death; and their 4 are i linuated generally to agree with all he effects of nature, for man is faid to rile into the world, when he first receives life in the world a and to be throng in action, when be acteth or reduceth his fringth and vigour into action, and to decline as food as a plantiful diffipation of this innace heat, and radical mojflure beginneth, as at Marriage; and from Maihood (he beft time of Marriage) be declineth to old age, and at length dies, when he fuftai's the laft paffion of life; therefore Mans life, Action, Marriage and Paffion, b longs to the fame Celestial principles, as do the Birth, Vigour, Declination, and Death; of all other things in the world, viz life to the East Angle or Ascendant, action to th. Mid-beavens Marriage to the West Angle, and P. Sion to the Angle of the Earth.

Whence arife 4 Triplicities of the fame Generical Na-

ture, and 12 houses as before mentioned.

The

The 1st. Triplicity is of the East Angle (or first house atarributed to Childhood) called the Triplicity of Life, and being; the other houses of the Triplicity are the 9th and the 5th, and both behold the 1st. by a Partile Trinz Aspect in the Equator, where is made this rational division of the houses,

Man liveth in a threefold respect; in bimself, in God, and in his posterity; but the first is given man, viz, tite, that he might worship God & beget his own likeness; which is said to be the Complear intention of God in the production of man.

x. Now as rouching the life of Man it its self, (hecause it is the first of an other things in the order of Nature, and without it the rest could not be,) it justly challengeth the principal bouse of this Triplicity, viz The East Angle.

2. Life in God, (the second in order,) exists in the house of Religion, viz. the 9th subsequent to the 1st house in the Triplicity, according to the mution of the E quator.

3 And laftly, life in the Posterity, bestowed on the bouse of Children which is the set, wherefore this whole Triplicity ist. 9th and 5th houses concern, life, and are in Trine.

The 2d, is the Triplicity of the Angle of the Mid-heaven which is termed the 10th house, and appertaineth unto Youth; this is called the Triplicity of Allion, and of gain in the world; or worldly good flowing from thenes; because that every thing working Physically, worketh for some Physical good; for as the motion of the Aquator is from the Bast Angle to the Mid-heaven, so is their Progress made from Childhood unto Youth; and from Being or Life, to Alion; the 1 other houses of this Triplicity are the 6th and 2d.

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1. The first (in order of dignity) is Immaterial, as are Arts, Magistracy, dignities and benours, unto which a man is Raised; to which may be added Majesty and Power. Therefore is allotted for this the principal bonse of this Triplicity v. z. the Angle of the Mid heaven.

2. The second is Material and Animated, as are subjects; fervants, and all other liveing creatures and is placed in the 6-b house according to the motion of the Equator in

this Triplicity.

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3. The last is Material Inanimated, as are Gold Silver, houshold stuffe, and even all either immovable goods gotten by our own labour, which are attributed to the 2d, house, under the name of Riches 3 therefore this whole Tripticity is of action and gain thence arising.

The 3d. is the Triplicity of the Well-Angle, called the 7 h home, and belongeth to Man-hood, this is called the Triplicity of Marringe or Love, for as by the motion of the Equator; the progretle is made from the Angle of the Midheaven, to the Well Angle; even to there is a progreffrom You have Manhood, and from famous deeds to
Marringes and friendly ps of men which thence is purchased, the two other houses of this Triplicity are the 3d. and 11 th
But a man is joyned to another in a threefold respect.

1. The first Conjunction (in order of dignity) is that of the body which we call Matrimouy, and therefore the principle bouse of this Triplicity, viz the West Angle is thereunto dedicated.

21 The second is that of Blood, which conflictutes brethren and kind ed; in the 3d, house according to the mo-

tion of the & Quator in this Triplicity.

3. The last is that of simple benevolence or favour, whence do arise friends, in the 121h bouse 3 therefore this whole Triplicity is of Marriage and Love.

The

The 4th Triplicity is of the Dark Angle or 4th houle, (in the middle of night or bottom of heaven) and the Den or Cave of the Planets, attributed to old Age; and termed the Triplicity of patton, affliction and death, wheteunto every man is subject; the 2 other houses of this Triplicity is the 12 h and 8 b.

- 1. But the first affiction in order of nature, is a forrow-full expectation of he natural death of his Parents, or rather (to fleak Cabalifically) is is that flain of Original fin which our Parents invorted in us, and through which we are from our very birth made chooxious to every mifery, and finally to death it felf; therefore the Parents, and their condition, during the life of the Native, as also death and heritages, left by them to the Native, do poffels the principle bouse of this Triplicity, viz. the Angle of the 4th honse.
- 2. The second affiction, confifts in the batteds, deceits, machinations, treacherousues, and injuries of enemies, c. specially secret ones, so likewise in p isons, servitude, pewers, and all other the miseries aman sufferesh in his whole life time, now for that all these are enemies to life; and therefore are they contained under the only consisteration of an enemy; in the I til bouse, which is truly cossisted the valley of miseries, and immediately follows in the Triplicity according to the motion of the Aquator.
- 3. The last affliction inhabiting the 8th beuse is death of man himself, which is an end of this temporal and a begining of an evernal lifez where fore according to the a d. motion or the motion of the Planets which is from West to East, there is an entrance made out of the 8th into 9th house, which the bouse of life in God; where Man is given to understand, that he is to pass by the second motion of the soul.

which is attributed to the mind or reason (as the first or raps motion is to the body, or sensitive appearite) from a temporary death unto life in God, which is Eternal. Therefore in these Triplicities, that which is first in the order of nature or dignity; possesses alwaits the more noble houses, viz. the fourth Angles, that which is second in order, the succedent houses according to the motion of the Equator, that which is less than the motion of the tion of the Ecliptick and Planets.

Now what man is be, that will suppose this division of the 12 Coefficial houses by Triplicitys, appearing in this so excellent a Consent, and in such a wonderful order, to be any wise fained or casual? Or whether by chance, such confents are wont to be in things so obstruct and intermixed? Or is alrogather Fictitious, whether therefore wanting altogether a natural foundation, which before I plainly proved to be false, and now made that mest orderly consent of the houses themselves manifest.

Therefore is this division Natural, and ordained by great Wildom, as comprehending (at least Genetically) all worldly things that can possibly be enquired of, or concerning man, for as much as the knowledge of contraries is the same; and that an affirmative or negative may be sought of

any thing, belonging to any house.

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CHAPTER. VI.

SECTION. I.

Of the significators of the Querent, viz. he that propounds a Question, as also the Quested; viz. the Party or matter enquired or sought after, &c.

The party that askes or enquires, is alwaies fignified by the first house, and his Lord in particular 3 as suppose in any Question 2 alcend upon the Cosp of the first house, then 14 is Lord of the accendant, and shall be admired the fignification of the Querent. But the lega ascending doth partly signific his corporature, or form and shape of body 3 and the Lord of the Assendant, the D and Planets in the Ascendant or any other Planets beholding them shall denote the conditions and qualities if the Querent; but their several fignifications must be mixed together, by the judgement and distriction of the Arist; to pe form which is no very easie thing, and many times causes errour in discriptions of persons, for want of a due Gommixture, and so the Art is thereby condemned, when in truth it is only the negligence or ignorance of the Arist.

t. The quefised or master fought after in known by that house which fignifies the thing in question, and the Lord abereof, as if the question he what part of the life will be most fortunate; or concerning an absent sarry or the safety

sifety of a person at Sea, you must judge by the first house.

2. If concerning the substance, viches, goods or moneys of any person, or of wages due 3 judge from the second

boufe.

3. If about fourneys, or concerning be ethren fifters or kindred; judge from the third house and his Lord, and see how be beholds the Lord of the Ascendans.

4. If concerning a father, or treasure hid, or a thing missid, or of inheritances, bouser, lands, &c. consider the

fourth boufe.

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s If concerning a child or children or of a woman being with child, whether male or female, time of delivery lafe or dangerous; or of messengers, agents, gameing, playes; or of Taverns, Alchonses, recreations, sports or passines; then consider the fifth bouse.

6. When about ficknesses, the cause and cure thereof, of recovery or irrecovery there from; of the Unkle or winns, offervants, their fidelity or knavery; of small Castle, if good to deal with them or not; then consider the fixth

boufe.

7. If concerning law, controversics or contentions, enemies, partnership, fugitives, thefts, and all matters concerning, or relating to love or marriage 3 then Regard the seventh house and his Lord, and see how he is disposed.

8. When concerning she wives downy or portion, or the butbands efface, or of wills, deeds, legacies, er c, of the manuer or time of death, or whether man or wife die first 3

then confult the eighth boufe, &c.

9. If concerning long journeyes or voyages, or a ship at Sea; of Arts or Sciences, Law, Religion, and their professions, of dreams or visions; then have regard to the ninth house, and consider the position of the Lord thereof, bu strength or weaknesse, erc.

io. If concerning Emperours Kings, Princes, Dukes, Lords, Colonels, &c. Magistraies, or of any preferment or bosour, of the Mother, or any tring relating to her, of a prefession or trade, of lodgers, &c. then confider the tent

11 If concerning the fidelity or fulfene fe of friends and acquaintance, of things hoped for or expedied, then take

notice of the eleventh boufe.

12 Laftly, when concerning captivity and imprisonment, or private enemies, or great Cattle, or horse races, arrest, private plottings and designs 3 then Consult the twelfit

boufe and ble Lord

So that let the Queftion be what it will, give the Afcerdant and bis Lord for the Querent. Then confider the matser in question, and fee to what house it properly belongs, (which you may eafily do by the foregoing directions,) then having pitcht upon the house that fignifies your bufineft, confider the fign, and Lord thereof; fee alfo in what fign, and house he is posited, and bow dignified or Dibilitated; and bow be beholds the Lord of the Afcendant , whether by good or bad Affeet ; confider alfo what Planes beholds your fignificator , who i friend unto him or what Planet afflicts him ; then confider the boule be is Lord of, and from shence you may judge, from fuch a perfon your fignifi. cator fall receive help or prejudice, if the Planet that beholds your fignificator be an infortune, and Lord of a bal boufe; then you may affur e your felf, be fignifies mifchief to the Querent, from (uch a kind of perfon as that Planet remefents ; joyn the Das Confignificator with the Querent in all questions ; and baving well considered the several Aspeds, Separations and Applications of the fignificator, and alle of the), you may from theuce be able rationally to determin, wherber the bu fine & enquired after fall be brought so perfection, yea or no; and accordingly moderate your judgement, and thereby inform the Querent.



SECTION II.

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By what meanes are things brought to perfection, in the business of a Horary Question

Things are brought to pass five wayes, viz.

TA THen the Planes that denotes the Querens, and that Planes that fignifies the thing inquired af-**445**ier, are applying by a * or Afped, or if they are going. na Conjunction ; this argues the bufineffe fall be effe. Red.

2. When the fignificator of the matter inquired after hall apply to the Lord of the Afcendant, and be in bie effential dignities, this fignifies the bufinefs fhall be perfided unexpededly.

- ná 2. If the fignificators apply friendly from banfer they delight in, or from figns they joy in, the bafinefs, or manier fought after comes to a bappy conclusion. d
 - 4. If the fignificators do not behold each other . yet if a forsunase Planes collett or translate their beams of light the matter will be brought to paß
 - 5. Laftly, when the promifing Planets dinell in houses proper and convenient, though there be no Afpett, the masier may be brought to perfection.

SECTION. III.

To know if your Figure be Radical or fit tok

not consider if the Lord of the Asceneant and Lord of the houre be both of one nature, or Triplicity, then you may adventure a Judgement.

2. If few degrees, viz the very beginning of a fign, we the latter end of a fign ascend, the not safe to give judgo ment, if the Querent hath bin tampering with others.

. See that the seventh bouse and his Lord be not impelited or the) in the very end of a fign, or in the combit way, if so the Antients forbid to give judgement.

4. But when the fign Ascending, and his Lord reprofent the Querent, or a Planet in the Ascendant fignifics him truly, you may safety venture to give your Judgmen,

5. And lastly, a question well and seriously propounded, cannot fail of a satisfactory resolution; for a sociish and indiscreet Querent may cause an able Artist to erre in by judgement, and so cause a scandal to be east upon the An and Artist, when they are innocent and unblamable.

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SECTION. 1V.

of the marks, Moles and Skarrs both of the Querent and Quested.

I. Confider the Ascendant or the fign that arises, thereon, then confider what part of the body is represented by that fign, and you may conclude there is a Mole, Mark or Skar upon the body.

2. See also what fign descends upon the Cusp of the 6th.
and what fign the Lord of the 6th is posited in, upon those
two parts represented by those figns, you shall discover two
other Marks or Moles, &c.

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3. Take notice also what sign the D is in, and upon that member, that sign represents in mans body, you may say there is another mark.

4. If the fignes be Masculine, it declares the mark to be on the right fide; if seminine on the less side of the body.

c. If the beginning of a fign Ascend, or the Lord thereof in few degrees, the mark & on the upper part of the member, but if the middle part of the fign Ascend, or the latter end thereof, moderate your judgement accordingly and say the mark & in the middle or in the lower part of the member so fignified, if h be in the fign ere so so signific the mark, is & a btack duskish coloured one somewhat obscure, But if 3 a redd one, and if 3 be in a fery signe it denotes a Cut, Scarr, or Blemish in that Part I but if you vary the houses you may discover the marks of the Quested also.

Section.

SECTION V.

Of varying the Houses in your Judgement According to any Question propounded.

THU W General that the As bouse, the signe Ascending and his Lord, together with the D denotes the Querent. the second house his Substance of Riches, the third his Brethren, Kindred, and Neighbours, 60°c.

2. The 12th house denotes bis private Enemies and the Ascendens their substance, and the 2d. their show Fourneys, and Kindred &c. For the Ascendent in the 2d. from 12 &c.

3. The 7th house denotes publique Enemyes, or a Wise or Husband of the Querent: Then the Sch. is their 2d and denotes their Riches, the 9th their Brethen.

4. The 4th house denotes the Querents Father, then the 5th being the 2d from the 4th. denotes his Sunstant, and the 6th bis Brothers and Sisters, and therefore the Querents Unitles and Aunts, &c.

And thus you may easily vary all the houses According to their several fignifications, and these things are of singular use in Akrology for the Artist to be B spect in.

And hence it comes to pass that an Art & oftentimes gives a Judgement to Admiration, and the great Credit of himself and the Art.

SECT. VI.

Of the time af receiving a Horary Question.

Mr. Lilly tells us that there hath been large disputations among the Arabians concerning the time an artist should take for the Base of Ground of the Question.

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Whether that point of time the Quetent his comes into the house of the Artis, and salutes him, ought to be taken, and to set the Scheam for that moment, and so give Judgement. Of the time the Quetent first breaks his mind to the Artist, or propounds his desire, some have Confented to the some, but the latter stems the most Rational, and therefore wholly to be imbraced. Hence their I conclude, that that very Instant of time that an Artist understands the desire of any Quetent, he ought to take the for the true and rational time, whereon After logically to build his Judgement. The same if a Letter he sent from any Quetent to an Artist, Accept not of the time it comes to his hands, but of that moment he breaks it open and first understands the desire of the Quetent therein.

Seme Lave thought it not convenient, that the A tift should judge his own Questions, 'cis true any man will be apt to give a favourable Judgment in his own Case, And upon that confideration its not altege her to proper for him to resolve his own could a sanother. But if an Artist be much perplexed in minde, correcting the success or proceeding of any of his concerns, that he is principally Interested in, let him take that moment of time he is most desirous of a Resolution, and proceed to Judge his own Question, not minding it to be his own. And if he be but able to lay aside all Love and Partiality to his own Caule he may as freely and

cessfully Resolve his own doubt as any others. And this Opinion is confirmed by that great Luminary as Aftrology Mr. W. L.

424

211

To which I may add, that if the Querent have but his own Radicall Figure of Birth he may (with the aforesaid Caurion) draw the Ju gement of his Question from thence much more sately, as upon a surer foundation, for if the Nativity be but known a Question is but of small validity, But if that cannot be procued a Question is acceptable it being as it were a second Birth wit. The birth of the minde.

SECTION, VII.

Choice Aphorisms to be considered in the Judgement of Horary Questions.

1. IN a Question truly Radical, there is an agreement between the face of Heaven and the Question propounded, for a Radical Figure resembles esther the Nativity, or Revolution.

2. No person moves a Question at any time with canest desire of satisfastion: but the Ascendent of the
Figure will be either the same, or of the same Triplisity
with the figurascending at birth.

2. Judge not upon light Motions of the Querent, for a Question fit to be Judged, ought to be premeditated, and seriously pondered by the Querent, therefore Judge ret unless the Querent be of a Capacity rightly to state the Question.

4. Figu-

- bit 4 Figures of borary Questions prove stue or false according to the intent of the Quereus.
 - 5. Aftrologers ought to be Impartial men. for Lave, and Hatred, caufeth Errour in their Judgement.
 - 6. Seldom comes good end of a Question when the Dis Impedited; you may Judge the same if the Fortunes do not behold her with a Benevolens Affect.
 - 7. If you finde she Lord of the Ascendent opposite thereunto, or in Quarcile to the Ascendent, or the detrimensed, is argues the Querens is careles in ble Question.
 - 8. Take notice from what Plaret the D last separated and that shows what hath already past in any Business, if you consider the house he is Lord of, and whether it were a good or had Planet or Aspect, you may thence Judge, of the good or ill proceedings, &c. Also the Nature of the matter in Question.
 - 9. The Application of the D to a Fortune either by Body or Affect, and to good Houses gives great bopes of the Matter in Question; but if to an Infortune be makes also an ill Application, it denotes very ill success, and an ill conclusion.
 - 10. Be not very forward to give Judgemens when the seventh House and his Lord is efflicted, for that signifies the Artist himself, and if they are Impedited in any Question, it hids the Artist heware his Judgement he not Clouded, And he come off with disgrace.
 - 11. The) cannot be more affifted then to be in & of the

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the . and the bufineff of any Question lyes very obscure when the Planet that it significator it under the Earth, or under the Beams of the ..

12 If the Nativity or Revolution may be bad it will belp much in the Judgement of any Question by confidering the Grength or weakness of the Lord of the Ascendent, in your present sigure, &c

13 Observe what Planet is Lord of the Ascendent, and accordingly as be is placed and beheld, as also considering his nature you may thence further Rationally Judge of the thoughts, as well as the disposition of the Quirent,

in the 10th foresbews no credit to the Artist by the Question.

us An Infortune unforsunate and beholding that Planet which is fignificator in any Lection, brings powerful Mischiefs and Detriment, to the matter in Lection, and this according to the natural Causes.

16. There is great hopes in any Question where the Fortunes U or Q are Significators. but if h and d there is great danger, for d usually spoiles matters by too much hast and h by too much delayes and floath.

17. In and 3 fignificators and in Angles Effentiall dignified usually performes, what is promised by them in any Question, neither ought an Artist to conside too much in what is promised by the Fortunes unless they are in their Escential Dignities and well placed.

18. The part of Fortune well stated in a good House of the figure promises Gain to the Querent by persons or matters of grifted by that House and the Lord thereofibus if Debilimsod expest the contrary.

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19 Beware of such men and things fignified by that House and his Lord where you finde the I placed, for many times the Querent recoives less and danger, as well as scandals, and slanders by persons, or matters relating to that House.

20. Be not too forward to give a possitie Judgement upon any Question alsbaugh your significators be in Conjunction, before you have seriously considered the Signe they are in, whether it he a Signe of their own nature or not, and whether they are said to delight therein, if so it argues what they promise to be easily and speedily performed, otherwise the contrary,

11 Laste, the natures of the fixed stans, that are foined to our significators, ought in especial manner to be warily considered in your judgment, for if those stars that are near are of the same nature, they mightish on the Courary they do as much retard and hinder a business in Ancisons, if they are stars of a contrary. Nature to your significators,

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CHAPTER. VII.

[What may be Judged from the 12 Houses. see Cap. 5.]

SECTION. I.

Of the Refolution of all Necessaries Questions, depending upon the 12 Calestial houses.

Questions and Judgements relating to the Ifthouse.

May the Querents life be long or short?

This Question and all others may be thought by some, too nice a Querie to be discussed by Astrology, since the Life and Actions of Men are onely in the hands of God who orders and decrees all things. 'Tis very true, our dayes are numbered, and no man knows the very day of his dissolution, yet by the Rules of Art and according to Natural Csuses, a man may thereby give a probable conjecture, whether a person be likely to live many years or sew. And it hath been Experienced that many persons have been foretold, nearly the time of their

their death, and therefore (God not contradicting fecond Causes) A man may by the same rules I presume judge the like in any Persons Question or Nativity. But this is besides my present task. I therefore proceed.

- 1. To resolve this Querent, observe the Assendent, and the Lord thereof, together with the D, and if so be neither of these be afflished by the Malevolent Aspekts of the Infortunes, or are Combust of the O, or evilly beheld by the Lords of the 4th or 8th, why then you may conclude the Querent may live to some Maturity of years. But the time of limitation is best discovered by directions, as shall in the second part be showed.
- 2. If you finde the aforesaid fingificators, viz the Ascendent and bu Lord, or the Luminaries afflicted and in abjett places of the Figure, you may upon good Grounds of Art, Judge but a short Life.
- 3, If good Planets are possed in the Ascendent or bebold the Ascendent or his Lord, and generally the Planets
 being well fortified, and in good Houses of the Figure,
 it denotes abappy life to the Querent; but if you finde
 the Infortunes visiating the Ascendent, or afflicting
 the Lord thereof or the luminaries, it prenotes but a kind
 of sorrowful and discontented Life, subject to melancholly,
 and many vexations. But if & be those the Querent is
 much subject to be scandalized, disgraced, and abused, and
 in fine to live but an uncomfortable and dejected Life.

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SECTION. II.

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Of the condition of an absent party,

Thouse for the Quented to the Querent, tak: the house for the Quented that fignifies him or her and a Brother or fifter, or the 3d House and his Lord; and fo of the reft, according as the relation Rands; as before directed. But if no relation Judge this, let the Lord of the Alcendent and the D lignifie the absence party.

2. If the nor Lady Alcendent be possied in the 8th or in & with the Lord of the 8th, or in & to the Lord of the 8th is an argument the absent party is dead: If affliced by the Lord of the 3th that he is sick.

3. If you finde the Lord of the Ascendent and D well dignified and in Aspect with good Planets, and Lords of good Houses, you may judge the Person to be in a safe Condition and among a those that are friendly and courteous to him.

SECTION.III.

To know if a party be at home.

IF the person be not related but onely an acquaintance, then consider the Lord of the 7th House.

1. If you finde him in any of the 4 Angles, the person is at home-

3, If in any of the succedent Houses, not far from home but at some neighbours house, and may soon be spoke with. But if in a Cadent House he is not to be spoke with heig far from home

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by a * or \(\triangle \) its an argument you may meet with the party as you go, or at least have some intelligence Accidentally where you may finde bim.

SECTION. IV.

In what Condition is a Ship at Sea? This Question is much like that Sett. 2d.

1. The D and figne Ascending fignifies the Ship it felf and whatsoever burthen the carries. But the persons therein are denoted by the Lord of the Ascendeaz onely.

2. If the fignificators of the Ship and persons therein are found strong and powerful in your figure, and no way afflicted of the Infortunes, you may conclude the ship and all therein is in a good and safe condition. and free from danger at that Instant, But if you finde the fignificators lately separated from evil Planets or their malignant rayes, you may judge they have lately been in Danger, or if you find their fignificators in bad Houses, or beheld by evil A-spects of the Lords of bad Houses, or much afflicted by the Malevolents, you may then conclude the Ship is either lost or in some very imminent danger.

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CHAPTER VIII.

SECTION I.

Questions and Judgements proper to thezd.house.

Shall The Querent ever attain to Riches?

I. Here you are to confider the Lord of the 2d. as also the 2d house and Planets therein, the part of Fortune, and those Planets that behold the said figuiscators of Subkance.

2. When you finde the Significators well Fortified, and free from all the Afflictions of the crois Afpects, or bodies of the Infortunes, you may Judge hat the Querent shall not be Exposed to Poverty, but arrive to a happy degree of Fortune, as if U or Q be Essentially dignified in the 1d house: or the well disposed these are arguments of a very competent Fortune and that according to the state and degree of the Querents Birth.

3. But contrariwile, if you finde the fignificators of Subflance. in an abject and low condition, not at all afficed by the benevolent Rayes of the Fortunes but much afficed you may then Judge that the Person enquiring must be cost tent to tast of poverty, or that he will live but poorly & In a very mean Efface.

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SECTION. II.

By what means to Gain wealth?

I F you finde the fignificator of Riches strong and placed in the Ascendant, is denotes the Querend will gain Wealth by his own proper industry, if in the 2d by Merchandizing, Buying and Selling, if in the 3d by Brethren, Kindred, Neighbours and Friends &c. So of the rest.

2, If you finde the Lord of the Ascendant, and of the 2d in of U in good Houses, or in good Aspects by reception, it argues the Native will have a competent Estate, and this the rather if D be in the 2d. Or if you would know about what time, direct the several fignificators of Substance to their promittors, and the Ark of direction turned into time according to the usual measure, will inform you the Tear when Wealth may be expected, as also the Tears of Damage and Lost threatend, but this is best known from the Nativity (if the known) being directed as aforesaid, thus muth at to the general Querie of Richts.

3. But if you care not to take the pains, comes the Degrees of distance between the Signicsiators or thair Aspects and Judge accordingly as the Significators shall chance to be placed in Angles, Succedents or Cadents, or in fixed, movable, or common Signes: If they are in Angles and in fixed Signes, les their degrees of Distance represent Years or Months. If in succedent Honses and common Signes, say Months or Weeks. If in movable Signes Weeks or Dayes. And so moderate your Judgement by discretion, for the time according as you set your figure promises.

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CHAPTER. IX.

SECTION. I.

Questio s and Judgments proper to the 3d house.

Shall the Querent and his Brethren, Kindred or Neighbours, Accord and Agree tegether, &c.

I. IF you finde the Lord of the 3d and Lord of the Ascendant behold one another by some Amicable Aspect, or if they are in Reception, or the 3 be in *

or \$\triangle\$ to some good Planet in the House of Brethren, this fignifies the Querent and his Neighbours or Kindred shall agree, and Love each other.

2. When a fortunate Planet is in the 3d. or beballs the Ascendant friendly, or if U or 9 be in the Ascendant or the), and behold the Cush of the 3d. friendly, this shows a good disposition on either side. and that the Querent and his Neighbours shall live in tope and unity, &c.

3. But if you finde Infortunes in the Ascendant, the party that asketh is to blame, and will not live quietly

quiesly, Judge the same (if you finde them in the 3d House) of the Brethren or Neighbours part, that they are Perverse and Groß grained.

4 But if you finde a malicious Affect between the Lord of the Ascendant and the) and Lord of the 3d or Planet posited therein, you may then conclude there is small hopes of Love and agreement between the Querent and his Brothers, Kindred, or Neighbours.

SECTION II.

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The condition of an absent Brother is found (varying the house) after the same manner as you soarch after the state of any other absent party; as you may see; S.C. ad. Of the Judgement upon the 1st House.

SECTION. III.

Of Chart Fourneys.

IF you would be informed of the good or evil Attending thort or inland Journeys, Consider what is said in the 2d and 3d of the 1st Section of this Chapter, and accordingly order your Judgement, for what is said of the Agreement betwisk Brethren, Kindred, and Neighbours.

may be very fiely applyed to the good or bad attending shore Journeys, they having both one Significator, on Lord 3d &c.

SECTION IV.

Of the truth of flying Reports.

1. TF the Lord of the Accordant or the) be angular, or beheld of the @ 14 or Q, and especially if it be by a good Aiped there is then great probabili y that the Rumor is true, and this the raber if the Angles of your Scheam be fixed Signes, and the) and & therein.

2 But if you finde the D or Lord of the Alcendan in bad Alpect of the Infortunes , and policed in Cadent Houses, or if the D be void of course, or beheld by an evil Afpett of & , or in & of & , or if & be inde triment, or in an & or of h or o, then you may affure your felf that the Report is altogether falle, and He will come to sothing

3. If the D be in good Afrect of the Lord of the Alcendent, or applying thereunto, or if you finde 11 or quer in the 10th, the Council of your Friend is Intended for 20/ your Good, But on the contrary if h or & be politel there, then take not their Council for they intend it for you enj pretudice.

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CHAPTER. X.

SECTION. I.

Questions and Judgements appertaining to the 4th House.

May the Querent obtain the House, Land, or other Possessions he desires to buy or purchase?

1. The Ascendant and his Lord and D (as bath been often hinsed) signifies the Querent. and the 4th House and his Lord the matter or thing here enquired after, and the Dond of the 7th (according to Haly) for the Seller, (if it he so the Seller of the house he not Related to the querent) if the Lord of the Ascendant or the b shall be in S, or otherwise well beheld of the Lord of the 4th posited in the Ascendant, it argues the Querent may enjoy his desire.

2. Or if the Lord of the 7th and the Lard of the Ascendant are in good Aspest together, it denotes the owner of the House would willingly bargain with the G 3

Querent, and the much more probable if there be a tranflation of light or reception between them. But if they apply to a Conjunction they will undoubtedly contrast a bargain and the Querent obtain his differ.

3. But if you finde not some of those aforesaid positions there is but small bopes, and argues an impossibility of persecting the matter. If you finde a fortunate Plane in the 4th, or beholding it, Judge the House, or Land is good, and you may safely venture. But if you finde in pestred with the presence of the Infortunes or ??, or ill behold, you may Judge the contrary, as Reason mixt with Art will direct you, in this and all other Questions.

SECTION. IL

shall the Querent Advantage himself by Remoral, or had he better Continue in his old Habitation?

Here the 7th House and his Lord fignifies the place to which you defire to go, the 4th Heute and his Lord the House of the Querent, and the 10th House and the Lord thereof, the biness that may asise by removing.

Now by a due confideration of the Afpeds & Configurations of these Significators, how they behold each other or how the Fortunes or Infortunes stand affeded towards them, you may accordingly Judge, and plainly discover what the Querent had belt do in this case: and therefore there needs no more to be said bettein,

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SECTION.II.

Fyou desire to know whether tre-stude he hidden in any place fee if 12 9 0 or the in the 4th in have digniths therein, or behold it, and there be good Aspects between the Fortunes and the D or Lord of the Ascendant, why then you may Judge there is treasure hid, and the Querent may by diligent search come to finde it.

Judge the contrary if you finde the Infortunes therein' or casting bad Afp. As thereun:o, or to any Planet or Pla-

nets therein.

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SECTION, III.

If you have a defire to know if the Querent may enjoy the Wealth, Goods, or Estate of his Father, Confider he Lord of the 51h, and 2d, and fee how they be hold ach other, or how they are aspected from good or bad Planets, and accordingly moderate your Judgement.

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CHAPTER XI.

Questions and Judgements pertinent to the 5th House.

SECTION I.

Shall the Querent have Children.

Se whether the Lord of the Accendant and the)
behold the Lord of the 5th, or if any Plans
transfer the light of the Lord of the Ascendant to the
Lord of the 5th or if the Aforesaid Significators be pofield (any of them) in fruitful Sienes, these are arguments that the Querent may have Issue

2. If you finde the Akandant or) in the 5th, of the Lord of the 5th in the Akandant, or U or Q in the 5th, or casting a benevolent Afpect thereunto, or unto the Lord of the 5th: these are testimonies that the Querent will assuredly have Children.

3. But if h & or ? be in the sth or afflic it, or any of the aforesaid lignificators, that are concerned in the House of Children, or if Q de combust, and the Signe of the sth. Revil, or the fignificators in figures seril or barren, these are Arong arguments (in Art) that Querent will rarely have Children.

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SECTION II.

Is the Querent with Childe? If so, of what Sex, Male or Femal, &c.

1, If the) or Lord Ascendant be in fruitful Signes, and behold the 5th or Lord thereof by a good Aspect or if U or Q shall be angular and no way afflicted by to or 3, or if the) or Lord of the 5th happen to be possible in the 5th, these are restimonies that the Woman enquiring is with Childe.

2, If you finde the aforesaid Significators afflisted by the malignant beams of h or &, or either of them in the 5th or & there, or if Q U or the) are evily beheld by the Infortunes, you may judge the Querent & not with (bilde.

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have C. T. 3. If you finde the Querent is with Childe, and would willingly know whether of a Boy or Girle, you are then to confider the aforesaid significators whether they be in-Masculine or Feminine Signes, or whether beheld by Masculine or Feminine Planets, and accordingly order your Judgement

4. If you finde the Lord of the Ascendant or the) in double-bodyed Signes, or the Ascendant it self, or the Cush of the 5th double-bodyed, or Bi-Copportals or if U.Q. or Distance in the sech in fruitful Signes: these are arguments that in all probability the Querent may have I mins, or more Children then one.

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SECTION. III.

Of Meffengers , and Play, &c.

The Lord of the 5th denotes a Messenger sent of a Errand, the 1 the Messenge and the Lord of the 7th and the 7th House the party to whom he is sent, and by observing how these significators behold each other, as a so how they separate and apply, you may from what is already Said, Judge the proceedings and success of both

the Mellenger and his Mellage, &c.

2. The 5th Houle also denotes Gameing or Play; the 7th the person you play withal together with the Lords of those Huses, and as you side the Lo d of the 5th in good Aspect of the Lord of the Ascendant and the), or friendly beteld by L or Q as before noted, you may likewise thence Judge whether the party may be Fo tunate in play or not, but if the fignificators are afflicted, Judge no success in Gameing

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CHAPTER XII.

Questions and Judgements thereon, belonging to the 6th House,

SECTION. J.

Shall the Sick party Recover or not? And where lies the Distemper? &c.

4. You may behold in Chapter 2, Stellon 5 what part of mans body every Planet fign fies, being posited

Pessed in any of the 12 Signes, as also what Disease every Planet denotes, and by due consideration thereof (as also the signification of the Signes) you may Rationally junge what part of the Body is affliced in any Disease. Here the 6th House and his Lord signifies the Disease.

3. If the) and Significator of the D. seafe are no way afflicted but apply to the Aspects of fortunate Planets, or are in reception with them, this gives great hopes of recovery,

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- 3. If the) be frong in the Ascendant, or friendly behold the Lord the eof (though an infortune) argues Recovery.
- 4. But if you finde the Lord of the 8th strong and Angular, and the) weak and Callent, having dignities in the Alcendant, or if the Lord of the Ascendant or the) are afflicted by the Infortunes or Combutt of the O, theatens danger of death, unless there be reception or some friendly Aspects of the Fortunes interpoling.

Rules for the Astrological Physician.

- 1. When he is first Invited to a Parient, let him consult a Figure of Heaven, and if he findes the 7th House afflifted either by the presence, or Aspect of to or & he shall not Cure the discused party.
- 2. If the roch House be viriated in the same kinde, that is altogether as bad, for then he shall apply Physick thats improper to the Discase, or if he first visits his Patient in the hour of h, the Discase shall be rections and long in cure, if in the bour of d.

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ble Physick and Person shall be much sleighted and ill rewarded. But if he goes in the bours of U or Q or when there is benevolent Aspetts from those Planets, he shall be kindly accepted of the Sick, and well rewarded for his pains, whether he effects a cure or not. A whole Vollume might be written on this subject; but I must proceed.

SECTION. II.

Of the Fidelity and Falsity of Servants.

Honest.

1. If you finde the Lord of the 6th in good Affect to the for hor Lord of the Afcendant, or if the Lord of the 6th be in the dignities of the Fortunes or well beheld by them, thefe are reftimonies that the Servant is honeft and just.

Not Honest.

1. But if you finde the Lord of the 6th in bad Affects
of h or &, and bebold the Ascendant with a melevalent
Affect, or the Lord of the 2d you may conclude the servant
to be sufficiently knavish, and not to be trusted.

Small Cattle.

3. By the former Rules may easily be collected whether the Querent may be Fortunate in small Cattle, which are also signified by the 6th House and bis Lord. And here I might also treat of the Decumbiture and Crisis of any sick person, but that being largely handted by several able persons already, I account it but Assum Ageic.

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CHAP. XIII.

Judgment upon Questions Proper to the feventh House.

SECTION. I.

1. Of Marriages. Shall the Querent have the defired Party?

Effected.

I. The Lord of the leventh here denotes the Parry inquired after, and if you find the Lord of the Accendant, or D joyed by Body or Aspect to the Lord of the seventh, the marriage then shall be effected, and brought to pass; and this the rather if the significators be in reception, and the Aspect be a * or \(\times \), but if they apply by \(\tilde{\text{T}} \) or \(\tilde{\text{P}} \), itrarely then comes to pass, unless with much difficulty, &c.

Not Effected.

Here note, that if it be a man that inquires, you may adde & in your judgement to the Lord of the leveath, or if a woman, confider the O with the Lord of the seventh, and see also how the Lord of the Ascendant, and D doth behold either of these, for these are general significators in such questions, and accordingly Order your Judgement. By consideration of the Ruler of the seventh House, and the sign thereof, as also what Planets are therein, or in aspect thereunto, you may judge of the qualities and disposition

tion of the Quelited, and 'or the confirmation of your judgement, you may by what bath been faid in the foregoing Chapters bereof, exactly deleribe ber Perlon, and the eminent Marks, and Moles, upon any part of her body.

- 2. But if you find no good Afped between the fignifica. tors, nor any reception, or trai flation of light, you may then confidently affirm that there will be but small probability of comi g tegerber, and in shore they will not effet a marriage.
- 3. If you find the Lord of the feventh in * or Afpett, o any other Planer, and nor ar all behold the Lord of the Alcendant, you may then conclude the party inquired af er, hath Love rather for fuch a party fignified by that Planet, then for the Querent, or if the Lord of the Alcendant, or the D apply to a Benevolent Afped of the Lord of the 7th, and before they come to a perfect aspect, h or d interpoleth their malitious beames, you may then conclude that the march shall be broken off, by such a kind of parry agnified by that Planer, that makes the interpolition, and confidering who House he is Lord of, you may thereby discover what relation be bath either to the Querent of Quefited, &c.

The time when two Parties may come together, is known by the degrees of diffance, their fignificators want of an asped, if they apply, but beft by directions,

Portion.

If you defire to know whether the Quefited bave & Considerable Fortune (as it is usually termed for be fich, or bath a Persion? Why, then confider the Lord of the eighth, which is the second from the seventh, and also when

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her Fortunate Plannets be placed therein, or if you find we'l dignified there, or friendly beheld of H, or Q, or C the e, and the Lord of the eighth strong and powerful, and no way afflicted by the Malevolents. These are all Notable Testimonies in point of Art, that She is considerably Fortunate, and the Portion will be easily obtained without the least trouble But if you find the aforesaid significators ill dignished, and much afflicted, you may then conclude, there is but small hopes of a Portion, and that her estate is very mean and low.

Agreement.

e. The Lord of the Ascendant, or the D in an amicable aspect of the Fortunes, and especially Q denotes an excellent agreeme to after marriage, the same if Y or Q be posted in the seventh, in X or A with the D, or Lord of the Ascendant, and if this be by reception, it abundantly construes the Judgement But if the lignificators be in or A, or how a in the seventh, judge the contrary. Judge the same of the agreement of two Partners.

SECTION II.

Of Law Suits, Publick Enemies, &c.

Who hall be Victor in a Law Suit, or Conteft ?

Thu Queric is easily answered from Astrology, for confider well your figure, and see which is best swifted, either the Lord of the Ascendant, or Lord of the Seventh, and accordingly Judge: For if you find the Ascendant and bi Lord better fortified then the fevent b Houfe, and bit Lord, then in all probability the Querent overcomes in the Law fuit gif the feventh Houfe and bis Lord be bif Dignified , or most powerful , the Querents adverfay gains the Day ; if both fignificators be well beheld by the Fortunes, it Argues the differences may be Compoled by fome friends sif both fignificators be frong and angular, is denotes they will fland high upon terms on both fides; but if ther apily to a * ar Afpet, it it then 4 frong argument they will Agree the bufinefs themfelves, and shat Planes that applies, fignifies the party that fhall firft move to reconcile the difference, and by what is faid herein, the fame may be underftood of Duells, or what iffue may be expeded between a man, and bis publick, open and profest Enemies ; Les the Querent be of what Quality foever, Oc.

SECTION III.

Of Theft.

I will be expected, something should be said of these, which properly belongs to the Judgement of this house. But its seldom an Artist grans Credit in his Responses to such questions, notwithstanding he describes the third never so exactly, by reason the Corporature, and complexion of one Person may much resemble another, and Goods cannot be fore't back to the Owner by the bely or Assistance of Astrology only: Yet the third may be described thereby, and the Querent may be informed whether there be a probability of procuring (or by any means a discovery made) of the Goods lost, and therefore I shall briefly show the Rules that are to be betein considered

But first Confider, are they stolen or no.

Goods loft if Recoverables

Who is the thieft, a Man or Woman, Ge.

Loft or Stolen.

i, The Lord of the lecond, and D in the feventh, ⊕ in the fign thereof, and if the Lord of the leventh behold them by * or △ within their Orbes, then are the Goods taken away.

Not Loft.

s. If the Lord of the fecond be D, and in the House of the Lord of the hour, and apply to a f of the Lord of the zin, then bath the Querent loft the Goods through carelessens, and forgot where he hath laid them, for they are not delen, the) or Lord second Angular, they are in the House.

3. If the) be Lord of the first, and posted in the fourth, and the Lord of the second in the seventh, or in the sign of the eighth, in o to the second, or in x or of the); the thi g is not stolers, but taken away in jest, but if the Lord of the seventh, or is jayred with him, and the Lord of the seventh in or of), they will be keptile carries, Ergo, wrold as stolen.

4. If or o is * or \(\triangle \tri

Recovery

Recovery.

5. The) in the fecond, in \(\triangle \) to the Lord of the second, or in the seventh, or tenth, in \(\triangle \) or \(\triangle \) to the Lord of the According, in Planet in the second, or beholding, or disposing \(\therefore\), the Luminaries beholding each other Friendly, or the Lord of the second, in the eleventh or sourth, or the Lord of the eighth in the Ascendant, or joyned with the Lord chersof, to which may be added, the Fortunate Planets in the eleventh or \(\triangle \) there; all these are Testimonies of Removery, and that there is very great bopes there of.

No Recovery.

6. But if both the Laminaries are under the Earth, and the second House, or his Lord or

be afflicted by h or or of the second, and the Lord thereof in the eighth, or Combust of the o, or any way Impediated as aforesaid, these are st ong arguments of no Recovery, &c.

SECTION IIII.

What is the Theif Male or Female, &c.

Significations of the Theif.

The generally graunted by Aftrologers, that a peregrin Planet in an Angle, is to be accounted Signifieator of the Theif, and this the rather if he bath dignities in the feventh, an afflift the fecond house, or his Lord, or A, and if no such be, take the Lord of the seventh to be the fignificator of the Theif, let him be strong or weak.

Ser.

2. If the Significator be a Masculine Planet, and in a Masculine Sign, is denoted the Theif to be a man, if a Feminine Planet, and in a Feminine Sign a woman if it be Significator behold some other, or many Planets, you may ladge be hath a Confederate, or there he many concerned in the Theft; and thus, Let reason and discretion mine with Art, guide you in your answers, least you Render your self and the Art Ridiculous.

Age.

3. h Significator (unless in the beginning of a fign) denotes the Theif to be ancient, the O M and & midle aged, Q and Q denotes youth, and the) according to the Quarter, she is in any Planet Orsental, fignifies the Theif more young, but being Occidental more aged, &c.

Are they strangers, or those the querent knows.

- 4. The Lord of the Ascendant in the Ascendant in &. wish the Lord seventh, or the o or in Aspect to the Ascendant, or his Lord argues the Theif is known to the Querent.
- 5. The Lord of the seventh in the 7th figniffes one of the House, or of denotes one well verst in that craft of pilifering, if the, happen to be significators, tis a noted Theis but if the significator be in the third or ninth house from ble own, it argues the Thief is a stranger: But the Lord of the H 2

Ascendunt in the third or fourib (faith a famous Modern Author) accuses the Housbold servant of the Querent, Probatum eR.

Time of Restoration.

6. What bath been faid before, as to the time of any matters comming to pafs, may be alfo faid in this cafe, finding a probability of recovery (or discovery) of the Goods loft, you are to observe the Planets application, that Signifie ibe fame, and turn their diftance either in body ar Afpett into sime, if in moveable fignes let their degrees of diftance fignific fo many weeks or days ; if common fignes, moneths or weeks ; if fixed, years or moneths: But in thele cifes I suppose the most sure way is to direct she one fignificator to the other, by taking their oblique Afcenfons, and thereby gain the Ark of direction, and for every degree allow about a a day, or week. month or week, or year or menth, according as they are peficed in moveable, common or fixed figues as aforefaid. Angles are faid to be Equivalent to movable fignes 3 Succedent boufes to common or double-bodyed fignes, and Cadens boufes so fixed Sques, but herein the Artift ought to beware and confult Doctor Experience.

There are some Ingenious Artists now living that follow this Method, viz They take the difference of the oblique Ascension of the figure of the Suns ingress into of that year and the year following, and let those degrees of difference be the measure of time for a year, and so proportion out the dry of direction of a significator to a primittor in any Question, this seems rational, but let every Artist make use of that way he sinds most agreeable to truth.

CHAP.

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CHAPTER XIV.

Judgements and Questions proper to the eighth House, &c.

SECTION. I.

Of the manner or kind of Death the Querent may dye?

This Quere is answered from consideration of the Lord of the eighth, or Planes therein, and beholding them, when the Lord of the Ascendant or D shall being ood aspess with the Lord of eighth, or Planet therein, it shows the Querent will due a Natural death, the same if the Fortunes be in the eighth, or have dignities therein, or behold the D by a good Aspect.

2. If one of the Fortunate Planets be in the eighth, and the other in the Airendant, or I the Lord of the eighth, the) or Lord of the Airendant be n t in violent Synes, or near violent fixed Stars, this argues the Querent will not be subject to a violent death.

3. But if the Luminaries are in violent Signes, not beholding each other, or if they do behold each other by O or of from Angles, or afflicted by the Infortunes, it threatens a violent death, and if h or of happe to have H 3 dignities dignities in the eighth, it confirmes the Judgement, and

there is the more danger.

Or if h or d be in d in an Angle, or in o from Angles, and in violent Signes, or the D in th events afflicted by h or d, or if the be-in the twelfe, and so afflicted, it denotes a violent death

4. h being Lord of the eighth, (and the death found to be Natural) fignifies some tedious Ague, Bropsie or Consumption. Mars threatens death by Wounds, or some fiery hor difference, as Feavours, the same by some obfituetion of the Vatal Spirits or Pluresse, by Phreacy, Madness, Ptissque, Lethergie, &c. The D by deseases rising from Phiegm, cold and moist Humou s, and sometimes drowning.

If you would be resolved whether the Querent or his Wife may dye first.

of the Ascendanc, and Lord of the seventh and see which of them goes first to the Lord of the seventh and see which of them goes first to the Lord of the sighth, by of or of, or to the like Aspects of hand of, or to Combustion of the O, and accordingly order your Judgement; their Significator that is most powerful and strong in the figure, in all probability may live longest, but in such questions of Life, and Death, the Artist ought to be exceeding waite in his Judgement. By this hough you may consult the Portion of the Wife, also, whi her it be considerable or not, or if obtained with ease or difficulty, of which I have before binted.

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CHAPTER. XV.

Judgements and Questions appertaining to the ninth House, &c.

SECTION I.

Shall the Querent be Prosperous in his voyage to Sea.

I. Nich's Question you must have recourse to the ninth House, and his Lord to the Planets possed therein, or beholding the said Significators, if you find any of the Significators any way impediated, or much afflicted, you may then suspect much hazard in the voyage, if he the Planet said ting, it signifies the Querent is threatned with some tedious descale, or loss of goods, if a afflicted or of, it portends prejudice by theeves or Pyrates, and oftentiones Couzening and Cheating among themseives, &c.

2. But if you find the Significators frong and no way prejudiced but free, & the Lord of the Ascendant in friendly Aspect of the Lord of theninth, or if there be reception between them, and the Fortunes happen to lend their Assistance, you may then conclude the Quereo: may then the conclude the conclude the part of the conclude the conclude

(104)

make a happy, Prosperous and Successeful voyage, and by considering the Sign of the ninth, whether fixt or movable, and the Sgnificators, whether swift or flow in motion, you may judge of the length of the voyage.

SECTION. II.

If a Question be propounded concerning the obtaining of a Benefice.

1. You are in this case to see what Aspest there is between the Lord of the Ascendant, whe and the Lord of the Ascendant, whe and the Lord of the ninth, or Planets therein, and if you find they behold each other friendly, or if the be in the ninth, or the Lord of the Ascendant there, or if there be a friendly respection between the Significators, these are good arguments, that the Querent may obtain bit differs; the same if the Lord of the Ascendant or Lung be in to so to the Ascendant or Lung be in the set to exception or translation of light, it argues the tusiness shall be accomplished, although with some trouble and pains.

2. If you find Infortunes in the ninth or Accordant or otherwise afflicting those bouses, or their Lords,, and if so be you can find none of the aforesaid Testimonies, you way then conclude there is very small hopes, and the Querent will very hardly have his desire, nay there is no probability of any such thing to be procured.

The like you may under flaud from the aforesaid Significators, if the Question be proposed concerning attaining to some Science or Knowledge in some Ara or Myste-

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CHAP. XVI.

Judgements and Interrogations proper to the tenth Houses.

SECTION. I.

May the Querent attain the Office or Place of Dignity defired.

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1. Here you are to confider how the Lord of the tenth, and the of do either of them. Aspect the Lord of the Ascendans, and the if they are in friendly reception by bouse or Exaltation, or in x or of each other. if so, these are assured Testimonies that the Querent may by using means obtain the place desired, the same if you find the Lord of the Ascendant or the placed in the tenth or I ord of the tenth, or in the Ascendant, and if they happen friendly to behold each other, also, at the same time; who, then you need not question but your desire will take effect,

2. But on the contrary, if nothing of this kind can be found in your figure, neither good affect of the Significators, translation of light, reception, or dwelling in boules, this is an evident Testimony that the Querent shall not have the place defired, notwithstanding he be never so fairly promised.

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SECTION II.

But if in an Imployment, and fears he may be Turned out.

1. Then you are so look to the Significators, and see if there be any good aspect between them (as before noted) or if there be reception, and judge accordingly, the Querent stands sure, and needs not fear a remove from the present maployment, and this the rather if the Lord of the Ascendant, or) be in good aspect of U or Q in the tenth.

2. But if you find the Significators of the Querent in any had affect with any Planet or Planets that are in friendly reception, or behold the oor Lord of the tenth by X or A, you may then inform the Querent be it in danger of being outed of his place, through the means of fuch and such Persons fignished by that Planet or Planets that afflict the Querents Signisficator,

Trade.

3 From the house also (consider what ha b been said) a man may judge of his success in his Trade, whether there he a probability of gaining or toosing thereby, or if he may thrive by his present prosession, and consequently what hind of Prosession or Trade will be most suitable for his Genius.

4. If the Significations of Trade be peficed in fiery Signs, you may then conclude any Profession of that kind will will best agree with the Querent, if in Earthly, Airy or Waters Signs, judge accordingly, considering the qualities and professions twhich the Planess signisse, as is before directed in this Book, an Ingenious Sireist will not be to saik how to order bis Judgement in Questions of this Nature.

CHAPTER. XVII.

Judgements and Questions proper to the eleventh House.

SECTION I.

May the Querent be Fortunate in his Hopes, &c.

The Lord of the eleventh, and the eleventh House

I fignifie the thing in question. and if the D or Lord
of the Ascendant be in ** or A to the Lord of the
eleventh, or any good Planet posited therein, or if there be
a reception, or dwelling in bouses or translation of light
between the Significators, these are good arguments the
Querent shall obtain what he hopes for.

1. But if you find crofs affects between the Significators, or if they be Combust, Cadent, or Retrograde, or to or & sends forth their malitiom rayes to the Significators, Judge the contrary.

This is to be understood when the thing boped for k not Nominased.

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Nominated, but if you understand by the Querent what is is be bopes for, then consider also the Planes and House that signifies the thing boped for, as if the thing were Odoney; why, then take notice of the second House, and his Lord, see how the Lord of the eleventh beholds that Planes, and accordingly judge.

3. What is said of hopes, may be fiely applyed to the Querents Friends (not related) whether they will prove real or not, if you find the Significators in good aspect of the), or Lord of the Ascendani, or Planess therein, you may Judge the Friends of the Querent are faithful, just and true to the Querent, but if you find contrary Aspects, you have reason to Judge the contrary, tis not safe to impose trust or considence in them.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Judgements and Interogations Proper to the

SECTION I.

A Pe, son being imprisoned, desires to know when he may be released, either within a short time or the Courary.

A Fixed Sign ascending, and the Lord thereof angular, especially hargues a tedious imprisonment, the same if the Lord of the Ascendant, or the D be in the fourth

bouth, fixth, eighth or twelfth, and there afflicted, or othervie unfortunate, being Combust, Retrograde, to which may be added, that if the Lord of the hour in which he was apprehended be hot of, and he not well placed in the figure, the Querent then undergoes a long and redious Retraint and Captivity.

- 3. But if the Lord of the Ascendant or D be swift in moion, or if they shall be stronger then the Lord of the swifth, or dispose of him, and in movable Signs, and well beheld of U or Q, these are Testimonies of a speedy Released.
- 3. If you had the Lord of the Ascendant in any bad Aspect of the Lord of the twelfth, or Planet therein, you may thence conclude the Querent hath private Enemies, and he suffers prejudice by them, or if any other Planet being Lord of some other House afflict the D, or Lord of the Ascendant, the Querent hath private Enemies.
- 4. But if the Significators of the Querent be in good Alp. & of the Fortunes, and free from all bad Alped's of the Infortunes, or any other Planer, he may then conclude, he hath no private Enemies, by confidering the former Significators, you may Judge if the Querent may be infortunate in great Cartle, &c.



CHAPTER XIX.

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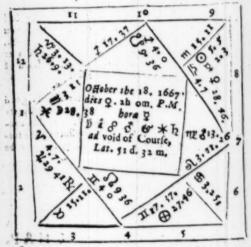
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That these things may be the better understood, and put into Practise, I shall give an example of some Questions, upon each of the twelve Houses, the better to illustrate the foregoing Rules, from the former exemplary Figure, which I here again insert, viz.



Note that the Accidents of men, are predicted three manner of wayes viz. Either by his own Proper Nativity, the Geniture of his first born childe, or lastly by a Question

TENT

Cockion propounded with a certain kind of affection, and trong defire to be resolved. Herm. Aph. 20.

Judge nothing, or elect any thing politively, if the be in the alcendant, or when the angles are such Signes that aftend thiquely, (viz short ascension) or if the therein, for a wrong judgement will be given, and the even t will prove contrary or the judgement, for the is accounted a Sgn of deceir and falling. Her. App. 9.

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SECTION, I.

Is the Querent long Lived ?

Here I find he Lord of the ascendant (which signifies the Querent) in wh his own house, in she twelfth, in of Q Lady of the eighth (or house of strait) and the liberth, Combust of the Olight of the time in the eighth (viz) the house of death. Hence I conclude, that according to Natural causes, the Querent is not long lived, but subject to diseases, because the his Lady of the fixth, and afflicted by d as before noted, and consequently his life but of a short date. But this judgement is in part mitigated by reason, he and Q are in reception by exaltation, and triplicity, (h is exaulted in in the eighth, and Q but triplicity in which the twelfth) and the locally in the ascendant, and in the twelfth) and the locally in the ascendant, and in the twelfth) and the locally in the ascendant, and in the twelfth) and the Figure, &c.

of Milley and gried at 1x or it. to mag & C

Subject of the subject and bear it is derived to

If the question were, is the party at bome I would feak withal?

a. Here, in this case (if he Person bath no relation to the Querent) I take the Lord of the seventh, wit the ① to be his Significator, and finding him not in an angle. I conclude the parry is not at home, but near home, because the ② is in a succedent house, wit, the eighth near the Southwest quarter (or more westerly from the South) in of § reptelenting the person he is in company with I, and probably the Querent may be directed to him by some woman servent, because D Lady of the fixth; was lately in of o, who is posted in the seventh house, and the in the ascending in ** fo 1/2, the Querents Significator. If the parry inquired after have any relation to the Querent, Judge the like fom the Lord of that house that significator relation.

If the question were, is the absent party dead or alive, or in what condition may be be in at present?

If the party be not related to the Querent, then the ascendant and his Lord, with the I fignifies the absent party, and finding b Lord of the ascendant in his own digoites, and in * to the I, I may hope well that the Queited is at present in health, but by reason his in to Q Lady of he eighth, and posted in an abject house of the Figure, I may thence conclude he hath been in some danger of death, or that he hath lately undergone some shirp consist with a descase, because I Lady of the fixth was lately in death.

The a general Significatrix, & being lately afflissed by
Thord of the ninth and second house, may also intimate
that the Quesied hath undergone some trouble in minde
concerning

(113)

concerning some Religious Tenents, or by reason of some long Journey, or probably he hath fuffered for the want of moneys, and thereby imprisonment, because b is in the twelfe houle, which intimates no lefs.

If it were a husband, or a wife inquired after, you muß then confider the @ Lord of the feventh, and & who is polited therein, and by reason I find the O in the eighth, within the Orbes of a Afpect with To, I might Judge the absent perty to be but in an ill condition, the fame I might (vit it were an ablent Brother, Sifter or Kiniman, &c. Because Q is Lady of the third, and afflided in the same manner, by the of h from bad boules, and beir affliction thould partly proceed from, or by the means of the Querent, who is fignified by h, and a general infortune.

Is a Ship at Sea in fafety, or danger !

4. This Question hath some dependance upon the ninth House, by reason a Ship relates to Voyages ; but fince the Queftion is concerning her fafety, it theretore properly belongs to the fift House, and the parties therein, by the Lord thereof.

Now the Ascendant, and the) being Significators of the Ship, and the Lord thereof h, of those perions in ber. I vie the position, and finding h lo ftrong in his com Dignities, and in * to the), therefore the Ship at prefent, I may conclude is fafe and free from danger, with those

persons that are therein.

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But confidering allo, that b bath and fill is in [to 8, Lady of the eighth, and) lately separated from &, & intimates that they have lately been in great perplexities, and (in all probabili y) not only in danger of Death, or being Caft away, but also of Pyrates, and received prejudice judice or loss that way; this Judgement is the more to be credited, by reason h is also Lerd of the twelfth, and in the twelfth, having great Dignities in the eighth, and d Lord of the ninth, Angular, and lately beholding the Moonby a Malevolent aspect, as before noted.

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If the Question were shall good or ill succeed the thing that hath suddainly happened to the Querent?

s. Note that reports first dispersed, the) being then in the first, deg. tenth of m, are either false or forged on purpose. In the figure I find of Lord of the House of the O, U of the house the) is in, intercepted in X in the ascendant, and h Lord of the ascendant in his own Dignites, here h is krongest, and in X to D, which intimates the Querent needs not much sear danger, but yet he will not be altogether freed from some kind of prejudice that shall arise by whis suddain accident. Because h is also Lord of the twelfth, and in quartile to U Lord of the tenth from Cardinal Signs, and the dispositer of the) in the ascendant, which advices the Querent to beware of a Magestrate, or man in Power, or some scandal that may arise (for the 9 is in the tenth) occasioned by some secret Enemy, and the Querents own headstrong actions.

Lastly, if it were desired to know what marks, Moles or Scars the Querent hath about his Body?

of I confider the fign ascending, which is the beginning of , a fign that represents the legs, therefore the Querent should have a black Mole upon the upper part of the right leg, because is a Masculine fign, and h Lord thereof, a Masculine Planer, and the mark is apparently to be seen, because h is above the earth,

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The Querent should have another upon, or near one of his knees, because his in ve sals another upon one of his seet, but not so apparent, because the in his is not yet alcended above the horizen, and this should be upon the lest foot, because his a Feminine fign, and in a Feminine Planet; you may also discover another upon the break, for he descends upon the Cusp of the sixth, the is vermally in the second House, though located in the second, therefore I conclude the Querent to have some kind of pale mark or mole near the left hade of the neck or throat, for a Planet in the ascendant discovers one in the head or face, a Planet in the second, a mark upon the neck or throat, &c.

Note that the twelve Houses, have for their Confignificators, the twelve Signs, and seven Planets, beginning with y and I, for the first House; & and U, the second; II and &, for the third, and so on to the rest, beginning again with I for Confignificator of the eighth House.

SECTION II.

If the Question were, shall the Querent be Rich, or ever attain to any competent Fortune in this World.

Confider & is Lord of the second, and pessed in my, the House of & intercepted in the seventh, and heated in the second, in or retrograd, and in to to in the fifth House; in I who is in to to the dispositer whereof, and the D versually in the second House, the House

House of substance; all which (according to the Rules of Astrology) promise a very competent Fortune to the Querens, according to bit degree, or capacity.

If it be enquired by what means it shall be obtained?

2. Finding the lord of the second, in the seventh, disposed of by Q, who is also the dispose or of the in the fifth, I conclude the Querent may be a gainer by gaming, or by following such things that are figurifed from the fish House, as being a Player, or by keeping an Ale bouse, or Tavern and the like, or be the means of all fish y reason the Lord of the second is in the seventh, and in reception of the disposeer, (the premises withat considered) and Q being so frong in the eighth the bouse of the Wives Substance In fine the Querent may arrive to a competent Fortune by the exercise of his Wit, which is here declared to be Prignant and Acute enough, and therefore may imploy it for his advantage in the procuring of a Wife, and thereby raise by Fortunes.

If it be enquired, shall this Estate be dureable or Continue?

3. Herein I consider the Cusp of the second in \$\psi\$, and \$\mathbb{U}\$ retrograde therein, and the Lord of the second in \$\psi\$ paving no Dignities there. And lash, \$\mathbb{Q}\$ the disposition of \$\mathbb{G}\$ combust of the \$\mathbb{O}\$, to which I may add, \$\mathbb{Q}\$ the Significator of a Wives Substance being in quartile to \$\mathbb{D}\$, all which are arguments of no long continuance; but that the Estate gained by the Querent will soon be \$\mathbb{S}\$ quandred away, and this the rather because \$\mathbb{U}\$ in the second \$\mathbb{u}\$ in \$\mathbb{D}\$ to \$\mathbb{D}\$ Lord of the Ascendant, which intimates (in an Astrological sense) the Querent will be \$\mathbb{E}\$ at \$\mathbb{E}\$ the \$\mathbb{D}\$ uncerns will be \$\mathbb{E}\$.

Extravagant, and addived to illicit courses, and thereby diminish, and at length totally waste what Substance he had before heaped together; he ought also to heware of trusting, for loss is interacted by debts likewise, because the Lady of the eighth beholds the Lord of the Ascendant; he a from the Gardinal signs, and had Honses of the Figure, she being in 8 to 4 from the same signes also.

If it be enquired, the time when the increase of Fortune may happen, or the contrary, viz. loss or damage.

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A. Authors advise in this case to take the degrees of diffance, that the Lord of the Afcendant, or the D mants of a perfect * or A afpect of the promifing Planet, and thereby proportion ont the time ; obferving alfo that fixed Signs prolongs the matter; double bodyed figns, fbew a Medium (that is neither very long or short) movable figus gives great baft, or foced in the matter, and this muft be conjectured at by discretion, whether to give days, weeks, months or years, for the degree of distance, according as there is a probability in the matter profounded, but this being an uncertain way, and may ferve upon frivial matters ; yet where the bufiness is of consequence, the time is best pointed out by the direction of the feveral Significators, to their Promittors, which fhall be fhewed in the fecond part, and this to be performed where the Queftion i in General, but for a perticular fum that a man expetts to receive, the other way is exad enough.

f the Qualtion were, Shall I receive or procure the Money I have lent, or that is due from fuch a Person?

5. In this case, consider the O Lord of the seventh, fignifies the person, and the Lady of the eighth (viz.) Q bit substance. Now, that the party it in a Capacity to pay, it cleare because Q Lady of the eighth, is in her own Dignitie, but being in 10 to the Lord of the Ascendan, fignifies no great willingness be bath to part with his money, and the rather because O is within the Orbes of a 10 ft also, but by reason there is reception between the and Q, there is a probability the Querent (with much ado) may at length procure some moneys though perhaps not all the Debt, for Q in P to U from the eighth and second, the two Houses representing both parties substance.

Now if you did expect moneys from some Noble man, then consider the Lord of the tenth U. who is in the Querents second, he is also Lord of the eleventh, and denotes the Noble mans Substance, and disposes of the p, but in to h which intimates the Querent may have bit money, but with some trouble, or at least some displeasure or check from the Noble-man; if you do expect moneys from any Relation, then consider the Planets and Houses that are their Significators, and accordingly order

your fudgement.

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SECTION. III.

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If the Question were, Shall the Querent and his Brethren, Sifters or Neighbours agree together, and Love each other?

1. Finding Q Lady of the third, in quartile to h Lord of the Ascendant, this argent but small Love, Nay, it is an argument of perfect hatred between the Querent and those relations, both their Significators are in their sum dignities, Grong and potent, (though accidentally psited in bid Houses of Heaven) which intimates the Querentand his Relations are both bigh, and care not the one for the other, but stand upon their Reputritions, the one (as it were) secrifical upon food or submit to the other, jet the Querent will (and doth) expect the most observance.

If the Question be concerning an Inland Journey, whether it may be prosperous or not?

2. Q Lady of the third, tis true is strong and in her som essential Dignities, and therefore might denote a prosecution Fourney, but being in 1 to h and 8 to U, it declares the Querent shall receive prejudice thereby, both to his purse, person probably light among st Theeves, and thereby endanger his Life; in short the Life of the Querent is the figure threatned with eminent danger, in sale he takes this Journey, and therefore be dismaded from it.

If the Question be, Is the report true or fale, that is thus noyled about?

3. I then consider the Lord of the Ascendant, and the D and her disposition, now the Lord of the Ascendant, being in 100 and U the disposition of the D (as well as Lord of the tenth) and the D lately separated from an 30 of 3, thus argues there he hat small probability that the New is true, and this the rather because the Angle of the tenth, and source are not fixed, but Common-Bi-corpored, or double bodyed signs.

so, If it were a Queftion propounded concerning the advice if a Friend, whether it be for good or evil.

4. Finding the S in the tenth House, and the Lord of the tenth. U. Re and in 10 to h Lord of the Assendant; I thence conclude the counsel or advice of this presented Friend is not given with an bonest intent, but they means thereby to injure the Querent, and therefore by no means take this deceiful Admonition.

SECTION IV.

If the Question were, Shall the Querent purchase the House or Land he is about, &c.

I. Here & is Lord of the fourth combust of the O in the eighth, and both within their O bes of a Alpect with h Lord of the Alcendant, the O denotes the

the Seller, I the Land, and being in quartile to It the Buyer, argue it will be purchased with great toyl, expence and pains, and that the Seller is indifferent whether he deales with the Querent or not. Now although I be combust, and may denote some incombrance upon the house or Land, yet by reason tis a freequent thing for I to be near the O, (fince he cannot be far Elongiated from him) I look upon that affliction not considerable, I depositer of I, and the I in the fourth doth somewhat abate that fear, and argues the Land to be good, the I and I beholding the Cuip of the fourth by benevolent alpects (as by a * and * within Orbes) declare a willingness in the Querent to it, and that with much ago, he may at last obtain his desire.

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If the Question were, Is it good to remove to some o-

2. Finding () in the fourth, and the Lord of the fourth, viz of and () in () to () the intercepted fign in the Afcendant, I should upon this confideration advise the Quetent to Ray where he is, and the rather because the Lord of the Ascendant and () do very well behold the Cusp of the south House, (as before hinted) and therefore it argues the Quetent will reap more advantage to continue where he is, then to remove to another place

If the quere were, Shall I enjoy my Fathers effate ?

2. I confider my Scheam, and in the first place finding & the Significator of the Father, (within their Orbes) in to & Lord of the Ascendant, argues but small Love between the Father, and the Querent his Son, but finding & Lord of the second, and & of the fifth (he Fathers house of Substance) in Arong reception by house, and applying to a * asset this is an argument the Querent shall enjoy what

what he defires, and that the effate is confiderable, because) is in the fifth bouse.

If the Question be, Is there Treasure hidden in such a place, and whether it be attainable or not?

4. Caput Draconk being posited in the fourth house, and the D in * unto the cusp thereof, argues that there is Treasure bid, and by reason of is Lord of the four h, he in particular denotes the quality thereof; It must be therefore, Medals, Books, or Pietures, &c. And finding of in 60, and to be, intimates that the Quetent shill very hardly find it, or that there is but small hopes of attaining the Treasure sobilides, and therefore in vain for the Quetent to make any attempt.

If the Question be, Concerning any thing that is hidden, or mislaid, where it may be found in the house?

Then consider & being Lord of the second, and in an Angle, denotes it to be in the House, the being Angular, the same, and by reason & is in the eventh, a d the in the Ascendant, it declares the thing to be hid in that Room in which the Querent, and his Wife mask frequent, where you ought to make diligent search for the finding thereof.

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SECTION V.

Let the Question be, Shall the Querent have Children.

THe Cusp of the fifth is a barren fign, & in quartile thereunte, & Lord of the fifth in to h, (the other infortune) and in & of O, thefe are arguments of no Issue, to which I may add the & 11 Q. But finding the In X a fruitful fign, and applying toa * afpect of the fifth h ule, & is also in m a fruitful lign, and in & of Q who is in - her own dignities, and thefe arguments are the most prevalent, Ergo, the Querent may have Children, which judgement is augmented by the position of @ in the House of Children, and in all probability they may be mon Males, for the Lord of the ascendant is a Masculine Planet, and the D is just entring a Masculine fign, the Lord of the fifth in & of @ a Masculine Planer, as well as wich Q a Feminine, but in fine, the Querent may bave Childern, and those of both Sexes, yet not many of either. The best way is to co let the Testimonies pro and con, and judge by the Major.

Let the Question be, Is the Querent with Child or not?

2. The D basting to a * of the cusp of the fifth, the in the fifth, and the Lord thereof in of Q, to which I may add 14, the Natural Significator of children, being in a to in the fifth are arguments the Querent is with Child, but considering also the of Q and B, as also the

the of 12 and Q from Cardinal figns, with the of of to the culp of the fifth, and the Lord of the fifth being in of with the O a barren Plane; bance I may conclude tis but a fa'le conception, and the birth will prove Abartive, and come to no Maturity,

Let the Question be. Concerning the success of a Messenger being sent of an errand, whether be will perform the message faithfully, and essectually?

Mercury is the Significator of he nuffinger, and the Othe petion to whom he is sen.; I am D in to he Lord of the Ascendant, which is an argument the others doth not intend with bonefty to discharge his truft. The he is in d with Q, and applying to a partile d of C Lord of the seventh, which intimates he is safely arrived to the perform to whom he is sent, and great probability there is that he hath delivered his mediage; and when I comes to a of h (that is when he comes to about 26 of m) the Querent may expect an account of his proceedings.

Let the Question be, Shall the Querent gain by Play?

4. The Lord of the fifth is in to he (as vet) but applyes to his * aspech, and is in of Q the leffer Fortune, and his in the fifth, to which I may further add that Q doth dispose of the Lord of the second viz of, and there is reception by House, between them, all which are arguments that the Querent shall be (for the troft part) fortunate in gaming, yet seeing Mars is in to the Culp of the fifth House, and Q romboth of the O, and in to he This therefore fignifies that the Querent shall not be much intich's thereby, but must expect to see an end of what

what comes that way; and also (sometimes) loss and detrisment herein, as those that are generally most Fortunate in that kind can no way escape.

SECTION. VI.

If the Question be concerning a sick party, viz.
What part of the Body is asslicted, or whether
he may Recover?

1. IN the Scheam I find the p Lady of the fixth in of in the Ascendant, and the plarely afflicted by the of of J, who is posted in an Angle of my; Now J being the afflicting Planet, Rules (according to the Table for that purpose) the Legs and Belly, and in those parts lyes the parties grief, the desertes thereof are the Plague of the Gurs, Hypocondriack Melancholly, all kind of obstructions therein, and those of the Legs must needs be; Cramps, Swellings, Achts or Blood tetled, &c. In fine the diseases proceed from cold and moist causes.

2. That the party will very hardly escape death, is plain, because the Lady of the eighth is in to he Lord of the ascendant, so in y Lord of the fourth, and 11 who bath Digni ies in the Ascendant, is in so to the Lady of the eighth also, all which are of dangerous consequence, and the worse because these aspects are from cardinal figns.

Ail the hopes there is, are, the) being in * to To out of the Ascendant, To having exaltation in the eighth bouse, and being in reception with the Lady thereof and in his own Dignities, these things being confidered, nature may at last

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overcome, but ? in the tenth, and L in to T2, doth aggravate the evil, and denotes improper Paylick is administred to the fick party.

If the Question were, Shall the Querent be Fortunate in his servants---as also small Cattel, &c.

3. Considering the) is in the Ascendant, and in friendly Sextile to h Lord thereof, tis an argument the Querent may have faithful Servants, and be fortunate in small cattel, yet the Querent is advised not to impose too much considence in them, because the) was lately in \$\textit{g}\$ to \$\textit{d}\$ Lord of the second, and \$\textit{l}\$ who is possed Retrograde in the second, and hath great Dignities in the fixth, in quartic to \$\textit{l}\$. Lord of the Ascendant from cardinal Signs, hence the Querent ought to have a strickt eye over them, and then he needs not much question their fidelity; but in general, the sigure speaks well for them, to be honest and to love their Master, and this according to the Rules of Astrology.

SECTION. II.

Let the Question be, (in a general way) Shall the Querent Marry?

Note that if a Question be demanded for a woman, simply, take signification from Q, but determinately from the strenth House.

1. IN the figure I find) (a general fignificatrix of Marriage in mens question) to be in a prolifical sign, and in friendly * to h Lord of the Ascendant. This is one argument of marriage, but the of Q (another general

general Significatrix in Questions and Nativities) to hospecks the contrary, and this judgement is consistent that rather because his in to to the Lord of the seventh, vize, the O and I in the seventh, in the abarren sign, and N upon the Cusp thereof, another barren sign from hence I may conclude, that notwith Aunding the Native or Querent may have a strong inclination as sometime of his life to Marriage, yet he will rarel, Marry, (if at all) for the such trouble in the prosecution thereof, for hand O are Planets of contrary N atures, and hy Astrologers accounted enemies one to the other, and here they behold each other very ill.

2. From what hath been said, may be drawn this results, that if the Querent Marrys, 'twill be a Person so different from his two Nature, that there will be no mutual Love and Concord between them, but on the contrary much hate and discord, which is not meanly seconded by the position of 3 in the seventh, and 9 in 10 h before noted.

The Querents wife (if he should marry) you must describe by ibs O and Q, and so mixt your judgement according to the the Rules given as the beginning of thu Book, and the time when is best discovered by dire-

dions.

Let the Question be, Is her Portion Considerable, and whether obtained with ease or difficulty?

3. To this I answer, Q Lady of the eighth, in \(\triangle to \) and in her own Dignities possed in the eighth, deslare a very considerable Portion, but that it will be difficult for the Querent (or Native) to obtain it not to be doubted, because Q is in \(\triangle to \) from Cardinal signs, and had houses of the figure, on also in \(\triangle to \) 1.

If it be demanded whether the Querent (or Native)
may overcome his publick enemies, or in a
Suit of Law, &c? which may have the
day? or if return safe from the War?

4. Finding To so strong in his own dignities, and the p in the Ascendant, in X unto him, and finding O Lord of the seventh in m having no Dignities in that place, I may in reason conclude the Querent is strongest, and so therefore overcome his adversaries, yet this is also to be above that the O is in X to his dispositer in S of Q and Q, who is Lord of the tenth and eleventh, from the seventh which argues the Questiced may have great hopes, and find many Friends, and Y Lord of the tenth being in 10 may instinate some unwelcome news from the Judge, or some great Lawrer concerned with the Querent y yet notione of victor (though perhaps with some expense more then ordinary) for the some reasons before alleadged, or they may at length compound, because the O applyes to a X of To, not To the contents.

Let the Question be, Shall I have the desired party?

5. Now here is a party in particular Nominated, and in the Figure, signifyed by the O, and at the time of the Question Shee seems to deny, for the O is in 10 h, but within short time the Querent may have his desire, for the O not long after comes to a * of h, and then the business may be concluded, and brought to a final end, and thersther because the Moon (a general Significator) is in * 10 the Querents Significator, the) did also separate from a O of the O, and applyed to an of of the dispositer of the

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the O, and in the next place translates their light and vertue to h by a * aspect, and meets with the aspect of no other Planet during the time shee continues in that Sign, and therefore the quested will comply, as well as her Significator doth apply to h, the Significator of the party enquiring.

Let the Question be, Which way is the Fugitive or Stray gone, and whether or not will he be found, or return again?

6. \(\) and the \(\) with the \(\) Lord of the feventh, denotes the Fugisive or Stray, and by reason I find \(\) and \(\) in \(\), and as yet within the Orbes of \(a \) aspect of \(\) Lord of the Ascendants, I conclude be bath at present no mind to return, but by reason the \(\) is in \(\times \) to \(\) and \(\), and \(\) applying to the \(\times \) of \(\), also, is argues the party will be beard of again, and probably return when the \(\) and \(\) comes to \(\times \) of \(\). The quarter be \(\times \) in, southerly, or rather South-west.

If the Question were, There are Goods lost, shall they be recovered, or what kind of Person (or persons) did the fact?

7. Some would take of being peregrine in an angle, to be the Significator of the thiefe, but by reason be is in reception with the dispositer of the and doth not as yet be bold the the by a applet, and because be is Lord of the Querents second. I shall not accept him as Significator, and the rather because he affish not the bouse of Subface.

But I shall accept to be significator of the thief, who is Lord of the seventh, and within the Orbes of an 8 of 4 in the second, and thereby afflicts the Significator of

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the Querents Substance, iberefore the O is true Significator, and the rather because be also combures & the dispositer of O; what kind of Person the O denotes, you may see in the Rules before given, at the beginning of this Book. She is about a middle age

Now ibere is but small probability ibas ibey will be recovered again, by reason Q Lady of the Thiefs second is in the eighth in & to U, in the Querents second, and in I to D. Lard of the Ascendars, to which may be added the First in 10 h, and to susp of the Ascendars; and the O and Q are both in 10 the D, which insimates the Thief will keep the Goods, and loves them too

well to restore them again.

Lastly, Finding the O Lord of the seventh in I with 2 Lady of the eighth, the D under the earth, the O in 12 the Ascendant, and B in B to the Ascendant, argues no discovery or restitution. If it were Cattel lost either great or small, sinding D Lady of the sixth in * 20 h Lord of the twelfth, in the the twelfth h being also in 10 U in the second, sives very small bopes of

recovery.

If the Question were, Shall two partners agree together.

8. To this I answer, finding the Lord of the Ascendant b, and the Lord of the seventh (viz. ⊙) in a bad apell, viz. a ☐, and being Planets of contrary natures, I should hence conclude they would agree like Fire and Wazer, and by no means advise them to joyn together in Partnership.

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If the Question were, (in the time of War) whether such a Town or strong hold should be taken.

9. In this case, finding h who in particular fignifies the besiegers to be strong, and in his own Dignities argues they are strong, and in good hears, couragious and resolute, &c.

I is the Significator of the Governour of the place befixed, as also of bis strength viz. men, and Ammunition, Provision, &c. as being Lord of the fourth and fifth.

Now confidering & is in the eighth combuft of the O, and applying to the * of h, this is an argument that be at laft will rather yield up the Fort then ftand is out, finding they are unable to hold it out againft fo Brong a Force. But not prefently for & k now in to h, and the & hinthe fourth, and Din the fftb, which declares they are in a good condition within, and do perhaps expect more supplies, by reason & is in reception of &, but confideraing & is the Lord of the second, and dispositer of & Lord of the tenth, and in reception fo ftrongly by house with 1 the Significator of the Governour, forcbief Commander) this insimates that he would willingly accept of a Bribe, and is poffeft with many fears in the cafe, and in the conclusion, rather refigns up upon conditions then longer to fand in opposition; now when & and @ comes to & * of h is the sime moft probable, that this fhall be effetted,

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SECTION VIII.

Of the time of Death?

1. To enquire after the time of a parvies dearb, I take to be a very nice question, but if the Nativity be known, and the directions run down according to Art, (as it shall be shown it 'its proper place) the Native may see as in a glass the most dangerous times that threatens to cut the thread of Life, but I pass by any farther discourse of this subject, in this place.

If it be demanded, what manner of death the Querent may dye?

2. Here finding Q Lady of the eighth, in the eighth firong and potent, and near Spica-virginis a Benevolent fixed Star, argues a natural gentle death, and this the rather because Q is in G of Q Lord of the fourth, but Q Lady of the House of death, being in quartile to h, Lord of the Ascendant from cardinal Signs, denotes an unwillingness in the Querent to leave this world, and to interchange this Life for a better.

This boufe denotes the portion of the wife, of which I

bave already foken.

If the Question were, Shall the Man or Wife dye first?

To this I answer, that finding he the strongest Planet, I should judg the Querent longest live A, be it who it will, Man

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Nan or Wife, and the Lord of the seventh, viz. © came fift to a of the Lady of the eighth, before he so her high confirms the judgement, then an Artist may give a pobable confession upon such a Question, but the surest way is, view both their Nativities, and from thence deluce a Judgement, which is the most rational, if they cannot be procured, let there be the more pains taken in the Question, and order it as if it were a Nativity, but to say the truth I do not much approve of such kind of nice Questions, and an Artist ought to be exceeding wary, in giving Judgement thereton.

SECTION IX.

If a Person be going to Sea, and desires to know whether his Voyage will be prosperous, or dangerous?

I Find m upon the Gulp of the ninth, and & Lord thereof in my angular, and in strong reception of glord of the fourth and fifth, who is dispositer of D, and dispositer of L in the second bouse, these are arguments that the Querent may advantage himself by the Voyage, and need fear no day ger that can happen therein, because the ninh house and his Lord is no way afflicted, and although of be not in his own effential dignities, yet he is accidentally reasonable well posited, web confirms the judgments yet the Querent is not hereby promised an extraordinary profit by the voyage, but however he may expect to reap advantage rather then loss, or damage, which is some incouragement.

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If it be demanded, whether a Clergy-man may ob-

2. Confidering here is no aspect between the Lord of the Ascendant, and the Lord of the minth house, this declares but small probabilitie thereof, and finding the I lately separated from an & of the Lord of the ninth, and 4 (age, neral Significator in these matters) being in _ to Iz Lord of the ascendant, this gives small encouragement to seek after it, for tis but in vain, and for these reasons be can expect but a small Revenue thereby, and therefore, not worth his trouble farther to seek after it.

The same Judgement might be given, if a man desires to know whether he may profit by any Art or Science in-

tended.

SECTION. X.

Let the Question be, Shall the Querent obtain the Place or Office be seeks after?

The sa General Significator of honour and Dignity, and he is here in to Te, Y. Lord of the renth is R in the second, and in to Te from cardinal figns, to which may be added? In the tenth, from these confiderations, tis plain (in Aftrology) that the Querent shall bardly obtain the place defired, it he do 'twill be with much difficulty, and expense of money, and when procured not so beneficial to the Querent as tis probable be expects,

Tis true the O doth apply to the * of h, which argue

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may perchance come to pals, but finding U the particular significator of the place in quartile to has a foresaid, it in intes there is but small bepes of continuing therein, without he bribes those concerned in it, which will not counter taile for of in the tenth, declares the place not worth acceptation gratis, and therefore diswade the Querent from inher progress therein.

If the Question were, Shall the Querent benefit himfelf by his trade or profession, he follows?

2, Finding the ?? in the tenth argues the Querent shall have but bad trading, gene ally, yet its probable he may go moneys thereby, but be shall not be inricht with he, for 12. Lord of the tength Retrograde in the secend, and in 11 to 15, denotes hat what he gains with one hand he will spend with the other. Ergo, not sit to manage a trade, but think of some other imployment, in short his trade will no way prove fortunate to the Querent. The same you may undersand by taking of lodgers (as is much used in Lordon) you ought to be cautious in this particular, for you shall generally loose more then gain by entertaining such persons in your house.

SECTION XI.

Let the Question be, May the Querent obtain what he hopes for?

The thing hoped for be not nominated, but propounded in a general way, why then I here confider is Lord of the eleventh, and in to he Lord of the Alcendance

A(cendant from cardinal figns (which I have hinted) and thi gives a denial of the Que ents hopes, or that he shall not objain the thing hoped for, but with much difficulty and greater loss thereby, then the thing it self can make requital, or restitution, if obtained.

2. Now if the thing hoped for be nominated, I confider it's Significator, and accordingly judge as I find him aspect the Alcendant or his Lordras suppose a man hopes to receive money, in a general way, now confidering of is Lord of the second, and in or to the ascendant, and not beholding. To Lord thereof, and 11 a Planet in the second in to h, this argues the Quereats hopes will not take effect, or that he shall not receive the most he hopes for.

Let the Question be, Shall my friends prove true and faithful, according to their promises and pretences?

3. The Querents friends are fignified by 14, he being in to 15 Lord of the afcendant, (which always denotes the Querent) this is but a bad fign of their fidelity, Niy it intimates they will prove deceitful and perfidious, caring not for the Querent but for their own ends, and the Querent will receive lofs and prejudice by them, for 14 looks a fquint on 15 out of the fecond house.

SECTION. XII.

If the Question were, Hath the Guerent pri-

Finding To in the twelfth in his own Dignities, I might Judge if the Querent be not an enemy to him-felf, he needs not fear another, but by reason I find 2 in

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in from the eighth house (viz.) obscure places of the form, I may thence conclude the Querent hath private Esemit, and such that are of no mean account, but & being

semies, and such that are of no mean account, but of being krong, and the most ponderous Planer, the Querent need not fear what prejudice they can do unto him.

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Note that if a Question be propounded concerning prirate Enemies absolutely, or in general, Judge from the twelfth House, but if determinately, or a Person nominated, from the seventh.

If the Question were, Is there any probability a Prisoner may be released, &c.

2. The Lord of the ascendant, and twelfth being posited in the twelfth, and in to Q and M declare a long imprisonment, and this the rather because a fixed sign ascends, and Q Lord of the hour is to h.

If it were propounded thus, Shall the Querent be Fortunate in great Cattel?

3. I confider the position of h in the twelfth, strong and potent, but in _ to both the Fortunes from cardinal figns, h being Lord of the ascendant also, which is the second from the twelfth, and denotes the profit that may arise from all things signified by the twelfth house; so that what the Querent gains this way, he may put in his eye and see never the worse.

If the Question were, Is the party bewitched?

4. Finding To Lord of the alcendant and twelfib, and in the twelfth in [], Q Lady of the eighth, and the D Lady of the fixth in * to h, argues the Querent is under an ill tongue or bewitched.

CHAPTER XX.

SECTION I.

Of the Planetary Hours.

OBserve that every Artificial day, (that is from o rising to o serving) is divided into swelve equal parts, called Planetary or unequal Aftrological bours, for they are unequal in refpest of the lengthening and fortening of the days : Thus if the day be fixteen bours long, a Planetary bour muft be a swelfih part thereof, that & one bour twenty minutes, or eighty minutes long, (which it twenty minutes more then a common bour) and then the night is eight bours long, which must alfo be divided into twelve equal parts, and the Planetary hour for the night will be but forty minutes, for this you muft note that fo many minutes as a Planetary hou- of the day is longer then the common hour, fo many minutes is the Planesary hour of the night forter then the common bour (or fixty minutes) bence then a Planetary bour in the Summer, that is from the Suns ingress into y, to bis entrance into a, is in the day longer then fixty minutes, 4ml the O nights

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(139)

ad in the night shorter by the same quantity, but when the O is just in those Equinodial points, the days and nights are of equal length, viz. twelve bours, and consequantly the Planetary bour of the save length also.

But from about the twelfib of September, to the tenth of March, the Planetary hours will be less then fixty minutes in the day, and greater then fixty minutes in the night, by the same space of time. this is easily understood, and therefore needs no farther discourse thereupon, but present you with the Table it self, which is fitted for the middle part of England, viz. Lat. 52. and may without subshill crrour serve in most parts thereof,

Here followeth a Table of the length of the Planetary hours, for the Day and Night throughout the year.

Hours

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95	101	7-)	-1	-41	145	-	101	10	14	-	3-1	-	12
30	5 23	5 42	8 2	9 21	1040	1-1			3 59	15 18	6 38	2.0	
24	16	37	7 58	18	1040	12	1 10	2 39				7 5	2 8
18	10	32	54	16	38	12	32	44				1	55
82	6	29	51	14	3/	13	23	46				17	48
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14	8 3	50	38	25	17	1.	4	35	13	10	3 58	40	2
8	13	57	43	29	1 14	12	46	31	17	3			15
12	21		49	3.	16	12	44	28			39		
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8	44	23	10 4	41		12	39	.18					
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A Table shewing what Planets Rules every hour of the Day and Night.

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Note that to every day in the week there is approprieted a feveral Planet; as ① to Sunday, to Munday, & Teulday, &c. and therefore each planet governs the fifthour; As, by this able you may perceive that the Sun governs the first hour after Sun rifing on Sunday, Q the ferrid, Q the third, the Moon governs the fourth planetary hour, and to on. It governs the first lanetary of the Night (that is after Sun fet) & the fecond, ② the third, as you may differ in the first lanetary of the Angel Lander Rand the like by the rest.

SECT:

SECTION. IL

The Description and use of the Table of the Planetary Hour.

IN the first Colume of the left hand Page, is placed the Sans place to every fix degrees through the twelve figns, and noted at top ① Pla. then γ mp, after that you shall find 0, 30, 6, 24, 12, 18, &c. which intimates that the ② rifes at the same time when he is in fix degrees of γ as be doth when he is in the 24th of mp. The twelve Plane ary hours are noted a top 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c, before Noon, and after Noon.

And in the f. cond Golume under 1. you have the quantity of the first Planetary hour from @ rising, as against fix degrees of the Suns place in &, or 24 of a, I find that the first Planetary hour continues from @ rising until fixy eight minutes after five, and the fecond until two minutes after feven, the third continues until twenty three minutes after eight, the fourth until thirty five minutes after him before Noon and so on, understand the like in the

reft.

The right hand page of the Table shows in the first colume, the hour and minute of the Suns rising, and the last colume in the left hand page his setting, and all the other columns in the right hand page show the length of the Planetary hours after Sun set, both before midnight and after midnight, untill Sun rising again, thus much may serve for the description, I proceed to its use.

SECT.

SECTION L

The use of the Table.

N the fifteenth day of April being Wednelday at mine hours fifteen minutes in the morning at would know what Planet rules, I enter the Table, and against the fixth of & (the Suns place at that time) I guid my eye along, untill I come to my hour proposed, the fift colume shows five hours and fifty eight minutes, the second seven hours and ten minutes, the third Planetary hour is untill eight hours twenty three minutes, and the fourth Planetary hour, untill thirty nine minutes past nine, which is the hour required, then to know what Planet reigns, I turn to the other little Table, entituded a Table showing what Planet Rules every hour, &c. and finding Wednelday in the first great Colume, and tight under the fourth Planetary hour of the day (noted at top of the Table,) I find Y which tells me that Y rules that Planetary hour which ends at thirty nine minutes past nine in the morning.

a But if it were required to find what Planet Rules at thirty minutes past three the same day; I guide my eye along in the great Table as before directed, untill I come to my bour defired, and I find three hours thirty eight minutes under the ninth planetary hour, then I repair to my small Table, and right against Wednelday, and just under the ninth hour in the collaterate colume I find) which informs me that the) governs that hour, viz from twenty one minutes past two, untill thirty eight minutes after three, which includes my proposed time, Et sie in alin.

3. Again, If it were required to know what Planet Ruled at twenty minutes past eight at night for the same day,

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your Hou in t dy, I turn to the right hand page, and right against 6 d. 8 (in the first column of the left hand page aferesaid) I guide my eye, and under the first hour I find eight hours three minutes, under the second hour, eight hours fifty minutes, under the third hour, nine hours thirty two minutes, which includes my timegiven, and because tis the third planeary hour of the night, (or after Sun set,) I turn to my smaller Table, and to that part thereof, which are the third hour of the night, and right against Wednesday, under the third hour of the night, I find y which tells me that y governs that hour, viz. from fifty minutes past eight, unto thirty two minutes past nine at night.

But if you have occasion to enter with any of the intermediate degrees not mentioned in the Table, you may easily make proportion, (if you defire to be so curious,) but the differences (between the hours and minutes of the planetary hours for each fix degrees of the Suns place) being

but fmall, there needs not fo much exactnels.

SECTION IV.

Here it will be necessary, breisly to shew the Signification of each Planetary hour, and what use may be made of them, &c.

I. IN the bour of he take no voyage to Sea, utither unatake any long fourney by laud, for crosses will afforedly attend, and small success may be expected, take no physick, entertain no servant, for they will prove idle careless Persons; Not good to put on new Garments, or cut your Mair, but this bour a good to buy or take Leases of Houses or Lands, good to buy any kind of Grain, or to dig in the Earth or plow, not good to borrow mone; in this but

bour, or to fall fick in, for it threatens a long difcafe, and fometimes terminates in death.

- 2. In the bour of U tis good to Apply to Ecclesiastical Persons, and all great men to obtain their favour, the same from all grave Senators, Judges, Lawyers. Ge In this hour the good to take a Journey in, or to go out of the house with success, good to sow all kind of Seeds, or to plans, not good to be let blood, he that falls fick in this hour, will soon recover, good also to lend or borrow moneys, not good to enter a hip, not good to buy beasts, to conclude, this bour is good to contract Mairimony in, Ge.
- 3. In the hour of & begin no words; action, or enterprize, for it is a very unfortunate hour in all things, and therefore as much as may be to be avoided, 'iss ill to take a fourney, for you shall be in danger of Thesves, very ill take a voyage to Sea, and generally in all things.
- 4. The bour of the Sun, is not to be chosen, as being generally infortunate, unless in make Application to great Persons, not good to begin a building, or put on new Garments, not good to enter a mans own house, for discontent and brawling may then be expected to follow, this bour is good for a man to receive preferment in, not good to Court the Female Sex, or to lay down moneys upon any account, the also very dangerous for any person to fall sick in.
- 5. In the hour of Q the good to court Women, or to begin a Fourney, but not a voyage, good to enter upon any Play, Sport or passime, not good to be let blood in, good to goe out of a mans House with success, but not so good to return again in, good to take physick in, but if a man falls sick in that bour, the discase proceeds from some veneral distemper, this bour is generally good to undertake any business relating to the Womans concerns, or any delightful

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(147)

ielightful Affions, not good to begin a new Garmens, but fingular good for Marriage and contrasting in Matrimony, &c.

- 6. The bour of Q is very good to Merchandise in, viz. by or sell, or to write Letters, or to send Messengers, to use Physick in, to send children to Schoole, to begin a fourney, to lend or borrow moneys in, to put forth Apprentises, to begin any building, but not good to courrast Marriage, or to buy Houses or Lands or to reenter your house being abroad, least discontent or brawling arise, not good to take a Servant to beir, or redeem a prisoner, but good to Plant or Grast in, and finally to make suit to great Persons.
- 7. The bour of the) is not accounted good to buy cattle in, especially of the smaller Sorts, nor to take Physic in. or begin any building, not good to lend money in, we to make new cloaths; Tis good to Court the Female Sex in, or send children to Schoole, and in some cases to take a yourney, or to pursue an Enemy, and to conclude your may make choyce of this hour to leave your Native Country in, (if designed to Travail) but choose another bour when you return, and are to enter into your own Country again.

SECTION. V.

Of Elections.

IN the next place, (for variety sake) I shall present you with some general Rules how to make an Election, for tis not my purpose here to handle that subject at large, for he that hath made any considerable progress in Astrology

(148)

cannot be to leek (upon any occasion) how to cledt after and Congruous time for his purpole.

An Election is no more then an apt cime chofen, for the obtaining of some defered good promised, as also how to avoyde, or escape any kind of danger or evil threatned at the time of a persons Birth, or Nativity, and generally by Elections, men may chuse such times to begin their bufinels. that the end thereof may prove prosperous and happy, efperially in such things that lyes in their own power to profecute, as taking of Journeys, &c, But if it be to fpeak with great petions, tis true, they may make choice of a fortunate time to make their addreffes, could they have an opportunity at that day and hour, conveniently to meet with the perlon. but this will be a matter of difficulty, and very rare to be brought to pals, by realon a man muß not rufh into the presence of a King or Person of Quality at any particular point of time, un'els he be lo happy as by the means of fome Friend to ger leave to come into his prefence, and fo prefent bis perition, or request of what kind foever it be.

So that to make a proper and fit Election, requires much care and deligence, if it be for a matter of confequence, and not flightly to be paffed over, but well weighed and confideted,

and managed with prudence and diferetion.

Thus an Election ought to be made, if you defire the end fineald Crows your Actions, and they differ from berary questions only in this, viz. Questions end, and determine the knowledge of the business enquired after, and is not so certain, by reason the question is often proposed by persons unconcerned, or not rightly stated, and an Artist should remember that notable Apportion of Hermes, not to determine any thing before he knows the intention of the Querent, &c. For in so doing he many times Judges amis, and the Querent receives little or no satisfaction, (for many known in the content receives little or no satisfaction, (for many known).

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(149)

know not what to ask, neither can they express what they would have) and how then can it be otherwise fince the blind lead the blind? this hath been complained of by an able Artift, (now inter Mortuos) to be too much practifed in these dayes, by ignorant and illeterate pretenders in and about the City of London, for tis no easter matter rightly to apprehend the intention of a Querent. I have here digressed, But from hence may be understood what the end of an Astrological question is, as also, when rightly and truly propounded.

And Elections differ thus, they are ordained and appointed for Action, and in respect of their ends they tend to, have dependance chiefly upon matters or things to be done hereafter. In short, Queckions end in the knowledge of business sought or enquired after; and Elections, as to their tods have relation principally upon our suture Actions. And Pissony saith the Election either of day or hour shall then be advantagious to a person, when its conflicted from his Nativity, otherwise though it be well made, it shall not profit, Ptolomy, Censiloque, Aph. 6.

From what hath been faid, may be gathered that there is two kinds of Elections, the first from the Nativity, and the second in (a more general way, the Nativity not being known) from a QueRion; but the firkt is only to be imbraced, and the fecend wholly to be rejected as Erronious and Illegitimate, because an Bleffion so made, although it may be finguiar good as to the prefent polition of Heaven, ver the Lord of the Afcendant in this Election may bappen to be the Lord of the eighth, or twelfth in the Radix (or Nativity) of the faid person, and probably upon some such promiting polition of Heaven: A person may begin some great enterprize, and yet in the end receive much damage in Body or Effate, or Both, and another may upon a very bad face of Heaven, begin a bufinels (or Affion) of grea L concernment

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concernment, and yet happen to be exceeding Fortunate and happy therein, which may to some seem frange; now the reason is this, in their Nativities, the infortunate Planets, viz. In and of in the one may be Significators of Life, Riches, Honours and Preferments, &c. and in the other Persons Nativity, the Fortunate Planets II and Q may be significators of Evil to the Native, as being Rulers of bad Houses, and beholding the Ascendant or Lord thereos, and the Luminaries, by some Malevolent Aspects, and by consequence be evilly disposed and affected to the Native, and the contrary may happen in another mans Nativity.

Thus ris clear to the eye of reason, that except the Nativity be known, tis but a vain and foolish thing for any person to conflitute an Election, and this bath been long fince much pleaded for, by ancient and Authentick Authors, who have laid down many powerful argu vents, and convincing reasons for the same, and here may be discovered, what necessity there is that the Nativities of persons should be known, and therefore Parents should be more careful in recording them, or Clerks of Parifles rather to Register the time of Birth, then the day of Christening, which sometimes is a fortnight or three weeks after the Birth-day, &c. For I know many Persons, that whereas they would give fix pence for their age (as they call it) out of the Church Book, would rather give fix shillings; yea oftentimes fix crowns for this the estimate time of the Birth, which may be Regiftered with the fame paigs.

It is the opinion of a learned person that hath written of this Subject, that we ought to consult the revolution by a Figure of the World, (viz. of the Suns ingrets into γ) and make that the Radix or ground of our Elections; observing how that Planet which fignifies our business is dignified, or affected therein, and so to judge, (this is I suppose because he would not have the Nativity consulted) I must consels I cannot apprehend it to be rational, (all respect had

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to that ingenious Author) and the rather because that Figure is not very easily attained, for among the best Astronomers of our cities, there is much Discrepancy, as to the true time of the Suns ingress, neither do I think that Figure much to concern any particular person, but the pe ple in general of the place for which it was Set; however I still submit to better judgements, and in the interim, imbrace and sollow those wayes that seem most rational, and carry the most probability of truth in them.

This being premised, in the next place, I shall exhibit such necessary short Rules, as may be useful in the making apt and fit Elections, upon the most useent occasions that shall Occur to any person, and therefore in such cases to be consulted, and well considered.

SECTION VI.

Brief Rules to be observed in making Elections upon any occasion.

I. Et this be considered that from an unfortunite Geniture there can no good Election be constituted, for
if the Radical Ascendant, or his Lord be much afflicted,
him can good be expected to succeed unto the Body of any
Person, normithstanding the Election be made never so
happily, and convenient for the thing or matter defined y so
if the Lord of the fifth in the Radix, or the fifth House it
self be much vitiated or infortunite. The Election though
never so carefully made) will prove but of small advantage
to the Native in point of Fortune in Gaming, and the
like of any other thing belonging unto the twelve Galestial
L. 4.

(192)

Houses, that concern the Body or Estate of Man, for an accidental good can no way extinguish, abate or contradist an evil threatned in the Radix of any Person.

2. The Radix or Nativity, being the Basis or Ground work whereon to build a Rational Election; It will be necessary, or at least convenient, withal to consider the position of beaven at the . Revolution to the Radical point, and see how that concurs with the Radix for if there be a simpathy between those two sigures, the years Actions in general will prove the more Fortunate, grall things will go ou more pleasantly with the Native, but if there be an Antipathy between them, the years Actions, and the Natives affaires. Generally go on Cross and unfortunately much to his discontent, and (perhaps) ends wish loss and detriment.

3. Observe if there be any good Direction in sorie, as also the Diurnal transits of the Planets upon the most remarkable places of the Radical Genesis, viz. bow they behold the grand Angles thereof, the Luminaries or Lord of the Ascendant; consider whother their transits be good or had & also how they behold their ownRadical places, this will much enlighten your fudgiment, and (in a natural way) help you to conjecture at the success of your daily concerns, and consequently the whole years Actions.

4. Let not the Ascendant, Mid beaven or place of the in the Ridix be evilly beheld at the time of your Election, neither let those places be the Cusps of the sixth, eighth or twelfth Houses therein, but rather (if it be possible) les them be the Cusps of such Houses as concern your business fought after, and in particular signifies that House by which your present design is signified (that is) let them be well beheld by the fortunes, except the Fortunes were Lords of bad Houses in the Radix, and so unformatic

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s, Be Exceeding careful ibat you begin no enterprize when the) separates from the & or & of the o and applies to the body or aspect of an Infortune, and especially if that Infortune were Ruller of a bad bouse. viz. The 8th or tith inthe Nativity, neither let the) be posted in the Assendant, for she is therein accounted very Infortunate, and some say the o is not good therein neither, unless he be in a signe of his own Nature. Viz. of or v. See also that the Luminaries be not soyned (say they) to a Retrograde Planet. But a Planet is not much (if any thing) assisted by Retrogradation, since is not really so, but appears onely to be so as wee behold them from the Earth (supposing the Sun the Center.)

6. Let not the D be afflicted by any of the Planets that were Infortunate to the Native in the Genefis when you begin a work of Confequence: But whatever you do, be sure to fortific the D in any Election, although she were Governess of a bad bouse in the Radix; Because the D is a general Significatrix in all things relating to the concerns of Mankind, and is said to bring down the Influence of the other Planets upon w.

7. if it be possible that you can, let the) be possited in that house which signifies the thing you make your Election for, especially if that house were Fortunate at Birth, and generally in all Elections have an eye to the) and Ascendent, see that they be free, and let not the Infortunes be placed in Angles, or behold the Ascendent or his Lord, except they were Lords or Rulers of good bouses in the Radix, and so significators of good to the Native, and here note by the way, that 4 and 9 though they are general Fortunes, yet they may Sometimes Accidentally (we being Rulers of had houses) prove Infortunes, And hand of two general Infortunes, to many men are Fortunes being

being Rulers of good boufes and Fortunate in their Na tivities, this is worth your observation, and in particular

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to be minded in the Doctrine of Elections.

8. If you would elect a time for any thing that requires speed, chuse a movable signe to Ascend, but if you would Elect a fit time for any thing that requires durability, then chuse a fixed signe to Ascend, provided (still) that they belong to the bad bouses in the Radix.

9. The fixed stars ought to be considered in all Elections (as well as Questions) that is, those principal Stars near the Ecliptick, having small Latitude, for those Stars that are of benevolent Nature being joyned with the particular significators, do much help in any Election, and the success doth usually happen to be the more prosperous.

10. In all Elections let the Ascendent of the Nativity (if it be possible) ascend. with this proviso, that there be no bad Planet therein, or otherwise Angular (except the Lord of the Ascendent) and 'tis allwayer good in such cases to have the Fortunate Planets in Angles also, if it may be.

any persons Birth, that day usually proves more Fortunate to that party, it being (said to be) consomable in Nature to his person, and an Election then made will prove very Essectual and Fortunate unto him, if so be it may at that time conveniently be made.

12. It is good the) hould be frong and potent in all Elections, and in good Aspect of those Planets that were Fortunate and Lords of good houses in the Radical Genesis and free from the malignant beams of such as were therein unfortunat, neither should the Lord of the Geniture be in a Cadent house, if he happen to be an Infortune place him in

(156)

is a succedent bouse, and by all means fortissic the Ascendent and Mid-Heaven in the Radix, (if is may be done) and it is not amiss, if you make the 10 hor 11th bouse in the Radix Ascendant in the Election if they were Fortunate and free, no way afflicted therein.

Many more of these kind of Rules might be given, but these are the most considerable, and by what hath been already delivered hereof, a Man may be inabled to make a substantial Election, upon any occasion, and therefore I shill fotbear any farther discourse of this subject, knowing that a multitude of Rules do dut rather dull the active Fancy, then increase Knowledge; those that would see more of these matters, may peruse a small portable Volume lately published wherein this Doctrine is most exquisitely handled, and they may therein receive plenary satisfaction. The Auhher thereof Mr R. S. being a known Artist, and singular Astrologian. I shall in the next place insert some General Elections and so conclude the first Part.

SECTION. VII.

General Elections for buying and felling, and taking of fervants fron the) position.

In B that would fell any Commodity to profit thereby, let him chuse a time when the D is in S, S, np, or & separating from the O, L, Q, or Q. For it the do separate from good Planets and apply to bad, it is good for the seller, but ill for the buyer: and here you should note from you Nativity, which are good and which bad, if it may be procured.

2. But if you would buy cheap (as most defire to do) let the D be posited in any of the aforesaid signer, separating from evil Planets and applying to good, this is ill for the seller, but good for the buyer? For Separation and Application is as contrary as Buying and Selling.

3. If thou wilt cake a Servant, let the) be in II , my,or &

4' if the) be in a when thou takest him, he will prove proud and high minded, and fails not to mak: a fingular Trencher-man, (as the proveth is) or have a good Stomach.

but return again and make no long Ray be ore he departs again, (and this perhaps with the confect of his Mafter.)

- 6. If the) be in & when thou take a Servant, he will affuredly prove Unfaithful and Diffrent
- 7. Therefore when thou takest a Servant thou mayst venture to let the D be in D, m, &, or the latter part of 2 because it is reputed good to take a Servant when the D is in fixed Signes, &c.

8. If th zu cakeft a Man Servant let the) be in II , ng,

△, 1, or my.

9 Laftly if thou take a Woman Servant, let the) be in

Note that In Page 19, Schion 2. Is showed how to tike the Planets Antiscions in Signes &c. But to take them in degrees and minuts work thus.

If you fub trad the deg. and min. of a Planet from 30,

th remainer is his Antiscion in deg, and min.

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Certain Countries and Cities under the 12 Signs.

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England	Ruffia	Sardinia	Scotland.
France	Polonia great	Lumbardy p.	Granado
Germany	Swedland	England p.	Burgundy
Silefia the	the North p.	Flanders	part.
higher.	Lorraigne		Holland
Polonia p.	Campania	Dukedome of	Zeland Prufia
Burgundy	Heluetia	Wersenburgh	Numidia
Denmarke	Rhetia	Hircania	Africa
Batternia	Franconia	Armenia	Bisbinia
Syria	Pari bia	Martiania	Colchis .
Palestine	Perfia Irelad	Cyrienia	Carrhage
	Cyclades	Marmarica	Of Cities.
Of Cities	The Iflands	Egypt the	Conflantino-
Naples	Cyprm the lea	lower.	ple. Tunis
Capua	towns of Afia	Of Cities.	Venice
Ancona	the less	LONDON	Genoa
Ferrara	Of Cities	Corduba in	Lucas Pifa
Florence	Benonia Sona	Spain.	Millaire
Verons		Viterbium	Vincentia
Bergame	rentum Panor .	Cecenam	Berne
Lindaw	me in Sicyly	Turnye.	poste
Htrecht	Perufium	Vercellas	St. Andrews
Padua	Gapus Hiftria	Rhegium	in Scotland
Marfcelles	Brixi, Zurich	Lovane	Lubeck
Epidaure	Lucerne	Bruges in	Magdeburg
Crackow	Nants	Flanders	Wittenburgh
Augustam	Herb. bolk	Menia	Gorlick
Caragola	Carolflade	Kitzing	
Weniega	Polnania	Hasford	
	Liepfig	Bamberge	
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	Novograde	Norimberg	
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Certain Countries and Cities under the 12 Signes

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Gallia	Achaia	Austrea	Norway
Togata	Greece.Creet		Bavaria uper
The Alps	Croatia	Livonia	Metagony
Italy	Carinthia	Sabaudia	Comegena
Sicyly	Arthefina	Delphinas	Cappadocia
Apulia	the Dukedom		Idumea
Behemia	of Athens	Thufia, Seres	
Turky part.	Mesopotamia		Fes
A milia	Babylon .	Thebaida	Gerbulie
Sabina	Affiria	Octim	Catalonia
Phanicia	Gallia	Trogloditica	Of Cities
Chaldea	Comata part	Sundgavia	Algiers
Orchinia	Rhone part	Of Ci ies	Valentia
Of Cities	Silefia lower	Lisbone	in Spain
Dama/co	Of Ciries	Cajetam	Trabezond
Syracufa	Hierufalem	Laudam	Mrbine
Rome .	Corinib	Suc fam	Pestorium
Ravenna	Rhodes	Placentia	Aquilegia
Cremona	Papia	Felkirch	Camerinum
Confluente	Signia	Friburge	Tarvifum
Prague	Brundufium	Argentine	Forum Juli-
Linia	Arcsium	Spiers	um.
Crimifium	Novaria	Franckford	Meffana
,	Tholofa	at Mene.	Vienna
OF I	Lyons. Paris	Halam [ue-	Alchitade
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Certain Countries and Cities under the 12. Signes,

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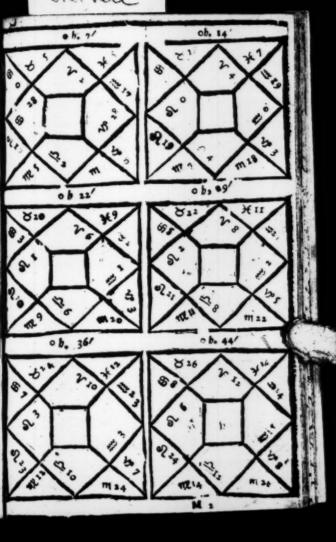
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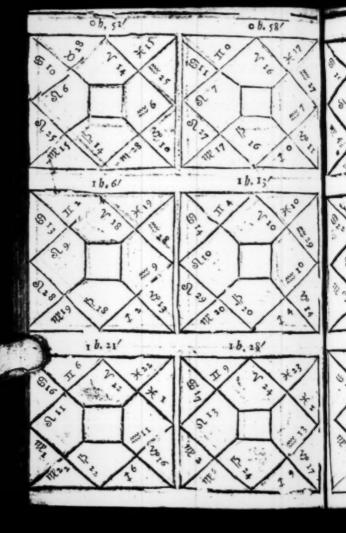


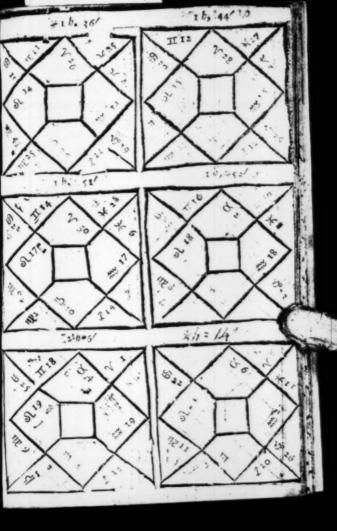
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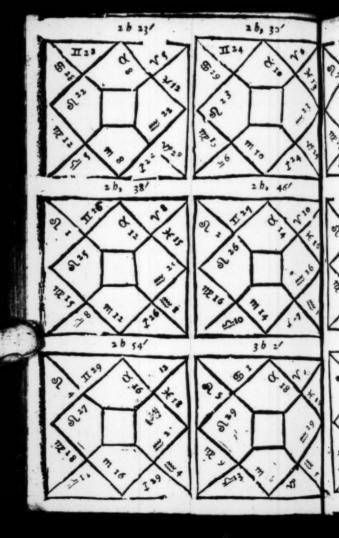
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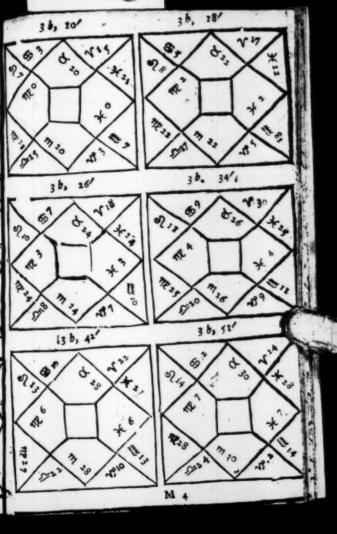
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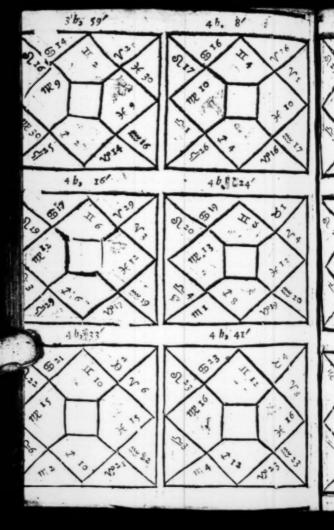


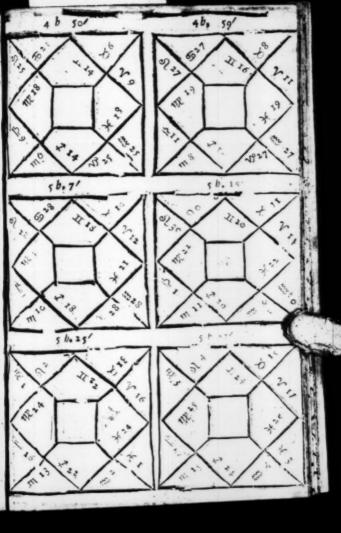


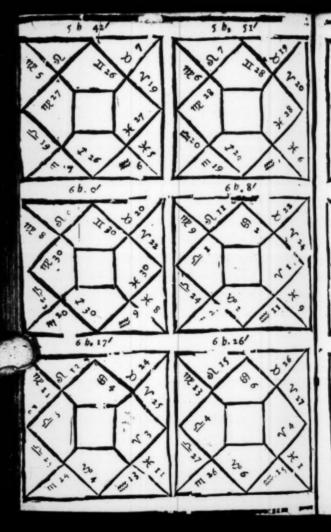


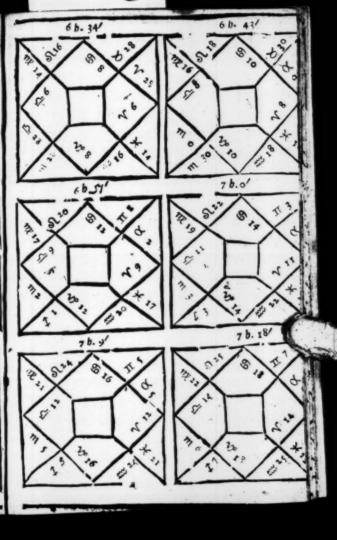


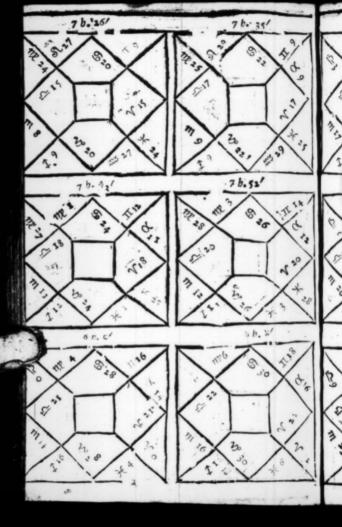


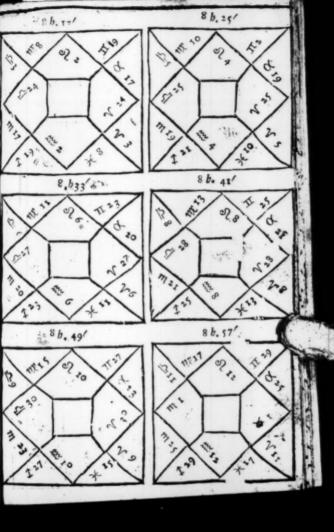


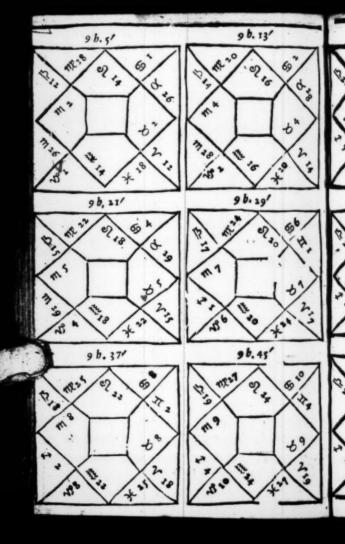


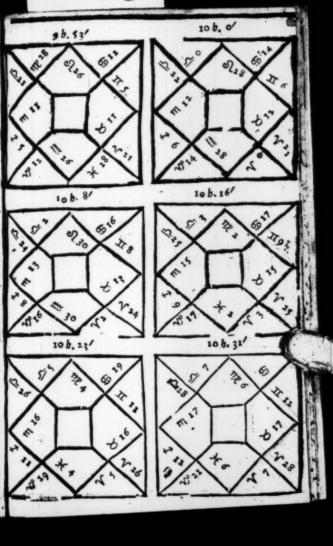


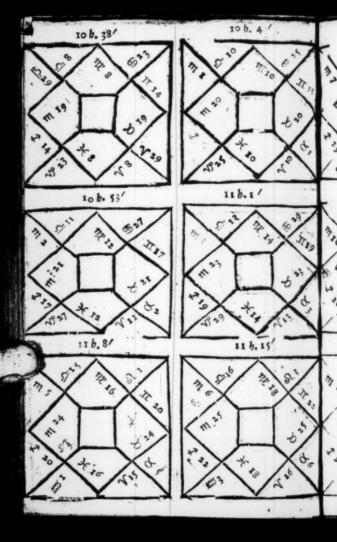


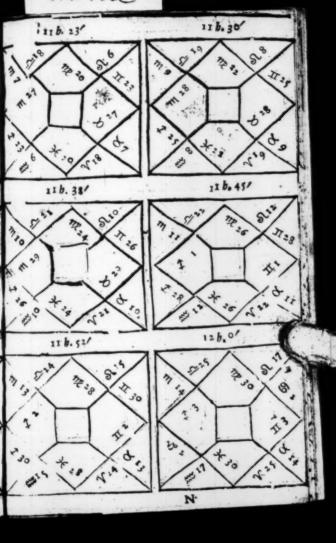


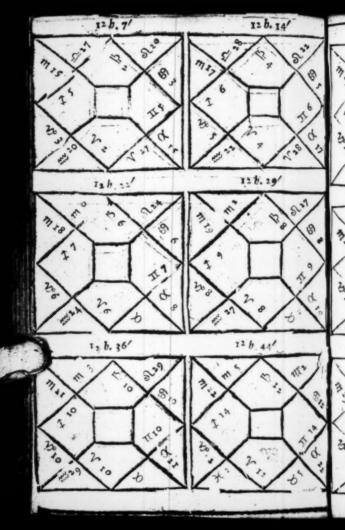


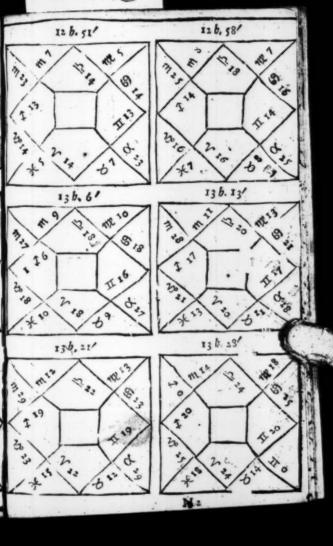


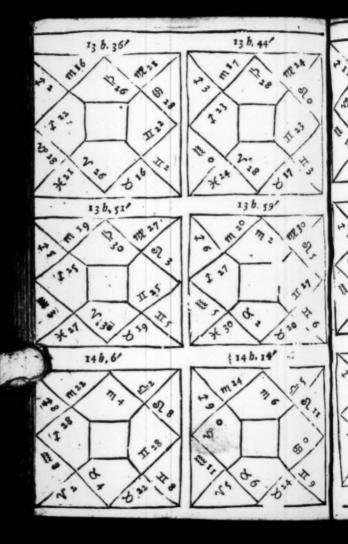


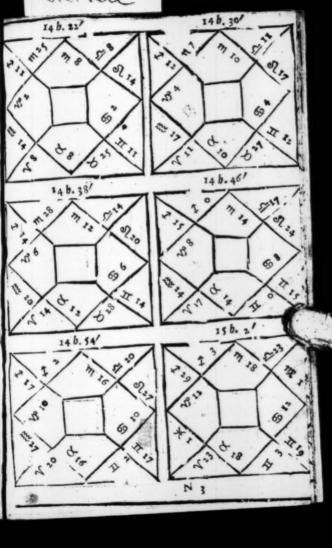


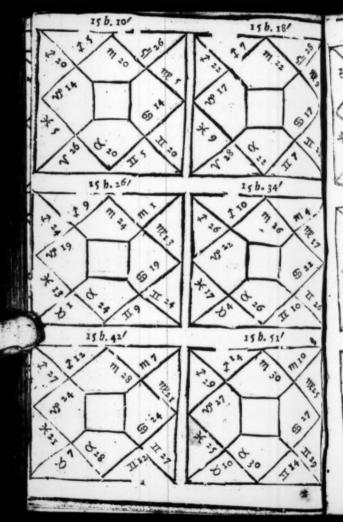


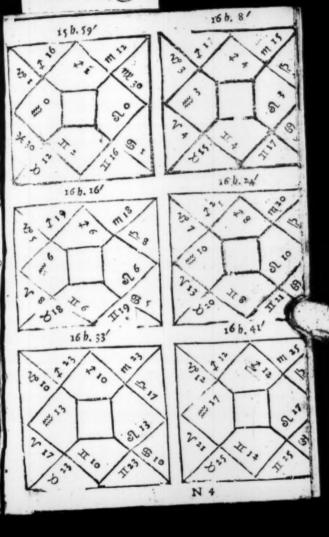


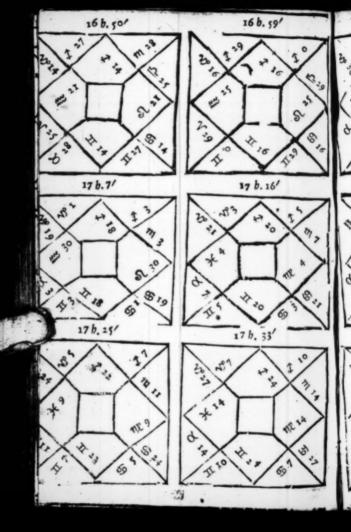


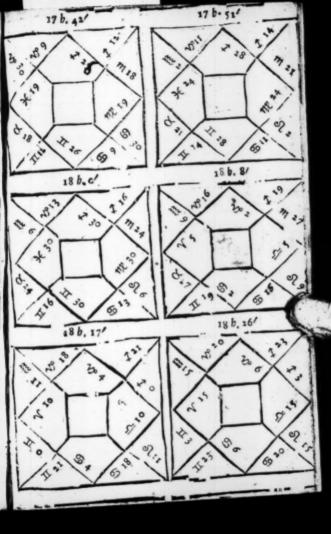


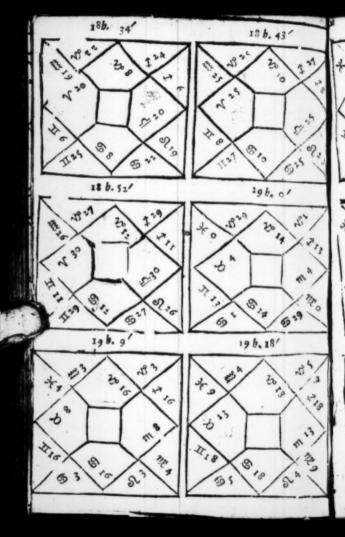


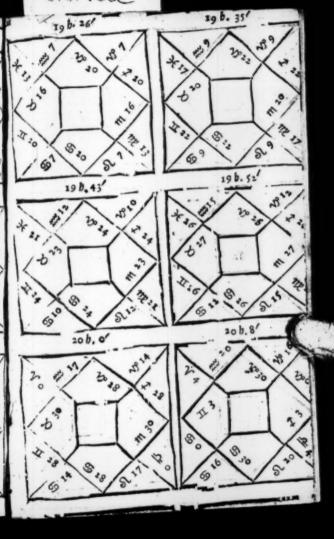


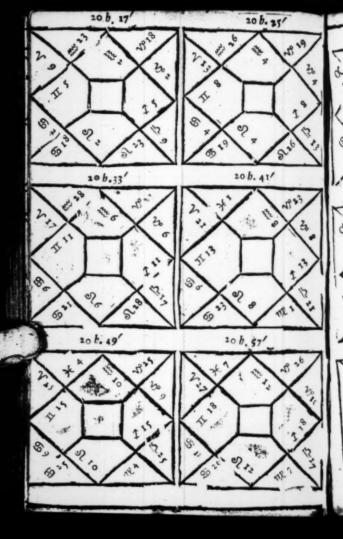


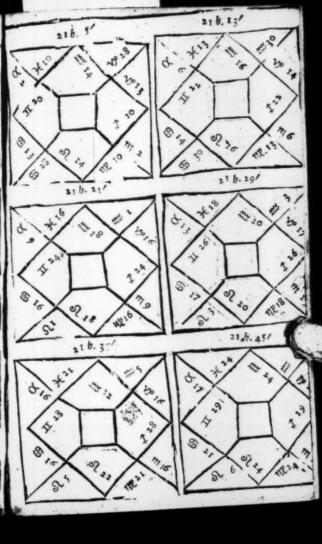


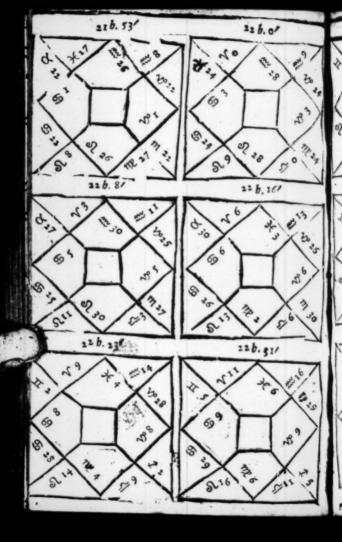


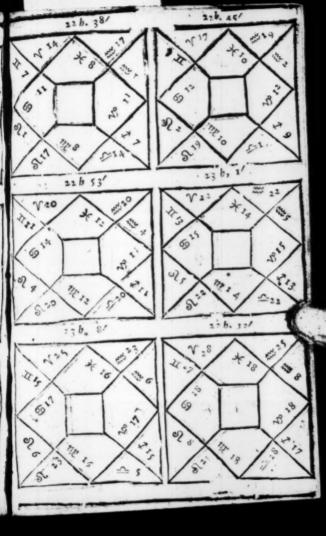


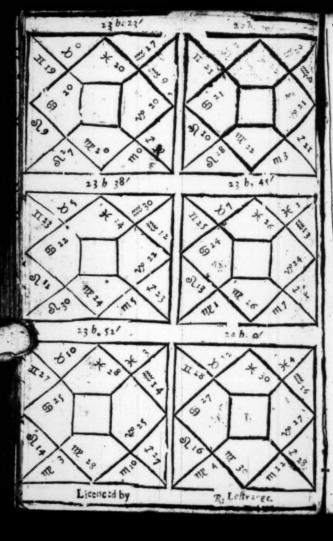












Genethlialogia

The Genethliacal Part of

ASTROLOGY.

Exactly Performing, and Briefly Comprehending the whole Doctrine of Directions: and Judgement on Nativities.

WHEREIN

Is shewed (by an exact method) the manner of their Rectification several wayes, together, with their precize Calculation onely by Proportions in Trigonometry.

How to fet a Scheam Artificially the Rational way, and what foever is Requisit in directing Significators to their feveral Promittors; with some varieties therein, not hitherto published.

With Annual Revolutions and the manner of their Directions & Co. Together how to Judge the General fate of the Native: and Confequently point out the most prosperous or dangerous times, that may probably happen in the whole Course of a Mans Life.

By HENRY COLEY Philomat.

St. Hierom on Matth. 18. v. 10.

Great is the Dignity of Souls, that every Man from bis
first Rising and Appearing under the Stars in bis Nativity, hath an Angel Delegated to him for bis Custody of
Safety.

Loudon, Printed by J. W. for Jojuab Coniers at the Raven in Duck Lane. 1668



Efficies Henrici Coley Philomote Nati.

Clavis Astrologia; OR, A Key to the whole Art OF ASTROLOGIE;

in Two Parts : Containing

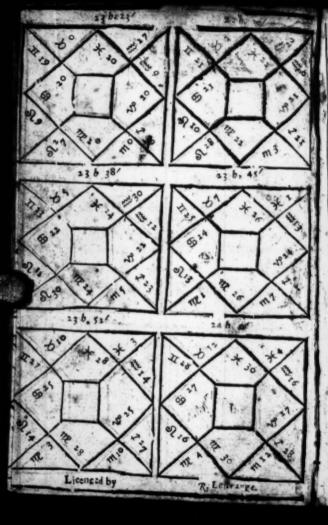
I A Brief, methodical, plain Introduction thereunto enabling the meaneli capacity fully to understand the Fundamental Grounds thereof and to give a Rational judgment upon any Africagical Figure, Nativity or Question whatever; also how to make a proper Ele-tion upon any occasion: unto which is annexed a small Book of Scheams ready set.

II. The Gonethliacal part of Astrology, briefly comprehending the whole Doctrine of Directions, Revolutions and Profections; wherein is Themphyaneassie and familiar method, how to Rectific and Calentole Nativities several ways, and according to any Author, as Regiomontanus, Argol or Kepter: also how to fet a Scheam the most exact way; with all requisits belonging unto the Art of Directions performed one ly by almaliartiscial Canon of Sines and Tangents, Also many brief useful Tables convenient for such Work; with other Varieties not here before published.

By Henry Coley Philomat.

Canst thou bind the sweet influence of the Pleiades, or loofe the bands of Orion! Job 38 31.

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Genethlialogia, OR, The Genethliacal Part of

ASTROLOGY.

Proæmium.

This most Excellent and useful Part of afterlogy, admits of many varieties, and hath diverse Intricate turnings therein, therefore ought the more to be facilitated and explained, which is the Chiefest end aimed at in the following Discourse for the encouragement of such Ingenious persons that are lovers of these kinde of Curiofities.

The Calculation of Nativities is a subject that hath been of good esteem with many learned persons, in former ages: and there are diverse able men now living, that for the usefulness therein, have as high they have sound by Experience therein, have as high thoughts

thoughts of the same; Although in some Nativities the Ascidents and directions have not (perhaps) so nearly Agreed and concurred together as was expected. This may be for want of a due Correction, and it is no easie matter for an Artist to verifie the Ascendent of a Nativity. For if a Nativity be carefully Rectified, and directed exactly, the Accidents that Occur to the Native, Rarely fail to Correspond with the Directions, and many times take place so punctually, even to Admiration. Of the truth of this, we have had many eminent examples both Ancient and Modern which sufficiently confirms the truth of this Doctrine.

Note that the usual Omission of the odd Minutes adhering to the Pole of position (notwithstanding the uncertainty of the Planets places) may instead of helping, make the errour the greater. The Transits and Revolution ought also to be considered herein, (as my loving friend Mr. J. G. well notes) which are the Harbingers of a direction, and the Learned Sr. Christopher Heydon assirms, That events proper to men, may be both Anticipated and continued before, or beyond a Direction. Def. Astro. p. 412. unto which I may add, that a Rational measure of time ought to be chosen, which is of great Goncernment in the matter of Directions, of which I shall

Speak farther in its proper place.

The Doctrine of Directions is Copiously handled by several Learned men, especially Foraign Authors.

amongit

amongst the which the Learned Argolus is accounted the Best, who hath taken great pains to Calculate. Tables (viz. his Primum Mobile) which compleatly performs the work. Neither are those of Regiomontaus much inseriour to the former, and unto these farmous Men the World is exceedingly beholding; who before were much at a loss, and went a sedious ob-

scure way about to perform this mork.

But in this small Tract I have endeavoured to perform this work with all plainness and perspicuity that may be; (and no less exact and easie then by the former Authors) onely by the help of those small Tables of Artificial Sines and Tangents frequently to be had at a small price, to which I must refer the Ingenious Artist, and I suppose there are sew lovers of Art, but are already surnished with them. Those Tables being the foundation of all astronomical Tables of Directions, and by them alone, are the other Calculated. I shall onely give the proportions and operations, and Omit the sigures of the Sphear, wherein the several criangles by, presupposing the Artist already grounded therein.

If I might advise. I would have those that desire to be curious in this Doctrine, to Calculate the Planets places (de novo) from the latest and best Aftronomical Tables, and so lay the foundation of their work as sure as may be; for I think it not safe, to trust to some Ephemerides which want of that Exactness as may be expected, and is required herein.

This is the Subject that was chiefly intended in this work. I hope my endeavours in this kind may be a motive to stir up some more able, to publish their experience in this Learning for the honour of Art. What I have done I should rather have seen performed by some other, but herein I hope I shall prejudice no Person, since what is written, was intended for the general good of all, The sirst Rudiments and Principles, to initiate Tyro's, and this Doldrine of Directions by Trigonometry, for those that have made some progress in things of this Nature, both which I have Contracted into this small volume that it might be a Low prized, portable Companion to the Sons of Art.

Chapter

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CHAPTER I.

SECTION I.

What a Nativity is.

DY a Nativity we are to understand, that very moment of time that the Infant is delivered or leparated from the Mothers Womby and receives the Impo effion of Ayr upon its tender body, and not that point of time wherein part of the Body appears, (is fome are pleased to Cavil at) but Cardan affirms, that to be the moment, in which the Infant draws his firft breath , or moves the Lungs ; in fhore that very pundilio of time, wherein the Child is faid to be complextly Born into the World, is the moment of the Nativity, in which the Stars are faid to have loftuence upon the tender Body of the Native, and the polition of He even for that very inftant is to be confidered, as the Groundwork and Foundation whereon to Build an Aftrological Judgement of the Future Actions, or Fate of the Native in the World, But fince the obtaining of this true moment of time is so exceeding difficult, by reason of the uncertainty of Clocks, Dials or Watches, or any other means, A-Arologers have found out several wayes for the Redification thereof, which I come in the next place to fpeak of,

SECTION. II,

How to Rectifie a Nativity several wayes.

A Mongh those several wayes, the Antients have given, to Correct a Nativity, and thereby bring the supposed time to the true time; that of Accidents, is accounted the most Certain and Infal ible, which is thus, viz.

- 1. Having the Estimate time given, ere & your Scheam, either by a Table of Houles for the Latitude of Bitth or otherwise, and letthe Planets places be exactly reduced.
- 2. Draw this Scheim into a Speculum (or Table) according to the usual form, which is done after this manner, take half, or a quarter of a sheet of Paper, and divide the breadth thereof into 13 Collumes, and the length into 31? In the top of the uppermost Collumn set the 12 Siges in order, viz. V, S, II, S, &c. And in the sirstless hand Collume, place the degrees of the Signes begining with 0, 1, 2, 3, &c. to 30.
- 3. Take the Planets out of your figure and place them in their respective Collumes, viz. Right against the degrees of their places in the first Collume, and just under the Signes they are in, noted at top. Into this Speculum you are alse accordingly to infert the Q and Of the D the Antiscions, and Contra-antiscions of the Planets, as also their terms which you may take out of the pable of essential Dignities and some of the most eminent Fixed Stars of the first magnitude that are near the Ecliptick.

4. Having proceeded thus far, note down the leverall Alpests of the Planets, both Dexter, and Sinifers as suppose h is his * Sinifer falls in the same degree of 5, and his * Dexter in * his \ Sinifer in 51, \ Dexter in * h. his \ Sinifer in 51, \ Dexter in * h. his \ Sinifer in 51, \ Dexter in * his \ Sinifer in 51, \ Dexter in * his \ Dexter in * his

s. Collect as many Accidents from the Native (as are of note) that can be precuted, and the Year, Month (and Day if it be possible sthey happened, as thus, aged to many Years, Months, and Dayes, the Native was Invaded with a firong Feavour, Small Pox, or the like. Aged fo many Years, and Months, to a place of preferment, or Marriage &c. having Colletted your accidents that have happened. after this manner, repair to the Speculum, and if you would fiede a direction for an Accident of the Body, as Sicknell. er. Begin at the alcendent, and run down that Collume and fee if the Afcendent meets with the Body or Aspest of fome Planet that may denote the accident within fuch a space of time or not, allowing about a degree of oblique Ascention for a Y ar, if not remove your Ascendent backward or forward (provided you go not far terond the chimate time)til you make the Degree afcending correspond. After the fame manner, for an Accident of Preferment or Honour, examine the M. C. fce what direffion that met withal in such a space of time, this is tried by Right Afcention, as the Afcendent by Oblique, wir Sub-Arad the Oblique afcenfion of the Afcendent, or R Afcention of the M C. from the Oblique or Right Afcention of

of the Prominor, and the remainer are the degrees of the Direction, usually called the Ark of direction, and by Restifying either of these Angles, the true time of Birth will be exact found. The lame Method you may use in the ① or D, if the Accidents agrees with their directions, but his their circle of position must be known.

SECTION III.

Here follows an Example, How to verifie the

Let the Ascendent be supposed 18d, 28' or in the Latitude 52 d. and h is in 2 d. 31' np, put the ease I have an Accident of the nature of the Ascendent to the of h, which salls in 2 d. 31' h suppose it some tedious Ague, &c Aged 36 Tears current (and the estimate time March 11th 6h. 30' AM.)

I finde the Ob. Ascen. of the of d. m.

To in 2 d. 31' II, in Lat, 52 d. 31 29a

The Ob. Ascension of the Ascendent

18 d. 28' V in that Latitude is 07 38 Sub#.

The Ark of Direct. 23. 51

^{2.} Here the Ark of Direction is but 23 d. 52' which allowing about a deg. for a Year is not 24 years, and the Accident happened at 35 years 115 dayes, now supposes Degree

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in Is, Degree notes a year, 35 years gives 37 d. and so 115 Dayes (acording to that measure) answers 19/10// in all 35 d. 19/10//

3. To the Oblique Ascention of the of h add 360 d.
that so Substraction may be made and it will amount
unto,

From which Substraction of the original origi

And there remains the Oblique
ascenfion of the Horoscope 376 09 50
Unto which answers 20 d. 56' > for the true Af-

From the Ob. Afcend. 316 09 50 SubB, the Quadrant go d. 90 00 000

Refts the R. Afc. M C. 166 og 150.

4. Lastly to finde the bour and minure of the day correfoondent, I proceed thus, I take the Oblique ascendin of
the Ascendent of the estimate time agreeing the 12 d, u84

y, and thereunto add the Circle, than Substration may
be made, and the aggregate is 367 d. 32 from which E
Substrati the true Corrected Oblique Ascention 3.56 deg.
9'50" and there remains 11 d. 28' 10", which in time
gives 45' 52" 40" you may omit the seconds and thirds,
and say 46' which Substrated from the astimate time 60,
30' leaves, March 11,5 b, 44' A. M. for the true time
Corrected.

Optimities : It

SECTION IV.

How to Recifie a Nativity by the Oor).

1. When you have an Accident of Note given, and cannot finde it agree with any direction of the M. C. or Ascendent, then consider the position of the Luminaries, and see to which of them is may most Rationally Correspond, in the next place baving pitcht upon the most probable significator, you may nearly estimate by his place in the figure what Circle of position be is unon, (vin how much the Pole is elevated above it), and having guessed at the Pole of position (either of the Oor)) direct him to the most significant promitter under that Pole, noteing how much the Ark of Direction is wide or comes short of the time of the Accident given.

2. Estimate (or guess) the second time at the Pole of position, and accordingly work out the direction as before, having so dogs note the difference between these two Directions, and by the Rule of Proportion you may finde the true Pole of position, and consequently the exist Ascendent: Reasoning thus, If the difference of these two Arkes of Direction gives so much in the Pole of position, What shall the difference between the true direction and the meanest thereunts give in the Pole of position? &c. And thereby you will come to have the true Pole of position of the Luminary, his distance from the Meridian, and by Operation the figure Rectified, &c.

SECTION. V.

How to Rectifie a Nativity by the Trutine, or Scale of Hermes, that famous Person, and allowed by Protony himself.

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Hermes, who is reputed by an Eminent Author, to have been the wisest of men in his sime, was of this opinion; That the very degree of the same Signe where in the D was at Conception of the Childe; should be the true degree of the Acendent at Birth. And Prolomey saith took what sign the D is in at the time of Birth, make that very Signe the Ascendent at Conception, and what signe you sinde the D in at Conception, make that ar its opposite the Signe Ascending at Birth: This way of Rectification comes short of that by Accidents, however because some have much applauded it, I thought good to insert it, less the Book without it would be thought descient. Here is also a Table added different from that vulgarly used, and much more ready to finde the true Conception, by the Nativity, and the contrary.

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SECTION VI.

The use of the table of Conception, &c,

This very easily understood, for the two uppermost rows of Months, the one shows she Manth for the Nativity, and the other the answering Month of Conception, or Contral. Seek the D's position from the Ascendent or seventh bouse, in the sides of the Table, either in the Nativity or conception, and the Month at head, in the Angle of meeting you have the dayes to be added or suffracted, to or from the day of Birth or Conception.

Conceptione : J tupes Jetram ab Occasia in Conceptione.

2. Note that if the D be above the Earth in your figure estimate, viz, in the 12th, 11th, 10th, 5th, 8th or 7th bouse take her distance from the Cush of the West angle or 7th bouse, but if she be under the Earth, viz. in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, or 6th bouse, take her distance from the Signe and Degree Ascending, always substracting the Signes, Degrees, and Minutes of the Angles, from the Signe, Degree, and Minute of the Ds place, by adding 12 Signes where Substraction cannot be made, and with this distance enter the Table as above directed,

3) Let the) in some Figure be above the Earth, and the day of Birth suppose April 13. Let the)'s distance from the 7th, be 1 Signe 21 Degrees. I dook April 25 top, to which answers July for the month of Conception then I repair to the first great Collume on the left hand, against the) supra Terram, ab Occasia in Nativitatious, and finde 1 Signe 21 Degrees. (or if I had not found my just number I should accept the nearest) and right under April, and against 1 S. 21 D. I sinde 11 dayes

to be added, (as the Letters directs) to the 13th day, and that points out the 24th of July for the day of Conception; after the same manner, having the Is diffance from the 1st, or 7th in the Figure of Conception, I repaire to the right hand collume, and proceed as before, and finde the true day of Birth. from the Figure of Conception, &c. This shall be farther explained in the Examplary Geniture. Note that if the Year of your Birth be Leap Tear you must add a day more.

Note that having found the Conception, and ey that you defire to finde the Birth-day, 'tis but the Invers to the former operation, seeking the)s position on the right hand of the Table, and the Equation of dayes, add, or substract contrary to the letters A. or S. G.

4. Lastly, there are some other wayes, as the Animodar of Reolomey, the Transits of the Planets upon the principal Places of the Genisure, and the directions of Profestional Figures (viz. the chief Angles thereof) to their several promistors, but since there is hus small certainty in any of these wayes to Restifica Mativity by, I shall not here trouble my self to infert them. for undoubtedly that, by accidents, is the most Rational, and bath the most probability of truth in it, and the onely way as yet known, to verific the Geness of any Person.

This is not onely my Opinton, but of all the most Eminent Artists this day living in England, who have sufficiently confirmed this Doffine by Experience, which

is the beft Moderater!

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CHAPTER. II.

SECTION. I.

How to Reduce an Ephemerides (or Aftronomical Tables) to another Meridian, and thereby Equate the difference of Meridians.

A LL men that are any thing knowing in the Dodrine of the Sphear, are Sensible that the O rises and lets sooner, to such persons as live in the Bask, then to those that live more Westerly, and by consequence it must needs be Noon sooner to such as live more Baskerly, then to those that inhabit West, for when it is Noon with those West, it is pask Noon at the same moment with all such as inhabit more Baskerly; and so the O appears above our Horizon that live Westward, when set in their Horizon that live Bask.

And upon this confideration tis thought the Meridian circle was invented by the Aftenomers of old; this Circle is one of the great if in the Sphear, pathing by the Poles of the world, and she Zenith or Vertical points over our heads; and as loon as the O touches this Circle in any City or place in the World, it is then Noon or Mid day with them,

2. Hence then you fee all places in the world have dif-

ferent Zeniths, it consequently follows; that they may have different Meridians, also that as one place differs from another in Longitu'e 3 and the Longitude of any place is only an Arch of the Equinoctial, intercepted betwize the first Meridian that passes through the Canary Islands and the Meridian of the proposed place 1 And this difference of Meridians is an Arch of the Equinoctial comprehended of 2 Meridians, (this Arch) being reduced into time, (by a Table for that purpose inserted in Ghap. 3. Self. 3 of this book) gives the difference of Metidians of any two places in Houres and Minutes, (or onely minutes &c.) for many places.

3. Now the way of Reduction of an Ephemetis, frem one Meridian to another is briefly thus, viz. If the 2 places proposed, lye both in the same Longitude, and so are Equally diftant from the grand Meridian, viz. of the Canary Islands there needs no Reduction. But it the Longitude of your place be either greater, or letter then the Longitude of that place for which your Ephemerides was calculated, then 'tis requisit there be an Equation of time, made for the difference of Meridians.

To perform which you must by some good Caralogue (or otherwise by observation) obtain the true longitude of your place, (which to do exactly I conceive will be found a matter of difficulty) and compare it with the Longitude of that place for which your Ephemerides was maded if your Longitude exceed that, then your place lyes more Eastward, but if it be less, more Westward; and by substituting the greater from the lesser you have the difference of Meridians desired, which you may convert involving according to the usual manner, you will see Tables to this purpose in every Ephemerides, and what use you may make the cof shall immediately tollow.

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4. Having explained what the difference of Meridians is, take this beief explaination of these Catalogues of places, and difference of Meridians, &c. The knowledge of which is the being the catalogue of places, with their difference of Meridians from London, I finde against meaniburge 50 m. A. this letter A. donotes it lyes Bast from London, and therefore if I would Reduce the Plasers motions or aspects from London to Oraniburge, I must oblive this Rule.

Smotion of the Pranets Sub. Sfrom the gifrom London Add to Time
Time

But now on the contrary, because London lyes Werk from Uraniburge, (as in those Catalogues noted with S.g.) if I would reduce the motions or aspects of the Planets from Uraniburge to London, I must in this case work contrary according to this Rule.

motion of the planets Add to the gifrom Hearib Sub. 50/ from Time.

5. Hence thea in places Oriental of your Ephemerides (usually noted with A.) in the motions of the Planets you are to substrast, and in places Occidental (usually noted with S.) you are to add the difference of time, But in Eclipies, Aspects, Revolutions, and Inguestis the clean contrary. viz. In places East, Add, and is places West, Substrast. &c.

SECTION. II.

Of the Equation of Time in respect of the Inequality of Natural dayes.

Ome there are, admit not of any such Equation, others will have the Inequality proceed from these 2 causes, the first from the inequality of the Os motion, in the Zodiack; and the second from the obliquity thereof. But noble Titho Braths (that samous Astronomer,) makes the difference between the O true Longitude and the Right Ascension to be the absolute Equation of Natural dayes; and this is most Ingeniously demonstrated, upon the Copernican Systeme, a Table whereof I have here inserted with its use.

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Equation of time for the Minutes and Seconds of an	16	5	05	9	56	4	51	14
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A perpetual Table of the Equation of time for the Inequality of Natural dayes, in Minutes and Seconds of an hour.	30	Sul		Sub	_	-	bA.	D
4	-	X	-	***	<u>N</u> .	200		-

Enter this Table with the Signe and Degree of the O. place either in the uppermost. and left band Collume Ascending, or in the somermost and right hand Collume Ascending, and in the common Angle is the Equation (according to the sitter) to be Added, or Substrated to, or from the Equal time, that it may be made apparent. But to Reduce the apparent to the take the contrary title.

2. Having the exact time of the Nativity Redified, that you may Reduce the Planets places, to the true and apparent time, unto which all Clocks and Dyals agree. You are in the next place (after the Reduction of Meridians.) to make an Equation by this Table of Inequality of Natural dayes, and laftly to Reduce the Planets to that moment of time lo Equated, thus the is 5 deg of m Offober 18th just at Noon, I would k .uw the Equa ion of time, ere, by the Table, againft & d. in the first Collume tathe left hand, and right unde m at top in the common Angle I find: the Equation 9' 12/10 be added, to the equal time to make it apparent ; So that : he () is not apparently in 5 d. m till o' 12/1 P. M. Buste Reduce the 2001rent time to the Equal for which the Enhouserides is caleulated, you areto use the contrary titles as before direffed.

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41	20501	26572	21010	187A2	16241	14405	11784
41	25245	26474	21818	18600	16:00	14376	12719
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45		26185					13685
46	2443	16080	21604	1.8516	16.6		1:660
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57	3229	2510	20909	18043	15787	13947	11393
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3 1225 10924 9753 8705 7756 6890 6093 5354 4 12227 10903 9734 8686 7741 6676 6080 5342 5 12201 10882 9716 8672 7726 6862 6067 5226 6 12159 10862 9698 8655 7711 6848 6054 5319 7 12156 10841 9679 8639 7696 6835 6042 5307 8 12132 10821 9661 8622 7661 6821 6029 5293 9 12109 10800 9643 8606 7666 6809 6016 5283 10 12086 10780 9625 8689 7651 679 6004 5272 11 12061 10739 9588 8557 7621 6765 5978 7248 12 12017 10719 9570 8540 7606 6752 5966 5236 14 11993 10699 9552 8526 7592 6738 5953 5226 14 11903 10678 9534 8500 7577 6725 5940 5213 17 11925 10638 9498 8475 7576 6725 9940 5213 17 11925 10638 9498 8475 7576 6698 5915 5190 18 11902 10618 9480 8459 7532 6684 5903 5178 19 11879 10598 9462 8442 7518 6677 5890 5166 20 11856 10578 9445 8427 7503 6657 5878 5153 22 11811 10538 9409 8394 7474 6630 5853 5131 23 11788 10518 9391 8378 7459 6617 5840 5120 24 11766 10498 9372 8362 7444 6604 6828 5108 25 11743 10478 9356 8346 7430 6590 5815 5091 26 11721 10459 9338 8330 7415 6577 580 5085 27 11698 10439 9320 8314 7401 6563 5791 5074 28 11676 10419 9303 8349 73866550 5778 6662	2	12274	10944	9771	8721	7771	6904	6109 9265
4 1227 10903 9734 8686 774 6676 6080 5342 51220 10882 9716 8672 7726 6862 6667 5376 6862 12159 10862 9698 8655 7711 6848 6654 5307 712156 10841 9679 8639 7696 6835 6042 5307 812132 10821 9661 8621 7665 6821 6029 5293 912100 10800 9643 8606 7666 6829 6016 5283 101208 10780 9625 8689 7651 679 6004 5272 111206 10739 9588 8557 7621 6765 5978 5248 121201 10719 9570 8540 7606 6752 5966 5236 121201 10719 9570 8540 7672 5966 5236 141199 10678 9534 8502 7577 6725 5940 5213 111970 10678 9534 8502 7577 6725 5940 5213 111970 10678 9534 8502 7577 6725 5940 5213 111971 10658 9598 8475 7576 6671 5928 5201 1711925 10638 9498 8475 7547 6698 5915 190 181190 10618 9480 8459 7532 6684 5903 5178 191879 10598 9462 8442 7518 6677 5890 1666 1856 10578 9445 8427 7503 6657 5878 5155 111833 10558 9427 8411 7488 6644 5865 5143 221811 10538 9409 8394 7474 6630 5853 5131 2311788 10518 9391 8378 7459 6617 5840 5120 2411766 10498 9372 3362 7444 6604 5828 5108 2511743 10478 9356 3364 7430 6590 5815 5097 2611721 10459 9338 8330 7415 6577 580 5085 2711698 10439 9308 3314 7401 6563 7791 5074 2811676 104199 3038 3349 7386 6650 5778 5062 7778	- 3	12250	10924	9753	8705	7756	6890	6093,5354
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7	4623	3982	3380	2812	2275	1765	1280	817	375
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SECTION III.

How to Reduce the Planets places to any hour of the Day or Night, as also to finde the hour and minute, that a Planet comes to any particular point in the Ecliptique.

The Diurnal motion of any Planet is eafily obtained if Dives, by substracting their places at Noon the day precedent, from their places at Noon the day subsequent; But if Retrograde the Contrary, v.z. the day subsequent from day precedent.

3. The Table is figured at top with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. God. and so from 1 to 23. And in the first column of each page is certain minutes, viz the less hand page from 1' to 30', and the right hand page from 30' to 60', so that in all it comprehends 24 hours at top and sides, which do not onely represent bours but degrees also as Occasion requires, and their correspondent Logarithms in the common Angle, so the Logistical Logarithms in the common Angle, so the Logistical Logarithms of 3 hours (or degrees) and 12' is [20149] the Log. of 5 b, 36' is [14583] of 2b, 51' [21307] &c.

4. This being primifed the ufe of the Table is thus viz.

enter the Table with the diurnal motion of a Planet, inding the degrees at head, and minutes in the first left test (follume, and in the angle, of meeting, take out the Logistical Logar, thereof at before directed, 3 In the sum given, and lastly add these two Logarithmes tageter, and their summe is the Logist. Logar, of the degrees and minutes to be added to the Planets place, the precedent day at Noon, (or substracted from thence, in case he were Retrograde) and so you have his true place Reduced to the given time.

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Planes comes to a parsicular point of the Ecliptique, work thus, take the difference in deg and min, that the Planes wants of the defred point, take out also the Logarithme of this difference, from which substract the Logarithme of the Planes diurnal masion, and the remainer in the Logarithm of the hours and minutes after Noon desired. Alwayes Remembring to take this causion, that if you finde not the Logistical Logarithm exactly to take the nearest, which you may safely do, with less them a minutes errour.

6. But if you de fire greater examels then this Table will readily afford, there is a most excellent table of Logical Logarichmes at the end of the Caroline Tables (which all Artists may furnish themselves withat) that performes all things of this nature with much fassility and preciseness, in which you are also furnish with a good Cannon of Sines and Tangents, as well as Tables for the exast Calculation of the Planets places, the Author of those tables Otr. T. S. hath well explained there is the sables of the many familiar and easie examples, page 90, 91, 92, 93. So that by his examples you are an abled by the help of those Logistical Logarithmes, so make

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all necessary proportions. If your first Number be above 60' be directly you to take baif, and the proportion will be the same, unto which I add that if your second number be above 60' you may say are 60 is to the excess of the second number above 60, so is your third number to 4th proportional number to be added to your third number. Example, suppose the proport were 43 60' is 20 87', so

45' to what?

45' to what?

L. L.

3468
So it 20' 15''

To 20' 15''

4717

Which added to 45' your third number gives 65' 15" So that if 60' gives 87', 45' gives 65' 16" and so in any other of this kind.

7. By these Tables you may make proportions for time and motion also, which the Author hath omitted to shew, and it bests, that. First if you would reduce the Planets motion to a certain hour of the day, 'tis but adding the Logist. Log. of the Planets Diurnal motion, to the Logist. Log. of the Planets Diurnal motion, to the Logist. Log. of the P. M. and from their Summ abate the Log. Log. of the deg. and min. or min. and seconds to be added. Secondly if you desire to know at what bour and minute a Planet, or Star comes to such a point of the Ecliptick, substrast the Logist. Log. of the Vlanets Diurnal motion, from the Logist. Log. of the degrees and minutes the Planet wants of the desired point, and the remainer is the Logist. Log. of the bours and min. P. M, desired.

Example 1.

If the Os Diurnal motion be 58', What doth be move

(31)

in a bours ? Firft by Mr. Screets Logifical Logar. I work som. vin.

As the Logitt. Log of 14 bours is to the L. L. of the Of Diurnal motion 98' fo the L. L. a bours to the L. L.

of 4' 50".

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The L. L. of { the @ D. m. 58' _____ 147 } added

The L. L. of \$14 bours, Substratt - 3979 **

8, But by this short Table hereunto added. (which is onely contracted for this very purpose, out of the learned N. Durret) I work thus. viz.

The L. L. of \ 2 bours - 24849 \ added,
The L. L. 5' fere - 56968 Summe

The neares number in the table is [6834] which flands against 5'. Ergo if the Os motion be 18' in 24 bours, 'tis 5' (or more exactly 4' 50") in abours,

Example 2. W

Suppose the O be 27 d. 55' in or at Noon, and his Diarnal motian 58', I would know by Mrc Streets Logifical Logarithmes what hour and minute the O mil be 28 d. 20' of the same Signe. Here the O wants 25' 45 Noon of the defired point.

Then fay, as the L. L. of the O D. M. 58 1s porte

L. L of 14 bours, so is the L. L. of 25' (that the of wants of the point defired) to the L. L, of 10 bours 21' fere.

Laftly, by thefe fore Tables work thus, v.z.

The nearest to this I finde in the Table is \$417 which is the Logitt, Log. of 10 hours 10' and better, &c.

How to finde the time of the Aspects by the Tables of Logistical Logarithmes.

Et the Planets Diurnal motion, whose Aspect you desire to the day whereou you sinde it will happen, and if the Panets be both Direct, or both Retrograde, let the lesser Diurnal motion be Substracted from the greater; But in case the one happen to be Direct and the other Retrograde, Add both their Diurnal motions together, and their Summe or Aggregate, is their difference, or Diurnal excess.

2 Take the Planets places (as you finde them noted in the Ephemeris) for the Noon preceding the Affect, and subtract that Planets place which is swiftest in motion, from the place of the Planet which is slowest, and the re-

eginer & their diftance in Longitude.

3 Substract the Logifical Logarithme of the aforesaid Diurnal Excess, from the Logific Logar, of their difference (or diffance) in Longitude, and the remainer is the Logarithme of the bours and minutes after Noon that the aspect happens, which by Arithmetick is performed by this proportion, As the Diurnal excess is to 24 hours, so the diffance of the 2 Planets to the true time of the Aspect.

Example.

October 15th 1667 there bappened a Square Affect betwen h ane Q, and I defire to know the true time thereoff according to the foregoing Rules I operate thus, viz

OA.155 b } h in \$26 1 vp 2 Diurnal 5 0 3 3 3 1 Noon Q h in \$24 54 = 3 motion of Q 1 15}

Their difference in Longitude 1 d. 7'. Diurnal excess 1 d. 12'

Then fas if id. 12' (or 72') requires 24 b. what id. 7' (or 67') Answer 22 hours 20'. By shese Logist Logistus

Or by Mr. Streets Logistical Logarithmes abus,

Note that this is nothing different from that way of coperation in finding the time when a Planet comes to a particular point of the Ecliptique, But onely in this, instead of the Planets Diurnal motion there used, here is taken the Planets Diurnal excess, Because both Planets have a motion and so come to an Aspect, but in the other Case onely one Planet moves to a point the time thereof being

required, &c,

I have been the larger upon this, because, it is exteeding useful, and I would willingly make it as plain as may be to the meanest apprehension: There he many Tables for this purpose at Mr., Shaker'y's, Mr., Newton's, and others. But Mr., Streets are inferiour to none, and in my opinion (for General use) the best extant. But les every man use those he best affects, and before I conclude this Section take one useful Example more, V.z. [How to Equate the Cusps of the Houses, sound in any Table of houses &c.] by the said Table of Logistical Logarithmes.

1. Let the ① be supposed in 5 d. 20' m I surne to the Tables of houses for the Latitude of the place (45 suppose of London) under the Collame of the 10th house in the page ① in m, I finde against 5 d. 14 h. 10' 48' and under 6 deg. I finde 14h 14' 40' in the first Col. tume, their difference is 3' 52', Now behause I have

(35)

10' more belonging to the O place, I must Equate for them thus, viz. If 1 d, or 60' gives 3' 52' or 32'' what will 20' or 1200' give.

The Logist, Logar, of 3 52 1 11908 } adde

L, L, 1' 18" ftè 16679

Here note because 60 % the first number I add the L, L. together, and their Summ is the L. L. of the 4th proportional number now I add this 4th number 1'18" to the number I finde in the first Collume under the title time from Noon, against 5 deg, of the 10 house thus.

h,

And fo I have the true Right Ascention in time belonging to the Os place 5d, 20' m, unto which I add my time from Noon, for which I would fet my Figure agreeable to the Oplace, viz. 2h, 14' 32' as in the Margin, and it amounts to 16 h, 26' 34' which & the true Right

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14 10 48 60 1 18 add

2 14 32 T,P,M,add 16 26 38

Ascension of the M, C, or 10th bouse unto which I would finde the degrees and minutes of the Signes correspondent, thus, viz.

Greater z time from 16 29 The next Leffer. 5 Noon is \$ 16 52 14 16 I Diff 0 4 The true R, A, of time is 16 26 38 The next leffer Substract 16 52 24

2 7)iff, 00 of 46 C 3 2 The8 2 Then I say as the difference of the greater an lesser Ark 4' 16" is to 60', so is the difference between the next lesser Arke and the true R. A. of time, viz. 1' 46" to 14' 51" which is the 4th proportional to be added to 8 d. of T. which answers in the Tables of houses to the Cush of the 10th house, against 16b14'51", and so the true Cush of the M. C. is I 8 d, 24' 51",

The work is thus,

Here note because 60' is the second number I Substratt,

3 To finde the Exact Cusp of the 11th house proceed thus, viz. The Cusp of the 11th house agreeable to 8 d 2 upon the 10th is 21d, 20' 2. which substracted from the next greater, viz, 22 d, 16' 2, leaves 56' the dissertance.

Then Reason thus, If 60' or 1 d, of the 10th gives 56' difference, what shall 24' 51'' (that belongs to the Cusp of the 10th house before found) give. Answer 23' 12'' to be added to 21 d, 20', I, and so the true Cusp of the 11th bouse is I 21 d, 43' 12'' as appears by the work.

After the same manner as you Equate for the 11th bouse, work for the 12th, 1st, 2d, and 3d, and baving the 6 Oriental houses, the 6 Occidental bouses are the opposit Signes and Degrees, as bath been hinted before.

The

The Cusps of the bouses in the Table of houses, against 16 h' 24' 52' in the Collume of time from Noon are thus, viz.

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Co.

The

boul, d, '

X 8 0 1 But being & E - 8 15 1 X

XI 21 20 1 quated as before 21 43 2 XI

XII 7 32 VP directed, they pre
I 9 52 cm (ens shem selves) 10 37 cm I

II 12 48 V

III 10 24 S Seconds.)

boul, d, '

A boules

A XI

By this Example, may the Cusps of the bouses be Aquated in any Figure, by the belp of those Tables, with much ease, and no less exactines.

SECTION IV.

How these Sexagenary Logistical Logarithmes may be made, by the help of the Logarithmetical Tables of absolute Numbers.

[What the Arithmetical Complement is, and how to take it, shall be shewed when the use of a Canon is Explained]

I Et the Arithmetical Complement of the absolute Number of 3600 (which are the Seconds in an house) be added to the Logarithme of every such Integer from 1 to the succedent number, and it shall make the Logistical Logarithmes in F. Keplar, and those in Mr.

Newtons help to calculation, asalfo those in Shakerlege

Example 1.

The Logar of 3600/ Com. Arith. — 64436975 The Logar of 1800/ in 30/ ______ 32552725

The Logist, Log, Correspondent -- 96989700

2 Let the Arithmetical Complement of the Logarithme 1440 (the Minutes in 24 hours) be added to the Logar of every Integer from 1 to that Number and the Summ will be the Logift, Logar, for hours and minutes.

Example 2

The Logar, of 1440' Gomp. Arithm. 68416375 The Logar, of 720' in 12 houres is 28573325

The Logist, Logar correspondent 96989700

As you may fee in Shakerleys Table, &c,

3 Mr. Streets are the Arithmetical Complement of Mr. Newtons, and may be made by inverting the terms thus.

Example 3

The Logic, of the ab olute Number 3600" is 3,556303
The Logic, of 240" in 4" Comp. Arith, is 7,610389
The L. L. correspondent (abiting Radius) 1)117619 2
Lifty,

erleys

975

725

700

hme gar_ mm

75 25

00

of

Laftly those in Durrets Ephemerides, the proportion is Inverted by a fecond operation, &c

4 By those Logarithmes of absolute numbers may proportions be wrought in minutes and feconds, &c. And in this case 'cis belt to suppose each degree to be divided into 100 parts or Centifmes.

Suppose I would Equate for the Right Ascention of a

Star or Planet by the Logarithmes, I proceed thus.

Let the O be supposed to be in 12 d. 25 parts of ac

		d	pares,
The Right Ascenhon of	313 deg,-	-i1	73 81
		Diff,	91 parts

Logar. Then I fay if 1d, give of parts 19590413 what thall 25 parts give 13979400

They give 22 and better -

Note that if 4 numbers are proportional, you may add the Logarithme of the 2d and 3d and from their Summe Subftract the Logar, of the 1ft and the remainer is the Logar, of the 4th required, or if you take the Arithmetical Comp'ement of the Logar, of your firk number, you may add the three Logar, together, and their fumme is the Legar, of the 4th, which shall be fareber explained in its proper place, or you may Reduce your minutes and feconds all into feconds, and fo work our your proportion, &cc,

Chapter

CHAPTER III.

SECTION I.

The Explanation and use of a Canon of Artificial Sines and Tangents.

Beause I shall have occasion to make use of those Tables in the following work, it will be necessary to show their use, which is briefly thus, viz.

1 Having an Aik, or Angle, of any degree, being given, to finde the Artificial Sine or Tangent thereof,

When the Number of degrees are less then 45, you will finde the degrees in the head of the Tanon, and the minutes in the first Collume on the less hand signed by the letter M (usually) and just over against those minutes and right under the title (Sine) you shall have the Zogari hm or artificial Sine, and under the title (Tangent) you shall finde the artificial Tangent of the Arke or Angle defired. Thus the Sine of 6 d. 12 is [9031421] and the Tangent of the same Arch is [9035969] and so of any other Arch under 45 deg.

But if your Arch exceed 45 d. feek them at the bottom of the fame Table. and the minutes in the first Collume to the Right-hand, marked usually with M. and just against the Degree and Minute defired, you have the Sine and Tangent correspondent; thus the Tangent of 58 d of is [10,106744] and the Sine of that Arch is [9,929129]

Note

Note that if your Arke or Angle given exceed 90 d. you are to feek the Complement thereof to 180 d. for your Canon exceeds not 90 d. (or a Quadrant,)

- 2. To finde the deg. and min. answering to any Sine or Tangent given is but the contrary work; For finde our your number in the Table, (or the nearest) and in the top or bottom you shall have the degree, and in the first right or left hand Collume the minute correspondent, this is obvious to the meanest capacity, and therefore needs no more words.
- 3 The Sine of the Complement or Tangent complement of an Aike, or angle, is what the given Arch wants of 90 d vulgarly, and for brevity take called Coline, and Cotangent Thus the Coline of 21 d, 36' is the Sine of 68 d, 24' viz, [9968378] and the Cotangent of the same Arch [10402384]

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- 4 The Arithmetical Complement of an artificial, or Logarithme Sine or Tangent is the Remainer of any Logarithme substracted out of the Logarithme of 10 viz. 10000000, as thus, suppose I would nave the Arithmetical Complement of the Sine 25 d 10 [2,628647] which substracted out of I with Cypbers, &c., le ves 0371353 for the Arithmetical Complement of the sine required, which is more readily performed thus. Begin at the first figure to the left hand, and set down the Complement of them all severally to 9, onely the last towards the Right hand unto 10 thus in the aforesaid Sine the Complement of 9 is 0, of 6 to 9 is 3, of 2 cis 7, of 8, 1, of 6, 3, of 4, 8 and of 7 to 10, 3, which is the same as before,
- 5 The use that is made of this is briefly thus, in any proportion where three numbers of Sings or Tangents, are given to finde a fourth, tis usual to add the 2d and 3d together, and from their Summ subaract the first number,

and

and the Remainer is the Logarithme of the 4th required,

But if you take the Arithmetical Complement of the first number you may add all three together, and their Summ (abating Radius) shall be the Logarithme of the 4th as before,

Example 1.

As the Sine of 8 d 9,143555 Subfract to the Tan, of 8 d 9,147803 add So the Tan, 10 d 9,267969 add

Summ 18415772 to the \$,10 d 48 feet 9272217

Example 2.

As S. 8d, Comp. Acith, c856445 add 50 the Tang, 8 d, 9,147803 add 50 the Tan, 10 d, 9,267969

To the S 101,48/fe è 19,272117

Thus you fee by taking the Arith. Comp. there is a Subfirection (aved, and the walk he fame, which is the caffelt way, and most fit to be practiced in operation, for by this means you use onely addition in all your work, & c.

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SECTION II.

How to finde the nearest Distance of a Star (or Planet) from the next Æquinoctial, or Solftical point.

IT will be very necessary in Astronomical operations, that the Artist should have some Rule, readily to finde tois, which will be of frequent use in working by a Camon of Sines and Tangents, &c.

z If you would account from the nearest Æquinoffial point of or cake this Rule.

2 If you would account from the next Solflitial point

the Comp, of the long to 90 d is the flars

Sub, the lon, 560 d the relidudiff, from

The Sub out of 130

We his present longitude

Sub add 20 d to his longitude

The Hadd 60 to his longitude

If your 3 V & II Vom X Sine diffance or your found is ac-

But to make this the more plain and cafily understood I have Inferred this following Table, which performes this work by Infection, if the premistes be but well confidered.

A Table shewing the distance of the Degrees of the fignes from the beginning of γ or γ , γ or γ .

1	2	1 3	4	1	1 5	1 6	7	1 8
2	0	100	90		10	0	95	90
3	5	1 5	85	i	5	5	15	85
10	10	10	80		10	10	.10	80
15	15	15	75		15	15	15	75
20	20	20	79		20	20	20	70
25	25	25	65		25	25	25	65
50	30	30	60		30	30	30	60
8	0	***	0	1	m	. 0	ી	0
5	35	5	55		5	35	5	55
10	40	10	50		10	40	10	50
15	45	15	45		15	45	15	45
20	50	20	40		20	50	20	40
25	.55	25	35		1.25	55	25	35
30	60	30	30		30	60	30	30
п	0	X	0		1	0	mp	0
5	65	5	.25	•	5	69	5	25
10	70	10	20		10	70	10	10
15	75	15	15		15	75	15	15
10	80	20	10		20	80	10	10
25	85	25	5		25	85	25	5
30	90	30	0		30	90	30	0
3	0	12	0		100	0	2:	0

The use of this Table & Briefly thus, and first for a stars distance from the Equinoxial point.

1 Suppose a Planet in 15 d. of 6 (26 in the 18. Collume) he is then 45 d. from the beginning of 7 (noted in the scond Collume) So a Planet in 10 d. of 2 noted in the 5th Coll. of 7 d. from the 1st point of noted in the 6th Coll.

2 Let aplanet be 10d, in vp (noted in the third Collume) bek 80 d. from the first point of v noted in the 4th Collume) is Planet in 20 d. of S (noted in the 7th Collume) is 70 d. from the first point of noted in the last Collume.

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5000

3 But if you would know a Stars distance from the begining of 5 or vp, suppose a Planes 10 d. in (as in the 3d Coll.) he is 40 d. from the 1st point of vp (as in the second Collume) So a Planes in 115 d. of 117, (as in the 7th Collume) is 75 d. from the begining of (noted in the 6th Collume.

4 Alshough their distance are set down but to every q degrees, yet you may from those numbers sinde a stars distance let his Longitude be what it will, by a mental Addition or Substraction of your overplus number, in the several Collames. As suppose a Planer in 18d. of for the which I add 3 to the 15 d. (in the 1st Collume) and I also substraction of the 1st Collume and his distance is 42 d from the beginning of NP. Be sic in alise.

I should not have been so large upon these particulars, but for the sake of Tyro's and would not millingly leave any thing obscure.

In the next place I shall present the Reader with the whole Fabrick, neatly contracted into this Plasforme, by my loving friend Mr. J. E. (a most excellent Mathematician) which I have in many particulars enlarged to compleat the Work.

SECTION III.

Exhibiting a brief Synopsis of all the Propositions that are useful in the Doctrine of Directions by a Cannon of Sines and Tangents onely.

To Convert bours and minutes &c, into degrees

I and minutes, &c.

Put a Cypher behinde the hours to the Right hand, and under them set half the said Summ, and under that one fourth of the minutes and seconds adhering, and the Sum will be the degrees desired.

Example

Suppose 12 h or 24' 44" to be surned into degrees.

The bours with a Cypber -- 210 00 00

Half of which is -- 110 00 00

One fourth of 14' is -- 006 00 00

One fourth of 44' is -- 000 11 00

The Sum in degrees & 336 11 00

This is a ready way to carry in memory if you have no Table for this purpose at hand.

But because some may affect a table to perform this, much bester, I have also added in hereuuto with its'use.

A Table of converting Equinoctial Degrees into hours and minutes of time, and the Contrary.

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2	0 1	HIM	rj		Ď	н.	M	90	1	D.	H	M
	- 1	0	41	13	1,	2	41		1 7	0 1	4	10
		0		. 3	2	2 :	8		8	0	5 1	0
		0.1		3	3	2 1	2	1	1 5	01:	6 3	.0
1	4-	0 16	5	. 3	4	3.1	6	1.	10	0	0 .	3
	5. 9	2 24			5		0		11	0	7 2	
1		24		13	6	2 1	4		12	0	8	α
1 2	7 9	28	1	13	7	2 2	8		13	0	8 4	0
1 8	1 0	31	1	13	8	2 3	2		1 14	0	9 1	0
1.9	10	36		13	9,	2 31	\$	115			6:0	
10	10	40		14		2 40)	10.4	160	I	0 4	12
11	9	.44		4		2 44		Eigh.	170	1.2	1 20	5
12	0	48	1	4		2 48			180	1.13	2. 1	2
13		. 53		. 4		2 52	1	.45			40	
14	10	56	1	44		2 56		8	100	T	20	÷
15	0	60	1	45		0		-3 -			1.0	
16	I	4	1	46		- 4	4 ,		1230	144	40	1
17	t	8		47		8	1		1230	119	10	ı
18	1	12		48		13	1		140	16	0	ſ
19	1	16		49	1 3	16	1		250	16	40	I
10	I	10		50	13	120		-	160	17	10	Ł
21	1	24		51	3	24			170	18	0	
22	1	28		52	3	28			280	18	40	
23	1	32		153	3	32		- 1	290	19	20	ì
14	.1	36		154	3	36			300	20	0	1
15\$	1	40		55	3	40		- 1	310	20	40	
19	1	44		56		44		-	320	21	30	
7	1	48		57		48			330	11	0	
8	1	52		58	3	52		- 1	340	22	40	
9	1	56		59	3	\$6		-	350		10	
0	2	0	1	60	4	0		1	360		0	
H	M	51	- 1	M	M	SI		1	M	M	8	-
-	M	.31		Jet	M		D			-	The	

The use of the foregoing Table is briefly

Isb your a Equinostial Degrees enter this Fable in the Column marked with D. and having found your Degrees the Rumber right against them nader the Castume marked with H. M. gives the bours and minutes.

If you have minutes belonging also to your of quinostical Degrees, enter with them in the Collumb under D. marked at the houses and seconds of an hour Correspondent. But if you mould have the Degrees of the official unswering to time work contrast, i.e., Rinds quin Hours and Julinutes under H.M. and your Degree study against them.

Example are needlefs is a marger fo obviens.

0 21 07:

OE

s. ro pinte ibe Declination and Righe Affenhon of any Planes in the Ectionique, ile gaTo the Stine | of 13d, 30' Sine | of the diffance | Sine | Softhe Declination | Tangent | of the Ald the Lastine Street | imprise the Lastine Ald the Alest

3 . Having the Right Affersten or Deelination to find the Lopgisude correment.

To the fomp, Sine 2 of 134,30 Sine, 3 of Declin; 3 the fum is Sine Soft the Arithmet. Confines add the Trang Sthe R. Mic., 3 the Co. tra Longie.

4. Toginde the Decidnation and Right Afcanien of any Planet or Stere baving

To the Sine of the Longitude from vy or 2 add the Co-tangent of the Latitude, and the Summ is the Jangent of the first Arch.

South add 33 4, 30' to or from the first mainer is the fecond Arch. When the SV & II S. O. 17 S and Latit. Anorth add South fub. Longs is Jam Trom X

To the Com S Co-fine Arch SCo-fine Sine Lat. Sine Lat. Sine Declin.
Arkhmer. Sine S and Saine Said the LTD Lon Sine STAR. R. Al.

5. To finde the diffance of a Star ein Right Affenfon I from the Meridian.

Which is no more bur this if the fignificator shall be between the Ascendent and Meridian above the Barth Or between the Welk Angle and Meridian under the Barths then substrass

. STRE R. Alcellon of the Meridia, from the Riobe Alcenton of the Cientificano

But if the Significator be in the opposit part of Heaven, let your operation be just con-The state of the s

Note that,

So I Take the Comp. of the found to 1804 (the true Right of my Take the Comp. of the Arch found to 1804 (the true Right of my I Add 180 to the Arch found (Alcen. of the Comp. X Subfire the Arch found from 360 d. Spoint fought Afceafion (ought be in) If the Lang. or the R.

6. To find the Alcenfonal difference under bis Pole of Pofition, and by that the Poles Elevation above the Circle of position of any Star or Plance.

When the fignifi. | South under S. a. nations to the Sise of their diff. (dian, to the Tan of an final be or South above 2 state Sine of the diff. of the which fitter of the diff. of the which fitter half diff. is or the which fitter half diff. is or or or S ? Arguinoftial beign and the de. the fitter diff under the wronk under S Calquiton to the fine of the fitter the proper pole of the state of the fitter of the proper pole of the state of the fitter of the state of the st Then for the Poles Elevation, And the Co-tangent of the Doclination to the Sine of the

7. To find the oblique Afcenfon, or Defcenfon of a Significator or Promitter.

When the Stouth add the difference to the Right Alcens and C declin. is North add of Alcention to you have the Obliques Defention. North fub

8. To finde the Oblique Alcenfion or Bescenfion of your Promittor, firft obtain bie Afcenfionat difference thus.

Add the Tangent of the promittors Declination to the Tangent of the Polas Elevation (above the Circle of polition of your Significator) and the Summ (abating Radius) is the Sine of the Afcenfional Difference required.

Now having R. A Declination and Aftentional difference is may easily find obe oblique Aftention or Descention by the 7th proposition, from which subfrasting the Oblique Astention or Descention of your Significator, the remainder is the Ark of direction.

Note that

If your Significator be posted in the toth, gith, Iath, 18, 2d, or 3d. bouses be ir to be directed by Obiique Ascension. But if in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, or 3th, busses by Obiique Duscension: Except you will direct the opposit point of the Significator, which is the easiest way.

These 8 propositions are sufficient for the whole business of directing by Trigonometry which shall be attacted by Examples in its proper place. However I shall here present the Reader with some other varieties of the kinds, (which perhaps may be grateful to the sons of Art.)

9. How to obtain a certain Arch of the Ciribe of Position, by which you may find the Oblique Ascention or Descention both of Significator and Promitter, and so direct at before. Or by this Arch of the Circle of position, the Elevation of the Pole, &c. With much case and exactness.

I. First take balf be diftance of your Significator in Right Ascension from the 10th or 4th bouse, according as be it posited above or under the earth.

If th. Planet Sou h & Declination Sunder Side Barth Deligation to 90 deg. Sou b Specimation Sabove Sibe Barth Ladd the Declination and soft 2. Unto which fumm fo found, add the Latitude of the place of Birth, and thereby gain their fumm and difference. 2. Add the Arithmetical Complement of the Sine of the Summe for Complement unto 130 d. if trexceed 90 d.) and the Sine of their difference, to the Tangent of half the Significacors dift. from the Meridian. and their fum fhall be the Tangent of an Areb, which added to the aforefaid balf diff from the Meridian, is an arch of thecircles position required

4 If the 7, 8, 9, 3 2 (ubh. Sof position from Sof M. C Shique Defe. Sigification 4. 5. 6, 2 Sadd 2 be Circle Sto 28. Ale. Sathe Alcen 5. For the Ascensional Difference of your Promistor that you would Direct unto under this Circle, 'sis found thus, add the Arishmetical Complement of the Co-tangent of the Latitude of the place, the Tangent of the promistors declination and the Sine of the Circle of position together, abating Radius, and their summ is the Sine of the Ascensional difference. By which you mit obtain his Oblique Ascension or Descorpion as before directed prop. 7. And thus you may direct (if you please) under this Circle onely.

But now if you would know the Elevation of the Pole above the Circle of position, from this Arch last found, and so prove the truth of your work, viz. See if your Arker of Direction will agree one way with the other

'th thus cafily obrained.

To the Sine if this Arch of the Circle of Position add the Tangent of the Latitude of the place (alwayes abating Radius) and their (umm is the Tangent of the Elevation of the Pole above the Circle of position (wulgarly called the Circle of position.)

Or baving the Pole of thosion and would know this Arch of the Circle. 'Its but adding the Cotangent of the Latitude of birth to the Tangent of the Pole of peficion and their lumm is the Sine of the Circle required.

10 How to fet a figure artificially the Rational way.

To the time afternoon in degrees (allowing 15 d. 10 an bour by the Table at the begining of this Section) and the Right Aften from of the . and the fumm is the Right Aften from 6 the 10th boufe, to which add 30 d. and

you brod the oblique Acenson of the rath bouse, unto which again add 30 der, and jou beautive of the rath bouse, And so by a consinual extention of 30 deg. I such the oblique Asenson of all the bouse, Beaute, I such to the oblique Asenson of all the bouse, Beaute, Beaute,

Now for the Refolving of the Triangle for the Cuips of the houles thereare two wayes. 1 For the Cuff of the roth boufe add the Co-tangens of the Right Aftenfow of the Oc. C. to the Co-fine of 23d, 30', their fumm (absting Radius) is the Cotangens of State Cuff of the roth boule from that oxquinodial point your R. A. was taken.

2. To the \$30 466.7 add the Tangent of the Latitude and the \$9,11.3. 484 5.5 boules. Sinc of \$60 4eg \$ Summ is the Tangent of the Pole of the \$8,12,2, and 6 \$ boules.

3. To the Co. fine of the Oblique Ascension of the bouse from or or and the Co. tangent of the Poic of the bouse, and the summ it the Catangent of the first

When the Oblique S'V add 33 d. 30 (to Stbe 18 Angle, and you have the ad Angle.

4 To the Complement Arithmetical of the Co-fine of the first Augle, and the Co-fine of the second Angle add the Co-tangent of the Oblique Ascention of the boules, and the summ is the Co-tangent of an Arch.

Sleis then 90 4.7 is the diffunce in the Countre Afraino aist point you act. cond Angle is

Secondly, The other way to finde the Culps of the boules in this: Having the Right eAlcenfon of the M. C. the Culp of the 10th may be thus had, fishtratt. the Co-fine of 23 d. 30' from the Tangent of Mid-Heavens, Right Alconfon, and Radius, and there will remain the Tangent of the Culp of the 10th boule at before, But for the Culps of the other beautes, baving before found the Oblique Alcenfons and the

1. Take the Complement of the Polet of each of the boufes to 90 d. and to this Number, both add. and fub. fraft 23 d. 30'. fo fhall you have the fumm and difference belonging to the Pole of each boufe, Referve balf abeir fumms and balf abefe differences as alfo balf abe Oblique Afcenfons of each boufe, and then proceed after this method.

1. If your Oblique Afcenfon be under 180 deg, take the balf ofit, and fay, as the Sine of the balf difference Comp. Arith. & to the Sixe of the balf fumm, fo & the Tangent of the Semi-Oblique Afcenfion, to the Tangent of balf the difference in the Ecliptique.

Again, As the Co-fine of this balf difference Comp. Arith. & to the Co-fine of the balf fumm. So the Tangent of balf the Oblique Afcenfon to the Tangent of another Arch: Which added to the former Arch, gives the Cufp of the boufe from the next Equinoxial point. Y because the Oblique Ascension is under 180d, But when the Oblique A (cenfion is above 180 d. then the fumm of the 2 Arches added, muft be arcounted beyond - for sbe Cufp of the boufe defired,

2. If the Oblique Afcenfin be above 180 d. Subfratt 180 d, from it , and eake balf the Remainer , and now fay as the Sine of the balf Summ Comp Arith, is to she Sine of the balf difference, esc.

Again for the fecond operation, fay, as the co-fine of the balf fumm Comp, Arith to the co-fine of the balf Tiff rence, &c. In all refpetts as before, and from the wark may be drawn a brief Table of bou'es for abat Lauibe b-

lf e Now that this frequent Operation in Directing might, feem the easier, 't will be necessary, first of all (before you use your Canon of Sines and Tangents) to set down such notes as these, in a Scheam, that so you may not be bindred with them in the work.

Suppose a Star or Planet in y & d. o' Lat, S. od.

V. Sine Longitude 3 d. o/ ______ 91435557 Cortangent Lat. S. 19 9 _____ 118286725

Targ. 1 Arch \$3 d. 55' _____ 10971227

Second Arch 107 25 (wifind 35') wie Cato 18040

Sine of the Lat. 0 d. 51'
Co-fine of the 1 Arch Comp. Atith. 6 d. 5'
O, fine of the 1 Arch 72 d. 35'
9476155

Sine of the Declination N. 2 d 24/ ___ 1)8622210

Tang. Lat. 52 d. 25' 10113712 7. 10113712

Sine Afc. Differ. 3 d. 6' _____ 1)87340\$1.

ai borolai e de de ni Lien-

Sine IR Arch Comp Arith, 83d. 55'. Sine lecond Arch 72 d. 35'	9147003
Tangent Right Alfen. 7 d. 40' .	1)9129074
Oblique Ascention 4 34	Parish the Lines

And thus when the Canon is open as the Longitudes fet down the Sine and Tangent thereof in his proper place and so for the first and second Arches without opening twice for one thing, and this will much facilitate the work, and by a little practice will be readily performed, as to work by the ordinary Tables.

Note that if a Planets Diurnal motion be above 60' you are to ad the Logist. Log of the time P. M. given to the Logist, Log, of balf the Planets D, M, and their fumm will be the Logist, Log. of balf the minutes of motion de-

fed which must be doubled.

Or by Mr Streets L L thus, add the L. L, of half the Biurnal mation of the Planet, ro the Logist, Log of the whole hours given P, M, and from their summ tubstract the Log, Log, of 14 b, and there will remain half the minances required to be doubled as before, onely observe makere ever substraction is required by those Logist Logarity our deed onely take the Arith. Comp. of the number to be substracted and then add all 3 together, and from their summ above an Unite next the left hand, and the number comes out the same as if you had used addition and substraction boths.

This will not bold in thefe Log, inferted in this Book,

but follow the Ru'es given before for their ule.

CHAP.

CHAPTER IV.

oidn. Wis

SECTION. I.

of the feveral wayes of Dividing the heavens for the Erettion of a Scheam.

A Coording to the anxient Aftrologers as Julius Firmius, &c. Let the Ecliptick be divided into 12 equal parts beginning at the Afterdent, as if the Afternation to 10 d, of of the third 10 d, of II &c. To this relates that Natural Aftrology published in Arcandam, or John Indagine.

2 The second way is according to Alcabitions, which is thus, Take the Right Ascantion of the A Angles wife, the roub boule, Alcendens at and 7th, let the effect of the Right Ascending of the capular points and divided into 3 equal parts and the points in the Eclipsique correspondent thereigned and the Objes of the intermediate correspondent thereigned and the Objes of the intermediate boules.

of the toth, and Alcendent, &c. beidirided into three equal parts in the Ecliptich.

4 But a fourth way is according to Campanus and Ga-

into 12 equal parts, by lines meeting at the North an South points of the Horizon, as in the Rational way, an as this is the most difficult way, so pethaps may be most approved of by some, at least above the other 3 wayes, and therefore 1 have inserted this Table following, for the more ready finding the Cusps this way.

Latir,	Afe	end,	1	Houses Houses		Houses,		Houses XI V		
	eittance.		Polates		D, ftanc		Polars		diftance	
	d	1	d	1	d	1	d	1	1.9	-1
50	41	56	41	34	17	43	12	31	20	31
51	42	. 31	42	18	27	30	22	52	19	58
52	43	.09	43	OI	27	. 16	23	11	ig	34
53	43.	49.	43.	45	27	01	23	32	19	10
54	44	29.	44	28	27	46	23	51	18	45
55.	45	-11	45	11	26	. 29	24	I.	18	10

Theuse of this Table.

Aving the Right Ascension of the toth house to the lame add the distance for the tith, and you have the Oblique Ascersion of the tith house, to which again add the distance for the tith and you have the Oblique Ascension of the tith, to which add the distance for the Ascendent, and you have it's Oblique Ascension as in the common way, onely instead of 30 d. you use these proper distances, and having the Oblique Ascension of the houses against the said distances; you have also the Polir Elevantions under which these Oblique Ascensions will give the Cusps of the houses desired.

Example.

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In the Latitude 51 d. Let the Right Ascension of M. C be 307 d. 21' the diffance in the Table for the 11th, 51h, 9th, and third is 19 d. 58' which being added is 327 d. 19' the Oblique Ascension of the 11th, and this in the Pole of 21d, 52' will give the Cusp of the 11th bouse 18d to 227 d. 19' the Obl. Ascens of the 11th ad 17 d 30' the diffuse of the 12th 8th and 6th houses, in you have 354 d. 49' the Oblique Ascension of the 1 th, which in the Pole 42 d, 18' will give the Cusp 20d, 40' of fic in alike.

The Table is made thus, viz.

As the Radius to the fine of 30. d and 60. d. So the fine of the Latitude, to the fine of the Polar Numbers.

- I As the fine Complement of the Polar Numbers, to the cofine of the latitude, so the Radius to a 416 fine.
- 2. As the Ridius to the fine of 30 d, and 60 d, fo the 4th fine to the fine of the diffance required, as in the foregoing Table:

1. Note that the diftance for the Ascendant is the complement of the other 2 diftances to a Quadrant or 90 De-

These are the several ways of setting a figure of Heaven, according to the an ients, But that way which is most approved of by all Modern a Arologers and generally received, is called the Rational way of Johannes Regiomonianas who d vides the Aquator into 12 equal parts by 6 great Circles drawn through the Mutual Section of the Horizon, and Meridian, whose sistances are accounted 30 d, in the Aquator, the chiefest are the Meridian and Horizon which

E

cur-each other at Right Angles and divide the Heavens into 4 quarters, or quadrantals, each quarter being again Sub-divided into 3 equal parts more, and Confequently the whole heavens into 12 divisions called Houses, the Cosps whereof cur the Zodiack into unequal parts, 25 by the setting of a figured oth appear.

Note that in all these wayes the the four Cardinal houses or angles are the same. My next business shall be to present the Reader with an Example how to cred or set a Scheam Artificially by the help of a Canon of Sines and

Tangents : This Rational way.

SECTION. II.

How to set a Scheam of Heaven according to the Rational way: and place the planets therein.

Having before given the proportions how this is to be effected 'ewill be needfary here to explain it by an example Which shall be upon the Nativity of my respected Friend Mr John Sare Ocalift and Pradicioner in Physick, and Chyrurgery; who was Born pear Canterbury in the Year 1641 Officher the third at 12 b, 52/ 12// P, M, Latitude 51 d, 17/2.

1 The Astronomical time is 3 October 12b, 52' 12''
P.M. Equation of time for the place of the Sis about 6'2'
Which makes 12 h 58' 12'', the difference in Meridians
between Canterbury and Parin, (for which his Biberrides was Calculated) is about 9' add. So the last corression will be 13 b. 7' 12'', unto which time the Planets
places are thus Reduced.

Their

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Their places at Noon the third and fourth day follows.

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Day	Oin)	ħ	XX	14	==	13	-	9	yıı	ğ	4	15	m
4	21	19	29 55 16 00	6	21	3	28	9	48	7	3	9	15	3	17
D m	0	59	13.55	0	K 2	10	3	0	40	. 1	.2	1	,8	0]	RC :

Substract their places the third day, frem their places the fourth day (but the contrary where you find a Planet Re) you will have their diurnal motion, as in the lewer-more Collume, by a Table of Logistical Logarithmes Reduce them thus

The Logist Log. of \ 13b. 7' P. M. _______ 6042 }

the nearest is 33' 37992

So that if the @ move 59' in 24hours, he goes 33' in 13 hours 7' &c. to be added to his place the third day at noon.

Logist. Log. Sig bours 7' 6042 3444

Add this 7 d. 36' to his place at Noon the third day and you have her true place reduced: After the same manner work for the reft of the Planets and their true places will be found thus.

The

The Planets Long	The Planers La
D 20 53 A D 21 31 A F2 6 22 X R Y 3 26 A O 9 30 A Q 6 32 M	00 00 North 04 52 North 05 52 South 00 51 North

2, For the Right Alcertion of the ①

Tangent of 20 53 \$\times 9581528\} 4d

Co-fine of 23 30 9962398\} 4d

Tangent 19 17 1)9543916

Add 180 00

Ry A- ② it _____ 129 17

For the Right Ascension of time 12b. 52' 12" I repair to the T bie that converts degrees into time & Contra, and I finde the R. A. of Time thus,

R; Afcen, of { Time 193 3 } add

Substract 360 00

Remains R. A. OH. G. 31 10 3 Having

,	2	Ξ	1
1	0	7	1

3 Having the Right		4 1
Mid-heaven, and ob-	R. A. M. C. Add	32 30
lique Algention of other houses by a	Ob. Ascen, 11th,	62 10
continual addition of 30 degrees as in the Margin appears.	0b, Afc, 121b,	92 20
hand alleans.	Ob, Afc, Afcendent	122 20
Then	add	30 00
For the Culps of the	Ob, A feen, 2d,	152 20
fore given) work	add	30 00
thus.	Ob, Ascen, 3d,	1\$2 20

Add the Go-angent of R, A, M, C, 32 d, 20 10198604 To the Cofine of 22 d, 30 9961398

Their fumm is the Co-tang, of 34 d, 36' V 10161002

That is 4 d; 361 & for the Guip of the M. C,

Or thus.

M

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g

Add the Radius unto the Tan, of the M, C.R, A19801396 and from thence subth, the Go line 23 d, 30/ 9962398

The remainer is the Tangent of M. C. R. 4. 98;8998 217. 44, 36' or 344, 36' from V as before.

⁴ Before the Cuips of the other boules can be had, you are to finde the elevation of the Pole above the Circles of polition of the 111b and 2d, 121b and 3d, houles thus.

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For the Pole of the 11th and 3d houses,
Add the Tang, of the Lat, of the place 51d 17' 10096017
To the Sine of 30 d, alwayes abating Radius 9691976
and it produces the Tangent of 31 d, 57' 1)9794997
which is the Pole of the 11th and 3d. defired.

For the Pole of the 12th and 2d,

To the Tangent of the Latitude 51 d, 17'

10096027

add the fine of 60 d,

9937531

and it gives you, the Tangent of 47 d, 12/ 10033958 which is the Elevation of the Pole of the 12thand 1d house

Oblerve the Rule given, and proceed thus to finde the Culps of the houses [But Note that it will be necessary that you set down apart, the Co-tangents of the Poles of the houses out of your Canon, in some convenient place, for the more readiness in operation, because they are often used therein. so tikewise at once opening of your Canon you may take out the Co sint. and Go-tangent of the Oblique Ascension of your house, Ge. And this will sectitiate the work very much.]

5 For the Cuip of the 11th house, whose Obl. Ascen is 62 d, 10'

Operation I

Sadd the Coffne of On, At, of the 11th 624,20' 9666824 to the Co-tan of the Poie of the boule 31 57 0205054

and it produces the Co-t. of the ift angles 10 9871878. Now because the Ob, Alis next of add 23 30"

and you have the fecond angle

75 50

Operation 20

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24

Add the Arith Comp. of the Coline of the fift angle 534, 20' 0223910 and the Coline of the second angle 76: 50 9357524

To the Go-t. of Ob, Asc, of the house 62 20 9719555

Which produces the Co-t, of an Arch 78 42 9200989

Which because the second angle is less then so d, is the distance in the Ecliptick from the same Equinoctial point the Oblique Alcension was accounted from, viz. γ and 78 d, 42' from γ (you may see by a little Table placed before the Logistical Logarithmes, for that purpose) fall in 18 d, 42' π . Observe this method in the rest.

6 For the Cufp of the 122th bouse whose Ascension is 92 d. 20' the Comp. to 180 is 87d. 40'

Operation 1

Co-tangent of the first angle 87 50 8573434

From this first angle
The Obl. Asc, being above 901, and nearest 23 30

Remains for the second angle
64 10

Operation

E 4

Operation 2

Co-tine of the 1st angle 87 d. 50', Co Ar, 1422434
Co-tine of the second angle 64 d. 20' 9636623 add
Co-tangent of the Obl, Asc. 87 d. 40' 8610094
Co-tangent of 64d, 59' disk. from, 9669151
Substract 64 d. 59' from 180 d. 10mains 115 d. 1' viz, 25 d. 1' 5

7. For the Cusp of the Ascendent, whose Obl. Ascen, is 122 d. 20' Complement to 180 d, is 57 d, 40'

Operation 1.

Co-fine of the Ob, Afc, Afcendent 57 4 9728227 344
Co-tang, of the Pole of the Afcen, 51 17 9903973 344
Cotangent of the first angle 66 48 9632200

Cotangent of the first angle 66 48 9632206 Substract 23 30

Remains the second ang'e 43 18

Operation 2

Chiac of the \$1 angle 66 43 Co, Ar, 0404568 2ad 9861996 }

Co-tan of the of the diff40 32 10067960

Which 40 d 32' Subtracted from 180 d leives 1394, 28' from v viz 19 d. 28' A for the Culp of the

8 For the cufp of the fecond boufe whofe Obl, Afcen, 4 152 d, 20' Comp, 10 180d, is 27 d, 40'.

Operation I

dd

7,

n,

-ge-fine Oblique Ascention 27 40 99472697 Co-tan, of the Pole of the house 47 12 9966616

(Co-tangent of the first angle 50 39 9913885 Subaraa 23 30 the obliquity of the Eclipsick

Remains the second angle 27 09

Operation 2

Cofine of the 1 ingle 10 39 Co, Aii, 0197873 Ob, Afcen, 27 40 0280445 Co.tan. of the of the dift, 20 20

This 20 d. 29' Subkracted from 180 d, leaves 150 d. 31' ab or that is my 9 d. 31' for the Culp of the fecond boule.

o Laftly. For to obtain the Culp of the third boufe whose Oblique Afcension is 182 d, 20'. Rejedt 180 and ufe the Excefs,

Operation 1 CCo-fine of the Obl, Afcen. 2 d, 20' 9999640, pole of the house 31 57 02050545 Costan, of the firft angle 21 58 10104694

Subftrad 23 30 08 28 the 2d angle, Remains

Operatio .

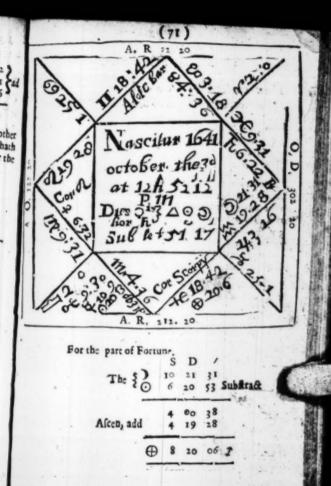
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Operation 2

Sconne { 1 angle 31 58 Co, Arith, 0071422 } 28 9995241 } 44 Co-tan Sobl. Asc. 2 20 1389906

So the Cuips of the third is 2 d, 0' ... The other fix houses have the opposit Signes and degrees as bath been already shewed; the seconds are here omitted for the more case Calculation.

Here follows a Synopsis of the whole Calculation.



SECTION III.

How to fet a Figure a different way from the former, by a Canon of Sines and Tangents.

There is yet another way of serving a figure by Trig.

rhometrical Analogy, before mentioned in this Book
that some may better sawy to wark by. and therefore I
shall give a Brief Example or two for variety sake.

How to operate for the Cusp of the 10th is showed 2 wayes already; but take an Example for the Cusp of the 11th bonse this way whose Pole is 31 d, 57' the complement thereof to 90 d, or a Quadrant is 58 d 3' add 23 d 30' (the Greatest Obliquety of the Ecliptique) and the summ is 81 d 33' the difference 34 d, 33', the half summ is 40 d 46' 30' (the bulf difference 17 d, 16' 30' the Oblique Ascension of the 11th 62 d 2'.

Because the Oblique Ascension is under 180 d, I take half and work thus [according to the Rule given]

Operation i

Sine 1 8 Differ, 17 d. 16' and 2 Co, Ar 05273057 and Summ 40 d. 46' 30' 9814972 and Tangent of 1 he Old, Alem, 31 d. 10' 97816213

Operacion 2

Cofin of S Differ. 17 d. 16 50" Co. At. 0020046 the 2 Surm 4 d. 4 d. 2 d. 9879257 344

Tangent of 2 2 d. 7'. 9680934

Laftly

Laftly add these 2 Tangents together thus 553 47
and it gives 78 d. 41' from v, because the Ob, Ascen, was less then 180. 78 41

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that is 18 d, 41' Il within a minute as before, and this small difference is occasioned by reason of the omission of Seconds in operation, a thing not much considerable in in this work.

Again for the Cusp of the second house whose Pole 147d 12' (complement to 90 d, is 42 d, 48', add 23 d, 30' the summ will amount to 66 d, 18' sub tract 23 d, 30' and you have the Difference 19 d, 18'. The half summ is 33 d. 3', the half difference is 9 d, 39' the Oblique Assension is 152 d, 20' half of it is 76 d 10'.

The Sine 3 eifference 9 d. 39' Co, Ar 07756513 and 0608640 Congress of 12 the distance 85 41 11122146

Operation 2

The Coline 3 difference, 9d 39' Co, Ar, 0006189 of the half 2 Summ 33 9 9921851 ad

The Cotange Ob', Afcen. 76 d, 10' 0603640 105 105 37680

Add thefe two Tangents together \ 85 41 }adde

Gives the distance of the Culp. 159 31 from v, wit. 94, 30' mp as before.

Note that from the work a general Table of bouse may be made for that Latitude, onely by Addition of the two uppermost summes in each Operation, to be used by an addition of the Tangent of half the Oblique Ascen, of each bouse twice, as appears plainly by the several operations.

Example

By the addition of those Summs

The 121b and 24 houses next 2 94864942 0070960

Do so for the Ascendent also, having the summ and difference as before directed.

Thus Those numbers you see against of the sine of the sine of the balf Difference to the sine of the half summ of those against after the Arithmetical Complement of those very Numbers against of, and may be made by adding the Arith, comp, of the sine of the balf summ ore. Then by adding the Semi-Oblique Ascen, sion as each house twice to those proportional numbers, as if under 180 d. to those against of the Summ of which gives the distance of the Cusp of the house from that Equinodial point as appears by the Operation better them many words.

After this manner those that list may Operate for the rest of the houses, these two Examples being Sufficient to enlighten the understanding in the work 3 only note, that if the Oblique ascension be above 180d, you are to cast away 180d, and work with half the remainer, adding then

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ben the Arithmetical Complement of the Sine of the ufer n of alf fumm in the first place to the Sine of the balf uset ifference, and Tangent of the Semi Oblique Ascension.

and in the first Operation. And in the second Arith. Comp.

ope fibe to fine of the half summ to the Go-fine of the half. 004 ifference and Tangens of the Semi Oblique Afcention as before plain enough Expreft.

Those that defire to fee the demonstrations out of the Sobear may perufe Mr. Wings Ethem. 2d. part, with bis Aftrono. Inftaurata where they may fee is laid down 9.7 mo wages in plano, the one projection being preft into the Horizon (which is the best way) the other into the Meridian according to the old way. The like you may Vee in Duriets Eptemerides, and in Mr. Newtons Aftro Bric Alfo the Demonstration of a direction, Circles of Poficion, and allother Aftronomical proportions the which could not conveniently be Inferted, neither is it abfolusely neceffary in this (mall piece.

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CHAPTER V.

SECTION. I.

Necessary Considerations before Judgement upon a Nativity.

Confider the firer gith or weakness of the Planets in general, and see how they behold each other, and in

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in particular whether they caft any benevolent Alped to the Alcendent, Lord thereof or the O or).

- -2. See whether the Luminaries behold the Alcendent friendly, also in what houles and quarter of Heaven they and the reft of the Planers with P are posited.
- Tak: no ice what eminent fixed Stars of the first or second magnitude (that have but smill Latitude to or from the Ecliptick) fall in any of the angles, or near unto the chief lignificators in the Figure; Consider the nature of these fixed Stars, if so be they agree (in nature) with those Planets they are nearly joyned with, this doth augment their signification be it good or bad; But if those Stars happen to be of contrary nature, judge the contrary.
- 4 Confider also in what houses, or parts of the Antifeions or Con-ra-antiscious of all the Planets fall, whether upon the Susps or the chief boules thereof, or near the degrees of any of the Planets places, or fixed Stars therein, and accordingly order your Judgement,

s From these (and such like) confiderations you may be able Rationally to Judge, and Determine (in a general way) what the Natives Fare may be 3 Having also respect to the Directions that fall in the Nativity both good and bad, for the effects of both, all degrees of Persons must (undoubtedly) be suce, more or less to partake of during the time of their Operations, although it so happens that in some Nativities the good Directions do much surmount the bad, and in others the contrary.

If we are content with the eff. It's of good Directions, we must of necessity beare with the force of bad also, because Squares and Oppositions must have their operations as well as Sextiles and Trines, for without the one, the

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other cannot be; and therefore some Sawer as well as well as Sweet will attend all Persons. Hence then I may conclude, that the fore-knowledge of these events is very convenient, that thereby we may put our selves in a capacity to receive all promised good, if we cannot withstand approaching dangers, yet we may be able in pare to mittigate their force, and thereby the more easily evade. Now the particular times when either of these things may happen is Artificially pointed out by the Art of Directions.

6 Lastly in judging any thing concerning the Native, whether Life, Estate, Marriage, Preserment, Travail, &c. The Artist ought rightly to understand (and be exceeding persest in) the nature and significations of the Significators and Promitters, also their Fortitude or Debility, and how they are beheld, either by good or had Aspesses the other Planets and thereby assisted or afflissed, I say without such considerations an Artist cannot well judge (or thereby inform the Native) of his future Fate, and what may probably happen unto him in the whole course of his Life according to Natural Causes.

SECTION II.

Of the general fignifications of the Lord of the hour in a Nativity.

THat person which is born in the bour of To shall more or less in condition participate of his nature, He will be a close substite Person, altogether aimin.

at his own Interest. high minded, self conceived, sufficiently Churlish, and of a dogged disposition, Timerous, a Contemner of Women (as to marriage) yet Luxurious, and manytimes addicted to Swear, Lye, and discemble, and not altogether a stranger to Drunkenness. But if he well seated in the Nativity, those evil inclinations will the much abated and the native proves a man of a prosound Judgment, sew words, very studious, Grave and Severe, and one that beaps up the goods of this Life.

2 Such as are bern in the hour of M prove Vertuous Perfons in the general, they will be Just and Honest in all their dealings, and actions, Wise and Prudent, Liberal to these that stand in need, having a desire to benefit all persons, and perfect haters of all unworthy Acts.

But if U be ill disposed in the Nativity the Native then proves a very Extravigant person, Ignorant Caretess, and in fine but of a dull capacity, a famning dissembling companion, and not sit to be trusted.

3 Those that are born in the hour of & will be inclinable to all manner of Rash Adions, and generally subjest to any kinde of Mischief, as Quarrelling, Fighting, Swearing, Lying, Steating, Killing, Ge.

But if & be well seased in the Figure, the Natives Inclinations are not altogether so bad, Tet if Authors may be credited, bid is the best, for they usually prove Perjured, Turbalent, Treacherous persons, &c. — Proud, Boasters, &c.

A Such as are born in the hour of the final aime at high things, having a define of soversignty, generally tofty Spirits. Proud and High, but of excellent found Judgements, Lovers of Honone and all honourable afficus, feachers into many rare feerets, and ufually not without function.

But if the @ be weak in the Nativity er much affliched

she

the Natives inclinations are not all fo commendable, but much of this good figuification is abated, as before binted in the other Planets.

5 Those persons that are born in the bour of Q (and she well dignified in the nativity) will be inclinable (for the most part) to mirth, and in general they are Vertuous persons, delighting much in taking their pleasure, and to go Spruce, and Neat in their Apparrel, often Instruct in Love matters, Constant in their Afficients, free from Pealouse, &c.

But note that if Q bappen to be ill dignified in the Geniture, then the Mative is ufually inclinable to Pleafures of the worfer fort. as Drunkennes, Wenching, and luch like fordid Aflians, not fit to be (so much as)

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6 Such as are born in the hour of of (and of in the Nativity be free from affliction and Brong) are usually great Searchers into many Curieficies, such persons generally have most excellent witts, sharp Fancies, Inclinable to all kind of Learning, Eloquent, good Orators and in short capable of understanding the most occult Myferies belonging to any Science without much instruction-

If Q be ill differed, this good fignification is much absted, and then the Native proves a mear verbal terfor. a great Boafter pretending to much knowledge, and guity of very little, if any at all, and many times too much addicted to Lying, Cheating, Pitfering, and such

like viciousand diffenest Adions.

7 Laily Those persons Born in the bour of the D are usually unstedfast, and Wavering, Cimerous, Delighting to be wandring and softling from place to place, but (for the most part) they are lagentone, Lovers all kind of Novelties, and fuch as are willing to live

at peace.

But if the D be weake in the Nativity, and much debilitated, or afflicted, this argues the Native to be but a loofe kinde of person, and a meer Sottish, Idle, Lazy Creature, having no spirit, but doth (as it were) delight to be Carcles of himself, and to live in a Poor, Low, Mean, and Beggarly condition.

Note that what is spoken here of the Lord of the hour in a Nativity, may also be understood of the Lord of the Geniture, which is that Planet that hath most Essential and Accidental Digni ies in the Figure of the Geniture. But if any other Planet therein should happen to be nearly as strong as he, or if another Plane (or Planets) should behold him, or that P anet which is Lord of the hour, in this case the artist is to mix his Judgment according to their several Significators, and from thence Judge the Qualities and Conditions of the Native.

SECTION'III.

Of the faces of the Signes being Horoscopial in any Geniture.

The Faces of the Signes are accounted by some very necessary in Astrological Judgements, and have been often verified in many Nativities. For which John Angelus bath described convenient Images that very well expresse their several significations, which are briefly thus, viz.

If

I If the first face of \(\sigma \text{-Ascend}, \) the Native will be a Person of an Undaunted Spirit, Confident and Bold, Couragious and Valliant.

The second l'ace fignifies the Native will be prefer-

red, and come to bear Rule.

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The shird Face declares the Native to be Acute, addited to Musick, and to Mirth, and to Pleasures, in general.

2 If the first Face of & Ascend, the Native will be skilful in Husbandry, and inclinable to study, several things Mathematical, as Geometry, Surveying, &c.

The second Face shews the Native shall have great Power, but Instrumental in the Ruin of Places, and

impoverishing the Inhabitants thereof.

The third Face denotes the Native shall be much affifted by hard Labour, Want and Misery, as also suffer Bondoge and Slavery, unless the Fortunes interpose their friendly Rayes.

3 The first Face of M Ascending, intimates the Natice may prove a Scrivener or an Accomptant, or ene imployed about Receiving and Paying Money, it also declares many other Imployments wherein the with is much exercised, and small Profit ariseing thereby.

The second Face declares much affliction to the Native by hard Labour and Oppression, obtaining noishing without muth study and distinctly, and in sine it denotes but a kind of a knavish Wit, Subtle and Cunning, but little

bettered thereby.

The third Face fignifies the Native will be subject to many feelish Pleasures of the wo-fer fort, having a dull Wit, very Forgesful, yet subject to rearing and Deriding of others, to his own shame and Disgrace.

4 The first Face of 3 Ariscing, denotes the Native will be much concerned amongst the Femal Sex, and take much delight in such kind of pleasures, it signifies Riches to the Native, and that he will prove a Subtle Person, casily precuring the favour of such as he defires.

The second Face fignifies a pleasant Life, and that the Native shall enjoy the Riches of this world, much given to the Dailiance of Women. But if a Woman she will

be Fruitful and know no want.

The third Face declares the Native will delight in Hunting, and feweral Martial Exercises and Adions subject to Quarrels and Contentions, and to beap Riches shereby.

5 If the first Fixe of St be Horoscopial, the Native will be Bott and Cruet, Lustifuls and subject to Act many evil deeds, without other ibings happen to mittigate it. and in fine the Native must of necessity run through many unavoidable bardsips and dangers.

The second Face signifies many unexpected contentions, Miseries, and Necessities, yet Victory over others, and much concerned in the occasioning of Quarrels, Fightings,

and Difcord; many times Bloud fied.

The third Face is faid to fignific a Peaceable person, and one that will endeavour to soun and avoid all means of Strife and Dibite.

6 The first Face of typ Ariseing signifies the Native sould be very fortunate in all things relating to the Earth, as Plowing. Sowing, Planting, & And by such means gain much Wealth, and beap together the goods of this life.

The fecond Face frews the Native fall be exceeding Coverous and Greed, after Riches, defiring the bets and

affiffance of orbers to advance bimfelf.

The

The third Face of - Insimates the Native may tive to an old Age, and be full of Infirmities and Weaknesses, many times the Native loses a Member, and to his life Roots and Demollishes what others have planted beforehim.

7 The first Face of Ascending Intimates the Native may come to be a Judge or Magistrate that will do Justice, and help the poor against their powerful Oppressours.

The second Face fignifies the Native shall live a

Peaccable life and enjoy much Content and Plenty.

The third Face denotes the Native to be a Gluctoneus Rioting person, much addited to bad Company, Luft and Folist.

8 The first Face of m Horoscopial significs the Native to be Contentious, Quarrelsome, Deceitful and Treacherous.

The second Face signifies a Sower of Sedition, a Perfon Exceeding high Spirited, and one that generally

delights in Mischief.

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The shird Face denotes the Native will not onely be Froward, Peevish and Quarrelsome, but it fignifies he shall prove a Drunkard, a Fornicator, and a person sufficiently pufft up with Pride.

9 The first Face of 2 Arifug, signifies the Native Sail be of a Bold undaunted Spirit in all Wartike Actions.

The second Face prenotes the Native to be subject to many Scarrs, and that he will sustain many Bodily Sor-

rows and Afflictions.

The third Face denotes the Native to be a Wilful, Obstinate and Selfish person, a ready Wit for Mischief, but very averse to good Adions, and delights to be threatning and Croffing all he converses builbal.

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10. If the first face of op ascend, it denotes the Nazive shall travel much, and both gain and lose thereby; so that his life shall not be very fortunate or unfortunate, but intermixt with both.

The second Face signifies the Native shall be very Inquisitive and search after such things that (Notwith-standing his great pains and study) be shall not find out or attain unto.

The third face prenotes the Native will be exceeding

as well as the wealth of this world.

At If the first Face of my Arise in the Horoscope (or Ascendent) of a Nativity, the Native is extreamly Concerned in heaping together the wealth of the World, and in Continual trouble of Spirit by reason thereof, yet notwithstanding all his Pains and Tool, he rarely attains to be Rich, but still as it comes it passed away again, to the great perplexity of the Natives minde.

The fecond Face fignifies the Native to be of 4 Co-

ly perfon, and one that loves bis Liberty.

The third Face denotes the Native to be of a from and Diffrontion, he will be subject to be haved without a cause, many will be really to affront and abuse him, and he not much behindehand with them (when Occasion is offered) but forward enough to Callumniate their good Names and Reputations.

In The first Face of A Ascending, denotes the Nasive to be mutable in his shoughts, often shifting from place to place, using much dilligence to make himself known, and get himself a name and estate, but rarely accomplishing his defires.

The second Face fignifies the Native to of be an Affi-

ring Brain, and one that aims as very high things,

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The third Face prenotes the Native to be a great lever of (and one that delights much in) unlawful Pleasures amongst Women, yet a Peaceable Quiet person. [These are general Significations, and reputed by some to be very significant, however 'cwill be convenient that the Artist in his Judgement consider the Planet (or Planets)" in the Ascendent, (or beholding it) and signe they are in, and what other Configurations be sindes that mayin any kind alter these General Significations; and in so doing he will be the better enabled to Judge the Natural Inclination and general Fate of the Native.]

CHAPTER. VI.

How to give an Aftrological Judgement upon the twelve Houses of a Nativity, with the resolution of the most necessary Questions appertaining thereunto. Exemplified for Practice, from the foregoing Geniture.

SECTION I.

Judgements proper to the first House,

May the Life of the Native be Long or Short?

East an Arcift take much pains to small purpose, 'ewill be convenient, (before he proceed to directions) to

confider whether the Native the likely to live long of not, therefore if it be posible to procure the Parents Na. tivity, Confider therein the frength or weaknels of the fignificators of Children, viz. See if the 5th House or the Lord there of be not afflicted by the prefence or malevolent Afpet of h or o or ? 9 polited therein ; If you finde the Significator ill placed or Infortunate by the aforelaid Alpeds, or Combust of the O, or Retrograde, &c. Thele are Argumen:s their Children are not long Lived, but subject to discases, and consequently short Life, Judge the contrary if you finde the Significators Strong and Potent; But if the Parents Nativity cannot be had (as for the most pare they are very rarely obtained) then Judge from the Natives Geniture according to thefe following Rules, which are termed (almost) Infallible and have been often proved in divers Nati-Vitics.

1 Consider whether the Degree Ascending or the Lord thereof be afflicted or nor, by the Presence or Aspect of the Infortunes, or Lord of the 8th, or whether the Lord of the Ascendent be Combust, Perigrine, Retrograde. or Cadent.

2 h or of in of in the Alcendent, or in of from the first and 7th, or an Eclips happening in the Degree Alcending, or fixed Sars of an evil Nature Aring threwith.

3 The Light of the time Affliced or Eclipfed at the hour of Birth.

4 The) in or of of h or d, in the 4th 6th 8th or 12th Houses, or if the be betieged of h and d, or of o and d and in no good Aspect of the Fortunes.

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5 Likly, Many Planets in the 6th, 8th, or 11th, and the Lord of the Alcendent not beholding them, or the O or D or Alcendent with any good Alped.

These are the most Considerable Testimonies of a shore life, but if none of these take place in the Geniture, but if the Fortunes or Luminaries friendly behold the Ascendent, or his Lord, the Native may then (in all probability) live until some powerful Direction of the Ascendent or Luminaries to an evil promittor, cut him (or her) off from the Land of the Livin g.

As for Example.

In the Geniture I finde none of the former Rules take place in the Ascendent, the @ and) in A, and both beholding the Ascendent, the @ (being Lord thereof) by a *, and the D by an o.

2 The Alcendent and Luminaries are not afflisted by the Infortunes or Lords of the 8th, or 4th, but the (is in of of Spies Virginh, a Star of a Benevolent nature, Ergo. The Native is not short lived, but may live to a considerable Age, as already he hath done.

[Note that & Lord of the 4th is above II degrees distant from the & of the O Lord of the Asendent, and cannot be said to afflist the O, and the rather because & is intercepted between both, and more immediately receives the Malice of & being so closely joyned unto bim.]

61.

of the Significator (or giver) of Life, called ... Hylech, Hyleg, or Apheta.

There hath been fome difference amongst Au-

thors in this particular, viz. What planet to take for the place giver of Life, But waving all their Arguments and feveral oppinions berein, I shall affent to those which affirm that the giver of Life ought to be elefted from the Luminaries and the Alcendent, and the Brongest of them ought to be cholen, [This feemes Rational, and therefore ought to be imbraced, and I (uppofe there are few (or none) of our Modern Aftrologers but will acknowledge she fame] which take in thele 3 following Rules.

If the Birth be Diurnal and the @ in the 7th, 9th, 10th rith, or Alcendent, (or not far from the Degrees theresf) thefe being accounted the onely Apherical places proper unto bim, he shall then be accounted for Hyleg or giver of Life.

i If the Birth be Noffurnal, and the) pofited in the Ascendent or any of the aforesaid Houses (or near the Degrees of the Cuips thereof) the thall then be accepted for the giver of Life,

2 Laftly, If in a Diurnal or Nocturnal Nacivity, the Luminaries are not found in those Apherical places, but Located in any of the other houles, in this Cale the Alcendent muft be taken for Hyleg or giver of Life,

As in the proposed Geniture which was Noffurnal I finde the) polited in the 7th houle, and therefore the mutt be taken for Hyleg, according to the second Rule given.

\$ 2.

of the giver of Years, or Alchocoden (as the Arabians terme it)

I See what Planet bath moft Essential Dignities in the place

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place of the Hyleg, and that Planet (by the Antients) is termed Alcoseden or Giver of Years, and this the rather if he be in Aspest to the place of the Giver of Life.

2 If either of the Luminaries happen to be Hyleg, or Giver of Life; and are also fitting and potent: as being in their own Houses or Exaltations, &c Then account that Luminary so Dignified both Hyleg and Althouden, but being Hyleg, and void of the aforesaid qualifications, Viz. Effentially strong, they cannot then be admitted Giver of Years.

3 If many Planets happen to be near equal in Arength in the place of the giver of Life, so that the Artist may be at a kand which to take 3 then confider which of them behold the Hyleg by a friendly Aspest, and take him to be the true Giver of Years. Alwayes observing that an Oriental Planet, if the Birth he by Day is preferred before an Occidental.

4 The use of the Alchocoden is briefly thus, if you finde him Strong and Angular in his own Dignities, it intimates the Native may live the Old Years that Planet fignifies, if in a Succedent House, his Meane Yeares (here the eighth house is Excepted) if in a Cadeat House, his Least Yeares, this is according to the Doffring of the Arabians.

	Old Years	m can Yars	Leaft Years
T2	57	43	30
I	70 .	45	12
3 000	66	40	15
Õ	120	69	19
2	82	45	8
ğ	76	48	20
D	108	66	25

Example

Example

In the proposed Geniture the) (being Hyleg) passited in m, now I finde h hath most Dignities in that Signe, Viq. House, Triplicity, and Term; therefore according to the first rule he must be accepted for the Alcocoden, and although he behold not the) yet he disposes of her in his house, and therefore the rather to be taken, &c.

[Note that the) is in her own Face (a very small Dignity) but not in her hour or Exaltation, therefore is this case to be rejected (according to the second Rule) and onely he must be accounted the Giver of Teat because no other Planet can claim so great a priority in me as himself, and being posted in an Angle (in a Signe of his own nature) incima es the Native may probably live his Old Years, viz. 57 according to the 4th Rule.

Of the Lord of the Geniture, or Almuten of the Nativity.

of finding the Lord of the Genitute, Viq Diligently to enquire what Planet had most Effential Dignitys in the place of the D and P and that very Planet that took to be Lord of the Genitute, because P signifies the Spirit and the D the Body.

2 But it is now generally received (amongst modern Artists) to be that Planet which hath most Accidental and Effectial Dignities in the Scheam of Birth, and the Natives conci ch is cario may s

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tives Dispositions and Inclinations (for the most part) concur with the nature of that very Planet which is stronged in the Figure. [The natures and several fignifications of the Planets (well Dignified or otherwise) you may read in the first part hereof, Chap. 2. Sec. 3, &c.]

3 The manner of finding the Lord of the Geniture, is performed thus viz. Collect into a Table all the Planets Effential and Accidental Dignities and Debilities by the Tables for that purpole pag. 30 and 35 the first part and by substraction of the lesser number from the greater you will easily see the strength or weakness of each Planet, and lastly discover, the Planet that surmounts all the rest in Effential Fortitudes, and therefore Lord of the Geniture, with this provisor, that if 2 Planesthave equal strength in your Figure, you are to accept him for the Almuton who hath mest Essential Dignities in the Horoscope, and this the rather if he friendly behold it or the Lord thereof, or either of the Lights.

Because the Essential Dignities and Debilities of the Planets were casually ommitted page 35 in the first pair, I thought good (and not altogether out of their proper places) here to incert them.

Esential Dignities

A Planet in his o	wn boule or Reception ?	
y house shall bave		-5
SExaltation Triplicity		4
Term)Term		2
(Face		1

Effential Debilitier,

A Planet in his Detriment }	5
In his { Fall Peregrin	4

In the proposed Geniture, I Collest the Fortitudes and Debilities of the Planets according to the former direction Rule 3. and they present themselves thus, viz.

Forcitudes and Debilities of b

Fortir. To Seception of la the 7th hand Combus	f 12 by house 5
` -	Dignities 14
Debilt, To SRetrograd	de 5

Debilities 13

Hence I finde By Substratting the Dibilities from the Dignities of h he is ftrong by 2 Testimonies,

Hence it appears 1 bath onely 3 Teftimonics of firengeh.

Fortitudes . Debilities In the 3d house Not Combust Swife in Motion Direct in Motion Oriental of the O

Digatues 1

Debil of & { In his detriment

Debilities to Hance of appears to be frong by 4 Teftimonics

FJ H.

Fortisude and Debiliries	5010
Dign. of O } la the	tolid nonie 1
Calon It	a Motion 2
	Dignities 3
In his	fall 4
Debilit.of ⊙ { In his	ne 5
	Debilities 9
Hence the @ is weak by 6 To	frimonies.
Fortisade and Debilities [In the A Swift in Free from F	
Direct	c.ot Q by boule 5
	Digninies 11
Debilit. of 9 In Detr	iment 5
	of O 2

Hence Q is frong by to Teftim onics.

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Dignities and Debilities of & Debilities of & Debilities of & Dign of & Combustion of Swift in Motion Direct in Motion 4

Debil of & Combustion of Dignities 16

Debil of & Combustion of Dignities 16

Debil of & Combustion of Debilities 10
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Hence Y appears to be frong by 6 Teftimonies.

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Dignisies and of D
Debilisies of D

In the 71b bonfe 4
Increasing in Light 2
No: Combut 5
Swift in Motion 2
Face 1

Debilinies 14
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Debilities the) hash none, neither Effential nor Acci-

Dignities of &

Dign, of Son Combust

Dignities 12

Debilities of
are onely in the Terms of
Hence is fitting by 10 Terms ones

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en out tip	13!	2.018
Arono by	4	Talimania
1	161	I elitumentes
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s weak by	1 63	I there if
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Thus it appears by she whole work that the D is Almuten, or Lady of the genisure, because she furmeunts all the rest of the Planets in Testimonics of strength; and this the shore certain.

because sie in a to the O Lord of the Ascendent. But Q will participate, being possed in the Ascendent, and having to Testimonies of strength also, and therefore may aprly be termed Co-partner with the D. So that the Astoni, Inclinations, and Conditions of the Native should be (for the most part) according to the Nature of the D and Q, and so the Completion and Manners much Regulated according to their significations of properties assigned them.

Of the Complexion of the Native,

THis is thought to be a matter of Difficulty by fome Authors, get Physicians account it very cafie to judge of the Complexion of any perfon. And indeed they bould be beft accquainted therewith, Their Method & briefly thus.

I Confider what Signe poffeffeth the Horofcope for A(cends at Birth) and Judge according to the Nature of that Signe, as if I Afcend an Acreal Signe, the Native is Sanguine, If Sa Watery Signe, Phlegmatique. If a & Firy Signe Chollerique. Earthy Signe, Melancholly , erc. If two Signes are. concerned in the Afcendent, mix their fignifications. .

- 2 You are alfo to Confider the Lord of the Afcendent, the Planes or Planets sberein , or in Affect (partilly) sbereunio.
 - 3 The) and those Planets foc is in Afped with.
- 4 The Lord of the Geniture, and Signe the @ is in (viz, the quarter of the Year.)
- 5 Laftly, Confider the qualities of the feveral fignificators, and Collect their Teftimonies, viz. Hos, Motft, Cold, Dry, and judge according to the Major Teffinonies.

The qualities of the Signes and Planets you will finde

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M. of If Heas and Moisture Predominate, the Native & Sanguine, If Cold and Moisture, Phlegmatique. If Heat and Driness, Cholerick, If Cold and Driness, Melantholly. [Note that if one Planet be Almason of the Geniture, and Lord of the Horoscope, allow him a threefold vertue in the Complexion of the Native, or the Dinthe Alcendent, you are to double her Testimonics.]

This being premifed 'swill be no hard matter to finde the Temperament or Complexion of the Native in any Geniture.

Example in the proposed Nativity.

	Hot	Motft	old	D.7
Signe Ascending of -	I	0	0	1
Cord thereof O	1	0	0	1
Policed in	I	1	0	0
Almuton)	0	1	1	-0
Polited in my	1	1	0	0
in & to the Afcendent from me	1	1	0	0
In A to the O from my	1	1	0	0
Serion of the Year Autumn	0	0	1	1
D in the fecond quarter	1	0	0	1
Oin * to the Ascendent from-	T	1	0	0
	8	1 6	2	1 4

Hence it appears the Native should be most Het and Moist. [viz. Sanguine] and somewhat Cholerique.

But Sanguine is the most Predominat, which is consisted by the position of no less then 5 Planets in Aerial Signes.

Note that the Qualities of the) in ber quarters ane

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be re. Sanguine.

Sh. ft q.to the full is Sold and dry Cold and

§ 5-Of the Manners of the Native.

- or Nativity, or bave Dignities in the figure Ascending, or be in any Partil Aspect of the) or \$2.]
- Many planets in the Ascendent gives variety of Monners, i.e. [thems the qualities of the minde are accordingly mutable and various] But that Planet which is most strong and powerful signifies the most Durability, and these that are less potent Intermix their Influence in the Natives Manners also.
- 3 If no Planet be in the ascendent, Judge from the Lord of the Ascendent (if his Dispositor behold him) or rather the Lord of the Geniture, or that Planet that forcibly beholds & or) as aforesaid, Consideration had to those fixed Stars neer the Ecliptique, that are Joyned to the Significator.
 - 4 When is shall so bappen, that a Good, or Beneva-

tent Planet is Significator of the Qualities of the minde, if argues the Native to be of a most excellent and commendable Deportment and Behaviour: on the contrary is a Malevolent Planet signifie the Manuers of the Native, it declares him of an ill Disposition, sufficiently Clownish, and Bruitish: In sine, Indued with Unsavory, and Corrupt Manners, or Behaviour, and this according to the Nature of the Signissicator and his position.

5 The Durability, or Continuance of the Natives Manners is known from the directions of the Ascendent, and the D. And the several Changes, or Renovations are known from the Nature of the (several) Promiters they are directed unto, if to the good Aspects of the Fortunate and good Planets, is Imports (thus much) that the Natives Manners, and Inclinations are then commendable, bis Actions civil and honest, one then commendable, bis Actions civil and honest, one on the contrary, if under a bad Direction of those significators to some evil Aspect of the Infortunes, then the Native is of a very unbandsom, uncivil Deportment and Bebaviour sand his Manners no way Laudable bus Offensive and Distassell. Cr.

Example.

In the proposed geniture I find Cor Leonis Arising and Q in the Ascendent, also & in & of Q, and the O Lord of the Ascendent in Exast \(\triangle to the \). So that ale these significators are concerned in the Natives Monners therefore it should be very various, and this according to the is several significations, as they are but meanly epited in the Figure, Ergs, the Natives Inclinations and Manners naturally intermix, according to the former Rules, indifferent Harsh, but (to my knowledge) the some of Education (prevailing) doth much abase the fury of his Natural Inclinations. He is a person that

this Courteous and Affable to all, Magnanimous, and of a Noble, and Generous Disposition, (as Cor of so near the Cusp of the Ascendent well notes) and one shar Aims as no mean or low shings in the world.

of the Witt, or Understanding of the Native.

The Wit or Understanding of the Native is taken from \$\mathbb{Q}\$ chi fly, and his Configuration with \$\mathbb{Q}\$, \$\mathbb{Q}\$ governs the Animal Spirits in the Brain, and the \$\mathbb{Q}\$ the strength thereof, hence then if these Planets be well possible in any Geniture, it argues the Native to be of a most pregnant Wit, and excellent Understanding, Understand the lame if they frieadly behold each other or there be mutual Reception between them, but if you finde these figurators ill posited, Weak, or Assisted Judge the contrary.

2 The Aspest of and the D gives plenty of Wie to the Native, but 'tis unpollish: and rugged, the of of D and a from Angles gives a very Rubborn, and turbulent Wie. A in Reception of from of that have a very quick apprehension, but subject to murability in his opinion. If the best of the Earth the Native is very propension. If the budget the Earth the Native is very propension. Arts and Sciences, if above the Earth his Inclinations are more to Oracory, and strives to speak well, a in an Angle and free trom affiliation of h or o, or if a be posited in Acreal Signes, in Asped with the Fortunes, this Argues the Native hath a good Understanding, a sharp Wie, and in since a most excellent Geneus, Gapable of any thing, a person of admirable Conceptions,

3 Look upon the position of & in any Nativity, and confider, the stronger he is, the greater is the Understanding and Ingenuity of the native; take notice also what Planets he is in Aspect (or &) with, and accordingly moderate your Judgement. Thus, According to the position strength or weakness) of & you may most easily judge of the Natives Wit and understanding For if you find him Cadent, or in Detriment, Combust, Perceptine, or Retrograde, or etherwise assisted, or slow in Motion, &c. this argues but a very mean Wit, and raw understanding, if strong and potent, and in good Aspect of the) or Fortunes, the Contrary as before Intimated.]

Example.

In the Geniture I finde & under the Eartth, in a an Aereal Signe, in Reception of Q and d of d Lord of the 9th (and 4th) and the) in my, another Aereal Signe, beholding the O by a triendty A, and lately feparated from a A of Q alfo, these are all arguments of Ingenuity, and that the Native is indued with an acute Wit, a searching Fancy, Inclinable to Arts and Sciences, and Lastly, a searcher into many hidden Secrets of Nature.

of the Stature and Forme of the Body.

In judging of this, you are first to consider the Signe Ascending, the Lord thereof and those Planets in the Ascendent, as also the Luminaries according to the Signes they are in, not omitting the consideration of the fixed Stars that arise at Birth, and by a judicious mixture, accor-

according to their feveral descriptions and shapes, you cannot fail exactly (according to art)co give a true description of the Statute, Form and Shape of the Body.

I If you find the Planets in Aereal, or Fity Signes, they declare the Native to be of a full, and large-Stature, but if in Wavery, or Earthy Signes, it fignifies the body more floort, and little, the members thereof tending much to Breview. If they have South Latitude the Native is Active and Numble, If North Latitude, more Heavy and Sluggish.

2. If you find the Lord of the Ascendent, or Planess therein to be strong and potent, the body will be more Decent and Consely, and well proportioned, if the Significator be Weak, and much debilitated, judge the

contrary.

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3 More especially, take notice of the Nature of the Signe Ascending, the Lord of the Ascendent and his position, also the place of the), (in every Nativity,) for by these you may most Rationally judge of the proportion and statute of the Body, as to descriptions; What the Signet and Planets signishe alone, you are sufficiently directed in the first pact; and by a due Consideration thereof, and these brief directions, an Artist cannot be much at a loss in his judgement in this particular. [Much might be said upon this very Subject) of the description of persons,) but I onely touch at the principal heads, leaving the several circumstances adhering, as useless, and too much burthensome to the memory, for multiplicity of rules concerning one thing do rather consound then inform your judgment?

Example.

In the proposed Geniture I finde of a firy

Signe Horoscopial, the Lord thereof in and Cor atising; which intimates the Native to be of a krong well set Body, big Bon'd, somewhat above a middle kature, a sad Brown, or dark Flaxen Hair, &c. The is in a in to the O, which doth consist this description, it also denotes him to be a person of a Resolute Spirit, an Aspiring Brain, of a Generous, and Free-hearted Courteous Disposition, an Active Body and Sanguine Complexion. See this description page 11 first pare.

His Form and Stature is very well known, but here may be feen the Concurrence of Art, which will not a little fatisfie such as are upt to Cavil at (and Cry down)

shofe things they underftand not.

€ 8.

Of the Fortune, or Misery of the Native in general.

All the Planets Essentially dignified, or many Receptions between them, argue the Natives general Fortune to be Exceeding good, more particularly if you finde the Luminaries well posted, as also the D, this confirmes the Fudgement; Consider also the Lord of the Ascendent, and Almuton of the Geneture if they are well seated in the Figure, and in good Aspect of the Fortunes, why these are notable Asymments that the Native will live happily in the World, and this according to the Degree of Birth, many times the Native is much advanced above his Original Capacity, but withat the directions of the Nativity (in this Case) must be consulted, and see what good, or ill is promised thereby, if these happen to con-

(105)

car, the Native will be more famour, though whilf be continues under the force of badd Directions, be must expect to bave his Felicity somewhat clowded.

2. If in the Figure you find the Planets weak and the bilitated, and posited in Abject places thereof. Or a Why then you may Conclude the Native will be subject to many Miseries, and Misfortunes, diverse Changes and Mustions; and in fine, but a disconsidate, and dejected Life in the General, except upon the force of some good Directions the may supplie upon him (as I may say) and so between whiles intermix some Comfort to the Native, but he rately arrives to any beight of Honeur, for continuance in the World.

Of these things there bath been many eminent Examples of both kinds in the World, and may be discovered from

the Nativity, by Rules of Art.

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Example.

In the Exemplary Gentture the Planets are not Effentially firong, but there are two good Receptions one betweee the two Superiour Planets b and 11, another between Q and Q the Luminaries caffing both of them a frendly * 10 and Notable fixed Stars poffefs the angles of the Figure, the @ doth alfo friendly behold the Guf of the Ascendent and the), and there are several good Directions (as well as bad) that fall out in the Nativity, thefe things being duly confidered and taid together (although the Planets are not Effentially dignified, and upowibas account it may be faid to be but a mean Net tivity) bence I judge the general fortune of the Na rive to be (Reasonably) good, and that be shall by a careful Industry live bappily, and finde fuch friends and accquaintance in the World that he fhall rarely mifcarry, or be exposed to want, or indigency, yet subject to Mutability, exerciscing bie Ingennity in many Raviries ties and Curioficies, which perhaps may not be fo much looks upon by the World, as many (lefs deferving) have been.

Thus much for the Judgement of the first house. I have been the larger bereon, because it doth (in a manner) comprepend all the rest. I must be more brief in those which follow otherwise I shall too much exceeding purposed Limits, and leave no Room for other things Intended of very good use.

SECTION II.

Judgement proper to the second House of a Nativity, viz. Concerning the Substance, Riches, or Worldly Wealth of the Native, &c.

6 I.

Of the several Significators which at the Birth (in an Astrological sence) design Riches, or Poverty, to the Native, &c.

Y Ou are to Confider the Cuft of the second house the Lord thereof, and any Planes or Planess possed therein,

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2 The @ and his Dupofier, with those Planets that bold either of the aforesaid Significators, let their shell be good or evil.

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3 Having taken a serious view of these several signistators, and their strength or weakness, you may from these judge of the Natives worldly Estate, and the golds of Fortune, whether it will be considerable or til, or whether the Stars threaten him with Poversy, Jenury, and want, Ge.

4 If by a diligent Collection of Testomonies you sind the major part to be very Strong, and Fortunase, this is an argument that the Native shall enjoy a very competent Fortune, and live happily in the World. But is they are found Weak, and much Debilitated, judge the Contrary: If the Testimonies happen to be equally Ballanced on both sides, Judge a Mediocrity, that then the Native shall live in a mean way seldem sensible of much want, and rarely at any time abound, but make a soift to struggle along in in the world. [Though upon the essential cators of Substance, the Native may be sensible of an unwonted Revenue, but of no long continuance.]

Arguments of Wealth, and Poverty, &c.

² If 11 be Effentially strong in the second house, and in any good Aspect with the Luminaries, or Lord of the Ascendent, or if the) be in the Ascendent, or hath Dignities in the second, this shews the Native shall enjoy a considerable Fortune and durable.

The Luminaries behelding each other by a benevolent Afpect from go od places of the figure, denotes the National final arive to great honour and abound in riches, and the tather if both (or either) of them be effentially strong the same you may Judge if the Located in the second, and well Dignified, or friendly Itradiated by the Fortunes, Especially 12 who is a general Significator of Wealth.

3 If it Q D or Caput Draconis be posited in the second house, or if the Fortunes behold the Cusp thereof friendly, or if the Luminaries be near benevolent fixed Stars, or Laftly, Many Planers Strong and Potent in the second, these are all strong arguments (in Art) that the Native shall be blessed with a most excellent fortune and sufficiently stored with riches even to bis own hearts content.

4. But on the contrary, if you find none of these Testimonies, judge the Condition of the Native will be but low, and his Fortune very inconsiderable, especially if you find the Significators much afflicted, or of in the second; or many Planets ill dignished thetein, it so, you may be consident the Native shall not be troubled much with worldly Pelf, but live in a very Poor Mean way in the World, and Consequently much discontented, and of no Repute therein.

s The o or o in the second, wasts the Natives Estate, the same you may judge if you find had of D in an Angle, or if ho or affice the second house, or Lord thereof, or ho or if ho be near violent fixed Stars, these are arguments of Poverty, ant that the Native shall be reduced to Want, although once he (for a time) enjoyed an Estate, this hat been often verified, and many have found it too true, by world experience.

6 If you find arguments of Riches in the Figure, and would

would know by what means the Naive shall cheain is why then consider the Nature of the promising Planer, and what house he is Lord of, and accordingly moderate your judgement, and you cannot fail of latisfaction in this particular, [after the same method you may judge on the contrary part.]

Example,

In the proposed Geniture I find & Lord of the second efflited by & Lord of the fourth, which intimates that the Natives Effate bath been much diminished by the means of bis Father who was much addided to Gaming, erc. to bis prejudice, (which wat confessed, and is a real truth) and is h in & to the fecond boufe being pofited near the Cup of the 8th, which is the 5th from the 4th (the house of Gameing) as also to Q (who is near the Cusp thereof in ber fall) on the other fide I find the Luminaries in friendly A from no bad boufes, as alfo @ near Spica Virginis a Star of a Benevelent Nature, and the D in * to @ who is disposed of by 11, these things confidered, the Native (notwithstanding some tofs and detriment in point of Effate) fould arrive to a competent Fortune, and a reasonable degree of Honour in the world though not to fuch a beight as might be expetted bad the Significators been Effentially Dignified, Strong, and Potent : Thus much in general, but more particula-ly, les the Native beware of prejudice as to Effate, from Mattial and Saturnice perfons for the Significators of Subftance are much affliced by both the Infortunes in ibs Scheame , Dammage is alfo threasned in long fourneys, and from Servents and all o ber things relating to the 61b and 9th, as also the 7th and 4th bouses, But the Natibe is promifed most profit from fuch perfons fignified by the D and Q, viz. the femal Sex in general, and all unigar perfons be deals withat, which may be inffen-

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ind uld inst umental to make the Natives Name Famous (for though the) be in & so the Ascendent, she is in A 20 the Lord thereof, and hath great dignities in the

10th. boufe as well as Q Lady thereof.

Objerve fursber, that I is pofited in the 6th boufe. and bath great Dignities in the 12th (viz. the 6th from the 7th) be also casts a friendly A Aspett to & and I in the third, which doth much abate the fury of & and fortifie & and plainly intimates that the Native may gain profit from difcafed perfons, and fuch whole Maladies, and Diftempers requires bie belp both in Physick and Chyrurgery, be being a perfon very Dextrous in all Manual operations, appertaining to any member or pars of the Body, especially the most rendereft, viz. The Eyes, for be is excellent at that curious operation of Consubing the Coatarast, or Suffusion in the Eyes, and bath bad good success thereis, and that be should be fo is very well fignified by the position of the Luminavies, who behold each other by a Benevolent Afpett, The D being Lady of the 12th. which denotes the Diftempers and Difeafes of thofe perfons no way related unto Il is alfo Lord of ibe 81b and 51b, which declares the Native may be Fortunate in Gaming, and that be fould receive some augmentation of Enate by the Legacy of fome Defcafed perfon, or portion of a Wife, The which be confi fes to to be very true.

SECTION III.

Judgement upon the third house of a Nativity.

Shall the Native have Brethren Sifters &c.

- Bierve the Signe of the third house, the Lord thereof, and the), and (as Aftrologers Direct) examine whether any (or all) of them be posited in fruitful Signes or Fruitrul Planets posited in the third bouse,
 [What those Signes be See pag. 2. first pare.] If you
 find the Significators posited in such Signes, it argues the
 Native either hath or may have B others or Sisters, or if
 any of them are in good Aspect of of fruitful Planets, if
 Q and), judge the same,
- 2 But on the contrary, if you finde the aforefaid Significators in Barren Signes, or in Afped or Configuration with Barren Planets, (as hand which are accounted Seril) or of in the third, this argues the Native will have no Brethren or Sifters: Judge the fame if the third houle, or Lord thereof be much afflicted.
- 3 If you finde Testimonies that the Native may have Brothers or fisters, then consider whether the fignificators be in Masculine of Feminine Signes and Houses, or in Aspect

with Masculine or Feminine Planets, and accordingly judge whether the Native will have most Brethren or Sisters.

4 If the Significators themselves are Masculine, and polited in such Signes, or in Aspect with Masculine Planets, this argues the Native may have most Bretbren; Burif in Feminine Signes, &c. Most Sifters.

y If you finde their Significators firong and potent, and well Located in the Figure, judge their Condition to be Fortuna e and happy; but if we k or much afflicted, judge the contrary; If some Significators are weak and others ft ong, mederate your Judgement accordingly, as Reason will direct you,

Will the Native and his Brethren and Kindred accord and agree together?

r If you finde a friendly Aspect or Reception between the Lord of the Ascendent, and Lord of the third house, from good places of the Figure, and the D separate and apply well, from and to the Significators, this argues a good agreement, and much unity between the Native and his Kindred: But if there he no Aspect between their Significators, this prenotes very little familiarity Between them, but rather an unnatural kind of Strangeness, and no mutual Love and Assection the one towards the other.

2 If the Significators behold each other by some Malevolent Aspect, or if the Infortunes happen to be possed in the third bouse, this signifies much hatred and discord between between the Native and his Kindred, and oftimes is much prejudifet by them,

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By what hash been (aid 'swill be very easie to judge of be Natives short (or Inland) fourners whether they will prove Fartunate and Prosperous or the contrary.]

Example.

In the exemplary Nativity I find Q is Lady of the third, and U is in \(\triangle \text{ unto the Cusp thereof; the) doth also behold that bouse by the same Benevolent Aspect, and all 3 Fraitful Planets, which barely considered might well signific the Native should have Brothers, or Sisters, or both.

But on the other fide I find first. Q Lady of the ibird in my her detriment and a Birren Signe, extreamly affisted by the malicious & of h a Barren Planet, unto whole Body the D applies. Secondly, & and O peficed in the third bouge, which are sufficient Testimonies, and strong Arzuments in Art, that the Native should have but sew or no Brether or Sisters, and indeed he never had any, which doth much verific the truth of this D. Arine.

His Inland Journeys cannot be very prosperous for the aforesaid reasons, neither can they be much unpleasant by reason the D is in a to the Co Lord of the Assendent, who is possed in the 3d house, however the Rasive is advised to be exceeding Careful he falls not into the hands of Thieves in his short Journeys, because Q Lord of the second is somethat fills and by the 3d, and by who is Exalted in the 3d. is in 3 to the Cusp of the second house, and to Q Lady of the 3d house also; as before hinted which seems to threaten no less.

SECTION IV.

Judgement proper to the fourth House.

of the Natives Patrimony or (estate lest by the

Onsider whether the Birth be Diu nal or Nocurnal, or Nocurnal, In a Diurnal Genjeure if the Obe in any good Configuration of the Fortunes from the fecond and fourth house, it signifies the Native may have a considerable Patrimony, and shall much improves he sames. This the more certain if they have any dignities in the 4th house. Understand the same if the Birth were Nocurnal and the) and h well Configurated with 12 or 9 as a forestid, on the contrary if you find either in a Diurnal or Nocurnal Conitary, the Significators and feed, and no interposition of the friendly Rays of the Fortunes, this decla es a Consumption of the Natives Patrimony, and that he shall be listle bettered thereby.

2 The Fortunes posited in the 4th house, and free from the malignant Rayes of h or o, denotes good success to the Native in all things relating, or signified by the sourch house, as Husbandry, Purchasing of Land, hidden Treature Mines, &c.

This

This is the more confirmed if or happen to be there also, and well beheld by their dispositer, it also signifies much Riches to accrue to the Native towards the latter part of his Life (or when he grows Ancient.)

3 The condition of the Father is known by the frength or weakness of the Lord of the 4th and the 10 in a Dunral Geniture, and the 1 and 15 in a Nocturnal.

The Oh or gin the 4th fignifies the fhore Life of the Father; the fame if they cast bad Aspects thereunto.

But if the Fortunes are posited therein, or friendly Isradiate the fame. Judge the contrary,

of the mutual Love and Agreement of the Native and his Father.

4 If you find Reception between the Lord of the 4th and the Lord of the Alcendent, or if they behold each other by *or A Aspect this asgues much Love and Am ty between the Native and his Father; The lame you may judge if the dowell behold the Significators, or translate the Benevolent Rays of Light of the one to the other, or if the or the the Lord of the Alcendent do friendly behold \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

2. But if you find the aforefaid Significators evilly behalding each other from bad places of the Figure, or form Angles withou: Reception, you may judge the contrary, and politively conclude but an ill Agreement, and a low obbof mutual Love between the Native and his Father.

Example

In be Genieure propofed & is Lord of the 4th, Ergo. S gnificator of the Natives Father in bis desriment, viz. in a in the 3d, nearly in & of the O Lord of the Afcendent (wishin their Orbs) and in & of & Lord of the fecond, which incimates the condition of the Natives Father (when Living) was fuch, that inflead of augmenting be much confumed the Natives Patrimony, as before I bave fewed ; and that bis Father bad an Effate is declared by @ in the 5th I difpefier thereof is in friendly A to & and Q near the Cufp of the 4th, Cor Scorpii is alfo pofied in the 4th which prefages bim to be a perfon of no bale or low Spirit, and as there are no confiderable Teftimonier of much Love beimen the Native and his Father, (vor the other fide there are but few arguments of Hatred or Prejudice to the Native from bis Father fave onely in bis Pairimony as already I bave fuffi iently binsed.

SECTION V.

Judgement upon the 6th house of a Nativity.

6 I.

Of the Diseases (or Bodily Infirmities) the Native may be most subject unto.

The health of the Body is discovered from the ftrength of these several Significators, as first the Signe Ascending

cending and Lord thereof. Secondly, The Luminaries'
Thirdly, From the 6th house and the Lord thereof, or Planets posited therein, Fourthly, From the 7th house and the Lord thereof, because 'tis opposit to the Ascendent which signifies the Life and Temperament of the Native, the Oules the Vital Spirits, and the Othe humours of the Body,

2 If in any Geniture you find these several fignificators (or the major part of them) strong and potent, and savonrably beheld by the Fortunes, being free from the malicious Aspells (or bodies of 12 and 3) these are arguments that the Native is of a very healthful constitution, and will not be subject to Diseases, but for the most part very healthful and a person of a sound able Body.

But if you find the Significators weak, or much affilled either by the Infortunes, or the p esence of Malevolent fixed Stars; Judge the contrary. [What Diseases the Planets and Signs do fignific you may read in the first part.]

Defects of the Eyes.

3 If you find the Luminarits affl Hed by the Infortunes especially from Angles, I it questens great danger to the Eyes, and many times absolute Blindness, Judge the same it the O and) are in P, and the more certain it be P bappens from Angles. Note that if h be in the Ascendent in any Signe except wo or we be greatly affiles the teeth.

[Defeds in the Hearing.]

A If & happen to be much affliffed by the Malevolent Alpeds of h it lignifies some Defect in the Hearing, and threatens the Native with Deafnels. If & be Lord of the 6th boule, or have great Dignities therein, or in he rath.

Deficis

[Defeds in the Speech.]

Take this for a General Rule that wherever you finde of Lord of the 6th much afflicted, or in d of the O, or evilty beheld of either of the Lights, especially from Angles, the Native then is sure to have some defect in his Speech, and is either subject to Rammering, or (at least) a very ill Delivery or Elocution.

of Servant or small Cattle.

[Honeft Servants.]

- 1 If you find the fortunate Planets polited in the 6th house and free from affliction, it declares the Natives Servants to be just and honest, and that he shall again by them, or any small Gattle he shall happen to deal in, and this the rather if they behold the Ascendent or Lord thereof with any Benevo'ent Aspects judge the same if you finde the Dor Lord of the 6 h and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Fortunate in an Angle or if there he any good Aspect or Reception between the Lord of the 6th and the Lord of the Ascendent For these are known Tellimonies of Diligent and Faithful Servants, and consequently such as the Native may receive much profit by. [The same is simil *Aspects to be understood of all forts of Castle of the small *Aspects to be understood of all sorts of Castle of the smaller jort as Sheep, Hogs, &c.
- 2 If you finde the Infortunes in the 6 h but weak and in ill Aipe fic the Acceptent or Lord of the stibe in or of to the Lord of the Alcendent or a much affliffed (which is a general Significator of

of Servants) you may then Judge the Natives Servants to be very knavish and careless persons, such as he will receive much damage by, E.go no way to be trusted unto, or confided in, neither can be expert to be Fortunate in dealing in small Cattle of any fort, under which, is Included all kind of came Fowl, Birds and Poultry, &c.

or

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Note that all Chollerique diseases proceed from Firy Signes, all Melancholly from Earthy, Phlegmatick from Watry, and distempers of the Blood from Aery Signes,

Illustration by example.

In the Nativity proposed, h is the Lord of the 6:b bouse and in 8 to 9 who is posited in the Ascendent, the D Lady of the 12. doth also oppose the Signe Ascending, the Lord of the Ascendent, viz. the O is the weakest Planez in the whole Scheam, and I beholds the 6th bouse (though not the very Cusp thereof) by a Quartil Aspet, all which declares the Native to be a Sickly person, or one of no strong Constitution.

But on the other side sinding U in the 6th (41though Lord of the 8th) it strong Reception with h Lord thereof and the D in 1 to the O, also a Benevolent sixed
Star conjoyned with the Lord of the Ascendent, this
doth much mitigate the former ill signification, and hence
I may conclude the Native to be reasonably beatthful, yet
doubtless subject more or less to discrassing of Body, be
consessed by was very much offlied with bodily discompers
in his minority, but since he came to years be high been
much more healthful. Note that the Parents Nativity
should be inspected for information in this particular for
bealthful Parents bave generally healthful Children.

The diseases the Native is most Subject unto sould be Melancholly and Phlegmatick distempers, because to denotes no less being posited, in a Watry Signe, and in & to Q in an Marthy Signe, also up an Earnby Signe upon the Cuso of the 6th bouse, the Native is therefore advised to we the best means be can to prevent a Consumption which in all probability he will be very subject to fall into, and is plainly intimated by the Lord of the 6th and his position as before expect.

SECTION. VI.

Judgement proper to the 7th house of a Nativity.

\$ 4. Shall the Native Marry, &c.

The Significators of Marriage are, fift, she Cusp of the 7th bouse, and Lord thereof, the Planet or Planets posited themein. Secondly, the) and Q are generally significators in Mens Nativities, and the O and 3 in Womens Ganitures. Now by a due Consideration of the positions of these significators and their several Consigurations with the Lord of the Ascendent, as also how they behold the Degrees Ascending, you may draw your judgement concerning Marriage of any Native, whether ever they will Marry, or if more then once, &c.

Arguments of Marriage.

I If you find the Lord of the first apply by any good

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bis

Afted to the Lord of the 7th, or if they be in Reception; or if 9 or the) be in any good Afped or Reception with him, the O, or &, the Native will have a propentry to Marriage, Judge the same if you find the Significators in fruitful Signi &

2 Sol 1 or & friendly treadlating the Cufp of the feventh boufe fignifies the Native will affiredly Marry.

[Not Marry.]

3 When you find the Significators weak in sterrit (or Barren) Signes, or h strong posited in the 1st, 1th, 7th or 11th boules in Barren Signes, or if Q and the) are in or 8 of h this shews an Indisposition in the Native to Marriage, and presages a single life, Judge the same if Q be unfortunate in St.

[If Marry more then once,]

4 If you find the Significators in fruitful Signes, or the D and Q posited strong in the 7th bouse, in a doubtebodyed Signe, being free from the Malevolens Rayes of the Informacs, this declares the Native will Marry mora then once.

s If the) or Q apply to many Planets, and possed in double bedied Signes, or if you find many Planets in the 7th although they behold not Q or the) especially if the Lord of the Ascendent be there, or if the Lord of the Ascendent be in any friendly Aspect with the Lord of the 7th from Bi-Corpored Signs, These are arguments of plurality of Wives. Judge the same if the Significators of Marriage behold each other well, and are at anity amongst themselves from good bouses of the F gare.

(122)

6 If the Significators are afflicted by the Infortunes. and pofised in Signes reprefenting one form, why then you may be confident the Native faill Marry but once, if at all.

[Aphorisms]

y Venus Oriental and ftrong being effentially dignifical in any Geniture, moft aptly denotes the wife will predominate and wear the breeches.

If Q in any Nativity be posited in the 10th boufe sbews the Native shall marry into a Credible Family, and rain much profit (as well as bonour and preferment) sbereby. But if fbe be pofited in the fecond house in any Giniture of either Sex the Native Marries more for Mo-

ney then Love .

Q in m or S in or & D and polited in the North Angle, fignifies the Native will be very fubject to mander bevond their own limits to fatisfie their Lufts. If O bap. pen to be in d or or of d. Judge the same that the Native will not onely be of a very high Spirit, but frequently change their Pafture and make ufc of more then law fully belongs unto them i. c. Much guilty of Adultery, erc.

o afflided by h in the 7th, denotes the perfon the Nasive marries to be deficient and weak in Venereal Sports. Or if the be with To or & in the 6th, the Native Marries a very dishonest person. If in vo or of ibere, affure your felf the perfon the Native Marries, either Man or

Woman mill prove fuch as we term RIGHT.

But if Q be in Configuration with h 11 and 2 all together, this fignifics the Native to Marry a very Careful Induffrious and Laborious perfen.



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What manner of Person shall the Native Marry?
Whether Fair or Deformed, and how
qualified? &c.

I Having carefully Observed the Signe of the 7th, and Lord thereof, also any Planet posited in the 7th house by a Juditious Commixture of their several description you may artificially make a description of her person, which if you find them posited in II my or I they signific a Neat, Handsome, and comely Greature, and this the rather, provided the Significators be strong and essentially dignified, if you find them in \(\cap \times \sqrt{p} \cap \text{or} \text{A} \), this declares a person much desormed, and no way Beautiful or Lovely: and so much the worse if the Significators be weak or afflicted.

If in S, m, em, or X, it întimates the Person the Native shall Marry should be indifferent handsom, noe much Commendable nor very Concemptible. But if happen to afflict the Significators, or they happen to be but weak it signifies the Person to be Incomposed in Body, and per-

baps Conditions Unfavory enough.

But the) in good Affect of U or 9, or friendly bebolding the Cufp of the 7th, denotes a well Composed, Compleat, Proportioned Body.

Thus much for the proportion of the Body; as for the description of the Face, Colour of the Hair, Complexion, &c. it may be done by the first part, where you have the description of the Signes and Planets, &c.

Con

[Conditions.]

2 If you would judge of the Quality, and Coudition of the Person, consider the strength or weskness of the Lord of the 7th, or Planes posited therein, as also the), and accordingly order your judgement with discretion.

Something to this purpose is already showed at the latter end of the last 5.

[Agreement.]

3 If you defire to know what Agreement there will be, confider the fignificators of both parties, and see how they behold each other, if it be by good Aspect, and there be Reception between them, it argues a good Agreement, if they behold each other by or Pibe contrary; If they are in no Aspect it declares no Respect they bear unto each other, Gre.

[Difagreement_]

4 The Lord of the Ascendent or the) in or of the Lord of the 7th from Angles in movable Signes, prefiges much Contention and Discord, so doth of in the 7h. But their Love and Harred might be hest discovered by considering the Sympathy or An ipathy that is between their Genitures, (if they may be procured.]

[Time of Marriage.]

5 The time of Marrisge is best discovered by directions, viz. the Ascendent, to the x or of the Lord of the 7th the D or Q or the degree of the Cush of the 7th to the aforesaid Significators, &c. or rather the M. C. Direct. A to any Aspect of Q if the were strong in the Radix,

or to the D or the Lord of the 7th to the aforefaid promistors Direct and Converfe.

6 If all the Significators of Marriage be Oriental of the (Swift and Dirett, declares Marriage in jouth, bat if Occidental of the @ and flow in motion, or Retrograde and more efpecially if h be in the 7th, be then either Marries being pretty well in years, or elfe an Antient Maid or Widdow in bis youth. Likly. If you confider the strength of the Lord of the 8th, and bow be Alpeds the Lord of the fecond you may judge of the PORTION of the Wife, whether it be Confiderable or not , If the Lord of the 8th behold the Lord of the fecond by * or A, or if there be Reception between them or if 119 or the D be in the 8th, you may Conclude fbe baba PORTION Confiderable, and you shall be bestered thereby, but if the Significators of ber Substance be weak, Afflicted, or any wayes Debilitated, or h & or ? ? in the 8th, judge the Contrary,

Again if you find the Lord of the Ascendent stronger or more Potent then the Lord of the 7th, you may conclude the Native may probably Survive the person he Maries; But if the Lord of the 7th be strongest or the Lord of the Ascendent goes first to Combustion of the ., judge

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ix, Note that what hath been fail of Mens Marriage, the same may be also understood of Womens also; Confideration had to the general Significators mentioned at the beginning of this Section 3 and too in person to know whether he or she shall Marry one of he same Country or not, I hold it not worth intering, for it fignifies little neither are the Rules Isid down by the Antients in that particular, to be deemed Infallible.

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9 3.

Of the Natives publique Enemies.

I If the Lord of the Ascendent be more Strong and Potent then the Lord of the 7th, the Native needs not fear the Malice of any of his publique Adversaries or if the Lord of the 7th be in any good Aspect or Reception of the Lord of the Ascendent or the), the Native will have few or none that shall oppose or molest him,

The fame you may understand if the Fortunes be well

placed in the 7th boufe.

2 On the Contrary if you find the Infortunes possed there, or the Lord of the 7th in or & of the Lord of the Assendent, then the Native shall be perplexed and troubled by the means of his publique Enemies more or less Continually to his great vexation and discontent.

For Illustration, I turn to the Exemplary Nativity, and first examine whether the Native will Marry?

1 I find & Lord of the 7th house in X a Fruitful Signe, and beholdi g Q .

a the D in the 7 h beholding the Ascendent and in good Aspect with the Lord thereof which are strong Arguments (in Art) that the Native will not only have a propensity to Marriage, but will assure y Marry. This Native was Married upon the direction of the Ascendent to the Body of Q a general Significator of Marriage, his wife is signified by my, the Cusp of the 7th, an Aery Signe, the) near the deg-

degree thereof, and he Lord of the 7th, house in & which describes a well composed person, somewhat above a middle-Raute, Riong, and well iet, abrown Hair, affethy plump Body, and in fine every way decently enough composed.

The p and Q are both Accidentally strong the p in my, and Q in mp, the one denotes a handsom proportioned Body, the other indifferent, according to the foregoing Rules. Therefore her body is proportional and the members thereof conformable, now finding he in the 7th house in & to Q, this might declare (in an Aftrological soile) that the Native would not have Married young, or a young person; but by reason Q is in the Ascendent and the pupon the Cusp of the 7th in exact to the Lord of the Ascendent, and he also Lord of the 7th, in a Fruitful Signe, and in Resepteon of W, this argues a strong inclination to Marriage as aforesaid.

Her conditions can be no way much diffalful, or harth by reason of the) position in the 7th and h Lord thereof

in Brong Reception with the Fortunate Planet 1.

Their agreement should be good because the) is in \(\triangle \) to the \(\triangle \), yet \(\triangle \) position in the 7th may a little strup some petry Jars between the Native and his Wife.

Her Portion could not be Inconsiderable, because 22 is Lord of the 8th, and disposite of A, 2 is also in a to 2 Lord of the second, Ergo, the Native bettered there-

by, according to the Role.

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Publique Enemies the Native will have, because the D opposes the Ascendeur, and h is in the 7th, the To exceeding weak, which intimates some projudice from publique Adversaties, the edge of which suspins a much taken off by reason the D (which generally significa Women & valgar persons) do h so friendly Itradiate This judgment hash been in all particulars Sufficiently verified, and what is here written is Really true; And so I conclude my judgement on the 7th bouse.

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SECTION VII.

Judgement appertaining to the Fifth house of a Nativity.

May the Native have Children or not?

Here you are to observe the Cusps of the first, 51b and 11th bouses (v.z. the Wives fish bouse, or bouse of Isuc) together with their Lords, See if there be Fruitful Signes possess the Cusps of those houses, or if their Lords are Fruitful Planets U or Q possed in Prolifical Signes; if so these are assured Testimonies the Native Shall have Isue.

2 If the Lords of the aforementioned houses, or the be in Fruitsul Signes, either in & or good Aspect from such Signes it presages the Native shall have many Children. Judge the Contrary if you find the Significators in barren Signes, or otherwise much afflicted

of the Infortunes, &c.

3 Lattly, Having feriously Considered the Testimonies of Fruitfulness and Barrenness, judge by the major Testimonies, if they fall equal belpyour self from Revolutions and Directions, but more especially have regard to the stock from and whence the Native sprung, and if there he no powerful Arguments in the Radix, that will much inform your fundaments.

9 2.

Of the Life and Condition of the Natives Children, as also their Sex, &c.

- As to the Life of the Natives Children you are to etnsider the strength of the Significators, if you find them essentially Dignified, and friendly Assisted by the beams of the Fortunes, you may conclude they will live to a considerable age, and their lives sufficiently Fortunate, and conveniently Happy.
- 2 But if you finde the Significators Weak and much.
 Afflitted or Debilitated, or h, d, or & posited in the
 5th or 11th bouse, Judge the Contrary,
- 3 The Lord of the 5th in the 8th or 2 in 8 to he from the first and 7th: or 3 or he in 8 of U or 2, these are strong arguments the Natives Children are but short lived and live to no Maturity.
- 4 The condition of the Natives Children is also known from the strength or weakness of the Significators, which if they happen to be strong and fortunate, it declares their Condition to be more Prosperous, but if you find them ill possed and much Debilitated, Judge the contrary.
- 5 The Sex is easily discovered by Collecting the Te-Bimonies of the several Significators, if most Masculine judge most Males, if most Feminine, say most Females, if they fall equal conclude as many of the one Sex as of the other, erc.

Illuftre-

Illuftration by Example.

In the Geniture I find the greater Fortune 11. Lord of the 5th and @ polited therein, & is Lord of the rith polited in an Aery Signe in A to the rith house. I and the) is in A co the rith, and * to the gih house alto Q doth dispose of the Lord of the 11th, and is in Reception with him by house, therefore the Native will undoubledly have Iffue, which hath allready proved very trucis Bur b is in [] to the seb and tath houses, (although in Reception with 11) and & Aflies poor & Lord of the 11th house sufficiently, therefore they cannot all be long lived. The Native as yet bath not been long Married, and bath had onely one Childe. and that dyed about 12, or 1; Months old, which agrees to the former judgement. Again their conditions cannot be very bad (though various those that live) bessufe & is opprett, on the other fide M is Lord of the 5th, the D therein, and 1 in frong Reception of & Lord of their lecond heufe (viz the 6th). Laftly () in the 5th promiles gain by Play, or that the Native should be fortunate in fuch kind of Exercises.

The Telimonies being Cotleded would (I perceive) appear most Masculine, Ergo; the Native should have most

Malcs.

SECTION VIII.

Judgement belonging to the 9th house

Shall the Native Travail or not?

Here you are to consider theoth bouse the Lord thereof and Planets posited therein, together with the
and & (and some say &) from the consideration of
these Significators. Gr. Judgement may be drawn whether the Native Sall Travail out of his own Native Land
year no?

2 The Signe of the 9th movable, and the Lord thereof pested in a movable signe, or if there he any Reception between the D and D, or d or Aspect from movable. Signes, this argues the Native may have a propensity to Travail, and a strong inclination to see far Countreys, judge the same if you find D the D or the Lord of the Aspect of the 9th in the Ascendent. Further observe whether the Lord of the Ascendent or the D be posted in the bouses of the D and D, or in S, Aspect, or Reception, with either of them or the Lird of the 9th, these are strong arguments the Native with Travail, Lastly if you finden note of the Significators posited as aforsaid, but the

9th bouse or his Lord in fixed Signes, &c. Judge the contrary.

[Toward what part of the World.]

3 If you would know towards what part or Quarter of the world the Native shall travail, then warily observe the Signes and houses the Significators are posited in, and according order your judgement; If you sinde them in the Fiery Triplicity judge Eastward, (and the rather if they are posited in the Eastren quarter of the Figure) if in the Watry Triplicity, Northwards. But if in the Eastrey triplicity, Southward, Gre, See the quarters signified by the Signes and houses Page 35, and 37 sitst part, As also the several Countrys under the 12 Signes at the end of that part, and by a Collection of Testimonies, judge from the Major part, Gre.

[If profit or no: by Travail 7

of Travail be in good Apet of the Lord of the Ascendent and second bouse, or otherwise strong and forsunate, judge the Native will advantage bimselfe by Travail, but sinding them weak and Infortunate, or in any bad Apet of the Significators of the Native or his substance, judge the contrary.

If you would know what places may be most profitable
to Travail unto, consider the Signs of the 1st, 2d, 10th,
and 11th houses as also the Signs wherein they are placed
the Lord of the second U, Q, S, or D, and see what
Country's are wider these Signes, and to these places let

the Nattue chuse to Travail,

The occition of Travail is easily discerned by a due confideration of the Significators, viz the houses they are posited in, and the Planets they are in Aspect withal, and from thence order ye ir Judgement According to the Rules of Art.

6 2

Of the Natives Religion, viz. Will he prove Religious? &c.

- The starrs do signific the inclinations of persons in this particular also, but the operation of their Essectivity upon those that continue in their Natural state and condition. It is the Grace of God implanted in the heaves that makes persons pursue after (and delight in) Godlines, and only the operations of the Spirit of God which tauses them to be Religious, &c. The stars only shew the Natural propensity of the Native to Good or Ill, and the durability thereof.
- 2 He that bath U, Q, or \(\) in the 9th bouse, or the Lord of the Ascendent in the 9th or third bouses in good Aspect or Reception of U, or of the \(\omega\), these are strong arguments the Native will be agreet lover of Religion, baving a strong inclination to Godliness, and in fine a Vertuous, Religious, Godly person.

 [Judge the same it \(\overlightarrow\) be in his Essential dignities in the 9th?
- But if \$\forall_2\$, \$\delta\$, or \$\forall\$ be posited in the 9th bouse; weak, or otherwise afflicting the Lord thereof, or the Lord of the Assendant or the \$\mathbf{)}\$, or if \$\mathbf{\lambda}\$ be afflicted of the Infortunes, these denotes the Native to be a person of no Religion but a meer Atheist, having no inclination to any thing of Godliness or whatsoever it termed Religion.

[Dreams.]

4 By what hath been fpoken as to the Natives Religion,

(134)

vin, the position of good Planets in the 9th, &c. It may also inform, concerne the truth or falsiny of the Retives Dreams, for if the 9th house he fixed and fortunate as aforesaid; the Natives Dreams are generally pleasant, and the effects thereof correspondent: so that whatsoever his Dreams he they usually prove very true, or varely fail.

But on the contrary if you finde the 9th house Afflicted by the presence of the Infortunes, or the Lord thereof-with h. 3, or 3 in had houses of the Figure, why then you may conclude the Natives Dreams to be terrible, and so hideous that he is (often times) much afrighted thereby, and whatsoever they be, shall come to nothing but prove altogether false and infiguissiant. This the more certain if the Signe of the 9th be movable.

Illustration by Example:

In the exemplacy Geniture I finde or upon the Culi of the geb, and & Lord thereof in a in the third (both movable Signis) and in of Q, the D beholds both those hou'es also, and but lately leparated from a A of & which argues the Native may have a great inclination to Travail at some time of his Life, and the cause moving him thereunto may probably be, thinking to advantage and profit bimle f thereby in his publique pradice, because & is fo near & Lord of the fecond, and in A to 11 in the 6th, who hath dignity in the 9th, and in * to the Cufp thereof, but by reston & doth fo much affl & the Lord of the fecand, and 3 Plane's in & to the 9th houle I judge alchough be may bave a great defire to Travail, yet be cannot be much enricht thereby, nor can be be any great lofer neither, because I who bath a triplicity in the oth, (the Birth being Nocturnal) is in * thereun:0 and in A both to the Lord of the 9th and to the Lord of the fecond house. Now the Coatt of the world that may be moft Fortunate for the Native to travail unto should be Weltward.

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Ard, because the Significators (as also most of the Planets) are in Acry Sienes and Li who is much concerned besein is near the West Angle, and disposes of the D, ac.

As for the Natives Religion finding the Lord of the Afcendeur in the third, near Spica ny, as also the Lord of
the 9th there, with \$\frac{1}{2}\$. and both in \$\inq\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$, who hath
dignities in the 9th, (as aforesaid) this prenotes him to
the a Lover of Religion, and a person indued with more
then barely the principles of Morality, &c. yet subject to
movable Signes, [For the soft mentioned reasons the
Dreams of the Marive should (for the most part) prove
very true and Significant, as he hath often experienced.]

SECTION IX.

Judgement proper to the 10th house of a Nativity

§ 1.

Shall the Native ever arrive to any confiderable degree of Honour or Preferment in the World, &c.

The Significators of Preferment, Honour. or Profession of any Native is taken from the Gusp of the

roth, Lord thereof, the Planet, or Planets, and fixed Stars possed therein, baving well observed the Brength of the fignificators, and how they behold the Ascendent or bit Lord, you may from thence be able to judge of the above mentioned particulars appearaining to this bouse, &c.

[Preferment.]

2 If you finde the Significators aforefaid, well placed in the Figure. Essentially Grong in any good Configuration of the Fortunes, this argues the Native shall attain to a very Confiderable degree of Fortune and Advancement in the World, and this according to his capacity and degree of Birth (for this must [in luch cases] alwayes be understood.)

But if the Significators be parely firong and parely weak, judge a medium, that the Native shall neither come to any great Advancement, or become much Contempable in the World, but live in a handsome mean way, never expeding to four very high or be greatly dejected, [I say, if you finde the Significators thus qualified, it plainly signifies a mediocrity in things of this nature, and accordingly order your judgement, as reason will prompt you.]

[No Preferment,]

4 If you finde the Significators much debilitated, or afflicted, and Located in abject places of the Figure, this intimates the Native shall live in low esteem, and never come to Honour, (except upon the Esfects of some good Direction of M. C. that may a little support [more then ordinary] for a-time) but otherwise the Natives Credit and Reputation in the world remains obscure and generally continues at a very low ebb.

e Sol or U possed in the M. C. and well beholding the Ascendent or Lord thereof, or the) denotes much Credit in the world, and that Honour shall be conferred upon the Native considerably. Test if he and & or either of them behold them, or cast a malevolent Aspest unto the 10th house it denotes a Casa trophe of the Natives Dignity and Honour; and that he shall never Ascend so high but he shall be brought down again with much Dispuse and Contemps.

[Note that the Dignity of the Native will be durable and of long continuance when the Significators thereof are Angular, and in their own Ellential dignities. Arong and potent, free from the malevolent Afpect of h or or any way supported by the Benevolent Afpects of 14 or

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Lastly, The persons or means by whom preferment shall come is Discovered from the Nature and Significations of the Significations themselves, as also those Planess they are in Configuration withal.

6 2.

Of the Natives Trade, Magistery or Profession he may be most inclinable unto, or propense to follow.

I the general Significators of Magistery are accounted by the Antients to be S, Q, and Q; S declares the strength and ability of body. Q signifies the pleasure and delight any man bath in his prosession, and Q denotes the Capacity and understanding of the Native. Now if either of these bappen to be Located in the 20th bonse or in any good Asect so the Lord thereof, these may with

with more reason be accepted as Co-fignificators of the Natives Frade, (as a friend of mine well notes) otherwise they cannot have much to do therein. Therefore (as in all the other houses) take the Lord of the toth, or any Planet possed therein. and to be Significator of Trade, and according to his fignification Judge. [What Projeffishs the Planets fignific you may read in the inco-ductory part hereof.]

5 3.

Brief Rules which design the kinde of Trade.

- r Consider the Lard of the 10th, and Planets therein, observe also the Signes they are posted in, and the Trades appropriated to those Planets (concerned or) being rulers of the house of Trade, and accordingly Moderate your judgement, what kind of profession the Native may be propense unto.
- a If in movable Signes, they intimate Witty, Ingenious professions, if in humane Signes, such Trades as are more Noble, &c.
- 3 If the Significators be in Firy Signes, judge such Trades as are much conversant the ein, and this the rather if the Planet that is Lord of the roth sympathize therewith, wiz. Smiths. Bakers, &c., And all kind of Marsial and Solar professions.
- 4 If in Watry Signes, the Native will be inclinable to such kinde of professions, as Water-men, Saylors, Brewers, Vintiners, &c. and all kind of Lunar professions.

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of If in Aery Signes, in portends all kind of pleafant delightful projettions, as Milliners, Musicianers, Painters, Sc. and all Venerial and Mercurial Imployments.

6. If in the earthy figures it denotes such -professions that relate only to the earth, viz. all kinde of Husbandry, Digging, Sowing, Planting, &c. and all Saturnine vulgar professions.

Laftly, Thise things being seriously inspected into, will abundantly help to collighten the judgement as to the Natives natural inclinations, in point of Magistery, Trade, or Profession.

Aphorismes of Soveraignty, & contra.

The (is the chief fignificator of Honour, and Soveraigner, and being posited in the M. G. in a Firy Signe, with 4, 9, or 3 in his own house, declares that the Native shall undoubtedly artain to great Dignity and Honour, and come to bear rule in the world. The same sit the 3 superiours are strong and potent, the one having great Dignities in the 10th house, the other is the Alcendent.

2 That person born at Noon the seme day the O enters of or of shall efforedly mount to great Soveraignly and Dominium; or if 11 in a Diurnal Geniture happen to be posted in the roth bouse in \(\triangle \) to O judge the same.

3 The Denotes Soveraignty by being placed in her Exaltation in & Q, or in her own house in & of 12, and this more especially if placed in the 10th house; the same is she behold \odot or 12 by a \triangle Aspell, and be with Kingly fixed Stars.

4 The

4 The ① 11 and 3 in A from Firy Signes, or ①
11 and Q Joyned to regal fixed Rars of the first Magnitude
do declare the Native shall be preferred to a very considerable height of Honour and Soveraigney in the world. Quead Capax.

of the 10 in a Firy Signe, conjuyed with &, this denotes that Native though arrived to a very high pitch of honour shall be brought to a fatal end.

6 If bor) shall be in or of to the Lord of the roth, or the O, it signifies that person then born shall be strangely Roined and come to nothing, by vulgar Rusticks, and such as were abundantly beneath him, as much as the dignity of a King transcends that of a Beggar.

Illuftration by Examples

In the Nativity proposed, Q is Lady of the 10th, in ber desriment in my , and jufficiently afflicted by the bateful & of h . Cauda Draconis is near the Culp of the M.C. unto both which I fends a Quartil Afpect, and the O a general fignificator, the weakeft Planet in the Scheam : All thefe are Teftimonics that the Natives Howour fould be frangely Clouded, and bis Reputation Subject to Scandal; unto which I may add, there is also a violent Fixed Star, vig. Oculus Tauri peficed in the boufe of Preferment, which being of the nature of & doth rather augment then abate the former Signification, but the being exalted in the 10th, and in A to the @ doth much mittigate the Evil. This is our Natives unbappy fate, that notwithstanding all bis Deferts, bie Fame bath not yet been forcad fo abroad as many other perfons (far fort in skill, as to many curious Manual Operations) bave been; neither can any fuch things be at the prefent expetted. Bat O

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But when the M. C. meets with the A of U in It is will doubtless operate more or less, so that the Native will then be more known and taken notice of. Yet the effects of that Direction will not (I fear) be so remarkable to the Native as naturally such a direction portends.

I Because the promittor beholds the Significator by a Aspect. 2. Because of is so near the M. C. 3 Because it falls in in the detriment of U. And Lindy Because Uk Lord of the 8th, and not essentially strong; perhaps some kind of Legacy may then happen, &c. But here I have somewhat digressed.

The Natives profession in Physick and Chirurgery (# 1 bive often binted) is not well denoted by Q Lady of the 10th inmy an eartby Signe, and in & to b a Planes of ibe fame Nature, who is in * to the Cufp of the 10th &, an Earthy Signe alfo, which might rather fignifies the Natives inclination to a profession of that kinde &c. He doib ashnowledge be once bad a propenfity to Grafing, ere which to well fignified ibereby. But the) being Dignified in the toth boufe, and lately feparated from a A of & who is in & with & and the @ who & Dominus A Cendencis juff feparated from the & of & who is diffofed of bir Q Lady of the toth, and a fixed ftar of the first Magnitude of the nature of & posited in the 10th. alfo moft of the Planets in Acry Signes , This plainly intimates the Native bould delight rather in fuch a kind of profession fignified by o, viz Chirurgery, erc. The proteffions fignified by o you may read, page 25, of the Introduction pait.

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SECTION X.

Judgement upon the 11th bouse of any Nativity

Shall the Native finde friends? (viz, unrelated. &c.)

I F you finde the Cusp of the 111b, or Lord thereof, well fortified or Benevolent Planets posited therein, or well beholding it, this argues the Native shall finde faithful friends, and such as he may considertly impose trust in. The Contrary is easily discovered by what hath been said before, &c.

2 If good and bad Planets are posited in the 11th bouse or are in Aspest unto it, or the Lord thereof; judge the Native shall have friends of two sorts, some real, others presenders, and if so be they behold the Lord of the 11th by or of, it intimates a scarcity of Friends, and those few that are, to be very mutable persons. Unconstant, False, Persideous, and by no means no be trusted unto, as having no real Love for the Native.

3 If by any means the Genitures of both persons can be procured, you may easily discover their Friendship whether

whether it be Real or the Contrary, by comparing them

sogesber, sbus, viz.

If in your Friends Nativity you finde the or D, or Accorded in * or A, or to their places in the Natives Geniture, or if the 11th house in the one by the Assendant in the other, or the contrary; These are arguments of Friendship. The same judge if the Lord of the Assendant and 12th house in cath others Gensture he in * or A, or Planets that are naturally Friends, if wone of these things he, but instead of * s and A you finde of the send of the others, but instead of * s and A you finde the in A and A s, or C. Tou may conclude the contrary, because you finde a disagreem in a co. This is according to Prolomyes Rule Gentilops Aphr. 33.

Aphorismes to be observed relating to Friendship, &c.

- 1 Contrary to the minde of fine Authorse if & be Horoscopial the Native rarely procures Friends, and this the rather if the) be weak or afficient, or if he be in f of 4 in v. (or 9 in m) judge the same.
- All the Planets above the Earth, and the Lord of the Ascendent in good Aspell with the superiours, they king strong and potent, or the Light of the time above the Earth; and in any good Aspell of h. L. or &, being Essentilly dignified are eminent Testimonics of friend-ship Gre. The same if many Planets are in Reception, or friendly beholding the Ascendent.
- 3 The D or Lord of the Ascendent in Asped with many Planets, or many Planets Located in the 1st, or K 1.

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of friends.

If U or Q do both behold the Ascendent, or his Lord or the 19th, ege Is denotes many Faithful, Honest Friends; Or if U and Q be Located in the 11th house or in the 9th, 10th 7th, or 9th bouses, this denotes the Native shallens which remains and worth, Friends, and such as will assist him in the greatest extremity.

Illuftration by Example.

In the Geniture there is no Planet p. fited in the 11th house, but the @ and) are in \(\times \) to the Case thereof, and \(\times \) Lord of the 11th in \(\times \) of \(\times \), and hasting to 2 \(\times \) of the @ 2sso, therefore the Native should have some Friends, although he cannot expect to be much bettered by them, for their Significator is much afflicted 3 and 28 he is Lord of the Natives second, it doth in imate that the Native may receive dammage by expense upon (or with such Mercurial Friends, which in he end will prove but sickle and unconstant 3 (for \(\tilde{V} \) is possible in a movable Signe) and therefore such Friends not much to be consided in, or trusted union.

Yet Q being in Reception of Q, and The in Reception of M. also the D in \(\triangle \) to the O, &c. This argues Another fort of friends, and the rather because the Luminaries behold the boule of friends is Some that pretend friendship for their own self-ends, and By-respects; others will prove more real, and such as he may confide in, and finde truly

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SECTION XI.

Judgement upon thb 12th boufe.

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Of the Natives Private Enemies &c.

Blerve the I and of the 12th house, and Ascendent, also the Planet or Planets pessed in the rub and their Configuration with the Lord of the Aicendent, and thence judge the Qualities and Conditions of the private Enemies of the Nitive,

- 2 Many Planess ill disposed in the 12th bonse, Insimatts many Treatherous enemies, unk own to the Native. But if they are Essentially Dignissed there, they denote private Enemies, but of more Nobier Spirits, and such persons more able to vend their mallice against the Native.
- 3 The Lord of the Ascendent in the 12th, or Lord of the 12th in the Ascendent, denotes that the Native shall have diverse seeres Adversaries, of whom he ought to be exceeding careful, for he shall receive much prejudice by their means. But if no Planet be posted in the 12th bouse, or there he a Benevolent Aspect herwen the Lord of the 12th and the Lord of the Ascendent, this argues the Native shall have none, or at least so few that he will be sensible of no Injury from them.

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4 If the Lord of the rash he in g of and the p in the 7th house, it argues the Native shall be perplexed continually with a company of Investorate Malicious Advertices and this the more certain if they behold the Lord of the Ascendent by any ill Aspell; What Relation, or what kind of persons these shall be, are most easily known be considering the nature of their Significators and the bouses they govern.

A Lift'y. If you finde the Lord of the zith fironger and best of foreified then the Lord of the Afcendent, the Natives Enemies will overcome, But on the contrary if the Lord of the Afdendent be firongeft the Native will prevail over his private Enemies.

Of the Imprisonment, or Restraint of the

I If you finde the Infortunes in or or or to the of or) in Signes of a wolen. Nature, and posited in the 7th or 12th bouses, this prenates that the Native will be very subject to suffer by Imprisonment and Captivity sindge the same if the Oor D are posited in the 12th, or in or the Lord of the Ascendent in the 6th bouse, or if you finde the Infortunes or the D in the 4th it declares the same, and so doth of and of in the 8th in or of the Infortunate Planet &

2 & and) possed in the 12th bouse fignifies the Native shall be well acquainted with imprisonment. And if h be in 8 to the O or) and posited in the 7th bouse, This denotes the Native shall end bis dayes in Prison. 30, h and Spofied in there bo boufe and in evil Afret of & argues the Native will be guilty of Robbery and functimes Murther, and confequently Imprisonment, and in the end death by the Law

4Lastly, When the Significators of imprisonment are Located in fixed Signes this intimates long and trainus Captivity and Restraint. But if the Benevillent Planets Interposation friendly Rayes, and behold well the several Significators it intimates the Native will gain bis liberty by the means of such persons fignified by them.

The Premises being well considered, 'tis no matter of difficulty to judge concerning the Marive Juccess in great Castle as Horses, Cows, Oxen, 676, or the contrary.

Example,

In the Exemplary Nativity the D is the Lady of the a a h and in O to the Ascendent, therefore the Native should have some private Bnemies, and those more powerful then himself; for the D is Almuson and the O sufficiently weak. But I conclude they will not much projudice him because the Luminaries are in Aspect; neither needs he fear Imprisonment for the very same reasons. Unto which I may add, If he happen to deal in Great Gattle he shall lose as much or rather more then profit thereby.

SECTION. XII.

Judgement proper to the 8th house. &c.

\$ I Shall the Natives death be Natural or Violent?

I To the Lord of the Alcendent or the D be in good

Alpest viz * or A with the Lord of the 4th or

8. h. this (according to the Rules of Akrology) Indicates
a Natural Death. Judge the same if the Fortupes be Located in the 8th house, or if they are weake there, provided they are in * or A to the Lord of the Alcendent, or

the D it prenotes no less.

of the 8th be polited in Violent Signes, or near Violent Fixed Siars, the Native needs not greatly fear a Violent

Death.

2 If the Lord of the 8th, or Planets in the 8th house be frong and fortified Effentially it argues he shall dye a very easie Death, and drop away Insensibly.

3 The o or o Lord of the 8th, and polited therein in S. m, or K, it fignifies the Native shall Expire by a ditease occasioned by a Superabounding of Hot and Moik bumours; so y Lord of the 8th in or of of h shews the Native shall due of a very potent Melancholly; But

& being the affliding Planet threatens Dath by a Persige, or Megrim in the Brain, &c.

4 If Q be Lady of the 8th and offlicted by & bidds, the Native beware of death occasioned by a Venerial Diftemper, viz. Gonorrhas, or Morbus Gallicus, &c. But it Is afflict Q it threatens a Leprofic, Illias Paffion, Black Jaundice, &b.

[Violent Death.]

FI The or evilly beholding from Angles or otherwise afflicted by the Informers, this fignifies a Violent Death, and this the rather if h or o bear rule in the bouse of Death; The same if the our are posted near violent fixed Stars or in Violent Signes and in no essent together,

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- 2 The Infortunes Conjoyned in the M. C. or in & from Angles and possed in Violent Signes p. clages a Violent Beath, The same if the Lord of the Ascendent be possed in the 8th in a violent Signe, or with violent fixed Stars, or other wise afflicted by h or &, or if the Lord of the 8th be weak in the Ascendent in such Signes or with such Stars, these are Brong Testim-nies (in Art) the Native shall dye a Death manageral
- 3 The kinds of Violent Death that a man may dye are formewhat scrupulus and nice points absolutely to determine, but Astrologers have given divers Rules for the knowledge of the same; as, Guido, Bonasus, Origanus, Albubatur, Schoner and others, unto which I refer those that defree to be further lastified in the point and all the other; or to Mrs. Lill.or. Mr., Gad. works, who are copious in this matter. But an Artist may nearly guess at the kinde of Violence Death, by a due consideration of the nature of the affiliating Planet and Signes they are in 3 and so judge whether the

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Mative may expire by Browning, Hanging, Killing, Be, beading, or by Falls from High.

[Amarreta what ?]

4 In the first House you are shewed how to finde the giver of Life, and here it will be necessary how to finde the interficient or Killing Planet, vulgarly called Annarreta and That is the Lord of the 8th, or a Planet posted therein, or that hath great dignities in the 8th house.

Now whin the giver of Life is directed to the d, ,, or of of the Annarreta, this is accounted Morial, and the rather if he happen to be hor of and contrary in nature to the Hyleg; the lame may be understood if either of the Luminaries be so directed, notwith thanding they neither of

them be propagator of Life.

or when the Ascendent or either of the Lights be directed to any of the Malevolent Aspects of h or of especially having dignities in the house of Death and contrary in nature to the Signe Ascending or place where the Direction falls being much debilitated there; this hath been often experienced to cut assume the thread of Life. And it carely fails to prove fatal to the Native unless there happen another Direction at the same time to mittigate it, or the Revo u ion and Transits contradict it, which I may add if he Fortunes beheld the place of the Direction Radically, or at that present time by transit, these things indeed might mittigate he force of a Killing Direction, and so the Native may possibly escape at that time.

Note that it is dangerous for the Ascendent to be directed to the 8 of the o or) or the Luminaries to the or or of each other, having respect how the

Direction falls as before bineed.

Example.

In the Geniture proposed I finde U to be Lord of the tib and although h be near the Cusp thereof, yet U but most dignities in the bouse of Death. Breo, nust be accepted for A natte 2; U is in o the O Lord of the Ascenders (within their Orbs) and in S to the Signe Ascending, therefore he ought to homere of a Piotent Death, but the Native I judge will dye a Natural Death, because the Significators are not possed near Fiolent fixed Stars, nor in Signes sermed Violent as, & m, I. & But chieft, because the Luminaries are in friendly A, and the O Lord of the Ascendent separated from the d or I Lord of the Ascendent separated from the d or I Lord of the Ascendent separated from the d or I Lord of the Ascendent Separated from the d or I Lord of the Ascendent Separated from the d or I Lord of the Ascendent Separated from the d or I Lord of the Ascendent Separated from the d or I Lord of the Ascendent Separated from the d or I Lord of the Ascendent Death, & Sho a Fortune, and therefore denotes Natural Death, & Sho a Fortune, and therefore denotes Natural Death, & Sho a Fortune, and therefore denotes Natural Death, & Sho a Fortune, and therefore denotes Natural Death, & Sho a Fortune, and therefore denotes the same death of the Sho a Fortune, and therefore denotes the same death of the Sho a Fortune, and therefore denotes the same denotes

Thus much for she judgement of the 2th bufe, and alfo for a conclusion of the judgement upon the 12 boufes of a

Nativity.

Here I bave briefty (yet fully) showed the way and manner of judging a Nativity according to the Canons of Astrology; the Antients indeed have largely written upon this sufficient, and from them (in a more succined method) our Modern Authors, but my endeavour hash been only to contrast the most significant Judgements proper thereunto, and as it were Epitomic and digest it into so brief, plain and familiar a method, that any person though but meanly read in things of this nature, may from thence be enabled to give a rational judgement upon any Nativity whatsoever.

Before I come to treat of Directions I thought convenient here to incert these proposals therein, which I had long fince from a loving Friend, and singular Mathematician, and so leave them to the consideration and scanning of the Sons of Art.

I 'T Is probable that the Antient Aftrologers by what they termed Directions upon Nativities, intended thereby some position or Configuration of the Heavens, bappening within some certain dayes after the same, to signific Accidents, good, or evil to the Native at the end of so many Tears.

2. And probably the Directions of the @ and) only their applications to the Bodies and Affects of the other Planets and fixed Stars, every dayes distance in time, from the Birth to the said Aspects giving one year, and

every two boars one moneth

3 The Direction of the M. C. being the dayes elapfed from the Radix till the Bodier or Affects of some of the Planets do culminate at the same hour of the day, or point of some with the Nativity.

4 And consequently the direction of the Ascendent, the dayes elapsed from the Nativity, till some Promitter ascendeth the Horizon at the same time of the day agree-

able with the Radix.

Thus suppose the in some Nativity should Gulminate in o deg, of V, and 9 should be possed in o deg, of V, now the common Arch of direction would be near 12 deg, but the will not come to that point till more then 30 days showing the Accident to happen at the end of 30 years. [There is a measure of time mentioned in this Book which agrees to this method of direction, unto which J. Keplars is equivolent.]

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CHAPTER. VII.

Of Directions,

SECTION I.

What a Direction is and how it is defined? As also,
Which is called the Significator, and
which the promisso, Ge?

Direction (or rather a Deduction) is defined by Argot to be the Arch of the Aquator, intercepted between two places in the Heavens, viq, The Attificial measure of its progress, which the Promittor doth absolve by the motion of the Primum Mobile, or to Dired, is to finde what degrees of the Aquator pals through the Meridian, while the Promiffor (or place inferiour) by the aforefild Motion comes to the point of the Significator, (or place (operiour) i, e, Until the Promiffor comes to the very Semicircle of position of the Significator, which is vulgarly faid to be Directedathis motion in Directions isreal and no way feigned. Hence then that motion of riling, wheeling, or turning about of the Premiffor to the place of the Significator, by the fwift motion of the Primum Mobile, which is from the East to the West, is really absolute, and produces its effeffs according to the distance of the degrees of the Augustor, between the Significator and Premiffor giving

giving for every degree a certain space of time, allowed by experience, viz. about a year, lace. of which in it proper place.

O bers (and in patricular one very learned in Aftronomy) delles di efficos to be the harmor y of the Earth annual and diurbal R volutions about the O, And Pro. fedions (if any thing) are defined to the harmony of the menfu al and diurnal Revolutions about the Barth, from this ground Keplars method of Directis ors is sermed a most demonstrative way, which in the clofure of his book I faall endeavour to make plain and a enfie. Yet Argols method is new generally received and praffiled by all Aftrologe s of Europe, and is the fame wirb Regiomontanus , the which bath been followed by many learned Aftnonomers and Mathemat clans, as Febannes Keplerus. Tycho, the Da jan School, Johannes Amontus. Maginus and others, as is arefted by elac great mafter ot Aft onomy, v.z. Andreas Argothimfelf, who bath taken much pains in this kind, being a profestor as he faith for above fif y yeas, and never found the ment, being well far sfied that this fubjed is built upon a true and fure foundation, and grounded upon Mathematis cal reasons and demonstrations.

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2 By a Significator you are to under fand any P'anet or place of h. Ecliptick, that may fignific any matter, or thing in the H avens about the affedion of the be dy of the Native; as, Lite, Manners of the Minde, Preferment, Fortune and any other thing inwardly or outwardly happening thereunto , For which Protomy ffigned be Alcendent, Mid-teaven, O, D, and . there five are termed Heligiacals and Significators, by whole circations all accidents, as well p'ofperi us as unfortunate are pointed our, as their Significators meet with the Body, or Afpeds

med thenevelent or malevolent Stars or Planers. This op-incision is generally followed, other have added the reft of the Planers 12, 14, 3, 9, and 2 for Significators also, and may difeern good or evil in those bings bar are febito. is by them, as also the Casps of the Cottesial boules. the according to their leveral fignifications; as the fecond house for Riches, the leventh for Marriage, &c. And so of the ro. che reft.

oue! 4 The Promiffor (or Promittor) is that point of the i. Edistick wherein the Body or Alp of any Star or Plan he ger that are faid to be Directed unto, (or rather brought nd tothe place of the Sign ficator, asibefore noted) which nd may difery or promise any tring to the Native either good ne or evil, der oted by the Significator.

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There is another fort of Direction, which by ARrologers is termed Converle, or Ret ograde, that is to bring the Significator to the Promiffor, which is contrary to the motion of the Primum Mobile, and by Argel urterly abou or ih: as feigued and without a foundation. But Co verfe be Direction taken in the right fence, is nothing dife epane from Direct Direction, as is teftified by Carol, Antentut, Maginus in bis Nova Dirigendy Ars, Printed 1626,) But only in taking the Poles e'evation above the Circle of polition. For as in Dired Diredions you are tor-ke the Circle of policion, (as it is vulgarly termed) of the Significator, and fo direct the Promiffor under that Pole. So be e in Converse Di effions you are to t k the Circle of p ficion of the Pr miffor only and not the Significator , and under tha Pole finde the Alcertion or Defce fion of the Significators, and ubit if the Oblique Afrention or Defeention of the Prom ff r f om the Oblique Alcention or Delcention of the Significator, &c. and the difference is the Aik of direction required.

Example.

Suppole the Afcendent of fome Nativity were 2 deg. and the of I fall in 5 deg. 10 of the in the 12th (this is contrary to the succession of the Signes) and I would know when the Afcendent or Horofcope came to the faid Afted of U. Now I find the Pole of possion of AL to be 46 d. 2', I take the Oblique Ascention of the Horescope under that Pole, which is 183 d. 14', from which I deduct the Oblique Accerfion of the A of 1 147 d. 21'. and there remains the Arke of direction required 26 d . 2' fo that bere you may obferu that the Afcendent which is Significator is brought to the Promifor fill according to the motion of the Primum Mobile, and the Pole of polition taken at every direction, which in the direct way & taken but once, and bence the difference between Direct and Converse is plainly laid oven, and discovered, I suppofe if it were praftifed, (which endeed is very laborious) is would be found as fignificant as the former fince 'sk in effett but she fame thing. But shis I leave so the confideration of the more able Artifts, who are competent Judges in fuch Cafes.

SECTION. IL

Of the Latitude of the Planets to be confidered in

There both been much dispute among & Authors concerning this very point, occasioned (as is supposed) by the false interpretations of Postemy's writings, but all that

that are skilfal in Mathematical Demonffrations, do una nimoully agree that the Latiritude of the Planets in Di redions ought every where to be observed: For every one that is but meanly verfid in thef mattere may enfily appre hend that the flars do unequally stife with and without Latitude, lo in thefe Northien Countrers that have Oblique Hirizons where the North Poleis elevared, "is anparent that a Star with North La jeude rife h fooner, and ferts later then the place of the Ecliptique, and contrattly; thole Stars having South Latitude, rife later, and let fooner then the place of the Eclip ique they are in, this is very eafy. discovered by the Globe or Sphear, or by any Tables of Oblique Afcenfion wirh Latitude, As in the Latitude of London, the Oblique Alcention of to degrees of V Sine Li, is 4 deg. 10', but with t deg, of Nor b Latitude 'is 2 deg. 26' sgrees to show 6 deg. of V, and will 1 deg, of South Latitude the Oblique Afcention is deg; 42', which agrees to almost 14 deg of V; By which it is plain that a Planer with South Laritude arifeth farther in the Signe then the place of the Ecliptique he is in, and baving North Lati ute the contrary ; and by confequence the Aik of Direction either incre-led or diminished by reafon of the Planets Latitude North, or South & this needs no more words to explain it, being a bufinels lo obvious; Onely note this by the way. That norwithfranding North Latitude diminisheth the Oblique Ascension and South La jeude augmenreth it, yet you are to underfand the contrary in their Oblique Descentions; For as much as North Latitude makes the Oblique Alcention leffer then the dera of the Ecliptique, fo much the Oblique Defcens fion will be greater , and fo much as South Latitude incresfeet the Oblique Afcerfion fo much it decreaferh the Oblique descension less then the degrees of the Beliptique [I have faid the more in this particular to explain the huffnels to Tyre's]

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The premiles confidered, then the Latitude ought undoubtedly to be observed in Directions, Origanus contends for an Aqua ion of the Stars Laritude in his Afpeds, to be made in the Lingitude. But Blanchinus and Argol will bare their Latitude Aguated in the Alpeds only. Others would have the Stars Zufrude Æquated, both in their Longitude and A pects coo; Bur, it you dired only to the Alpects of the Plane's which never have much Latitude, (neglecting the Appetts of the fixed Stars, as all modern Attrologers vop, except Harigil) there needs no Agua jon in the Longitu e For the * or Alped, at 8 deg of Lattiude (which is the most the Planets have) alters but 14' in the Longitude, which is inconsiderable, confidering the uncertainty of the Plane's places in fome Ephemerides ; The ciore to Aquare he Alpeds onely according to adigot is altoge be fufficient, neg eding the Lo. grude Æquicion, unlets yon dired to the Alpeds of fixed Stars that have great Lititude, then indeed the Longitude will be attered confiderably, as will appear by the following proportions

Now the Reason; why adrect gives that short Rule in his Primum Mobile, (the premises considered) is because that in so similar angles, viz 30 degrees from the acute angle (i. s. the x or A Aspell from the D) the perpendicular is near half the taid at gle, and because the side including to small angles are atmost the same, therefore Argol and others take half the Latitude in the x and A, and the side 60 degrees in the Eclipt que, although not exactly so, yet the difference is inconsiderable, as ap-

pears by this following Example, viz.

not expect large prefidents, for all be doth in this kinds but he ought to exercise and intermix his Reason alsowith his Judgement, which will not a little help, after he is well grounded in the Fundamentals thereof.

2 Note farther, that a good direction brings much Proferrity and Happine's along with it to the Marive and it will be of the fame kind that the Significator doth properly denote of bimfelfe, confideration bad to the boufe be governs in the Radix, or is constituted in , and bence it will not be bard for the Artift to inform bimfelf from what kind of persons or things, or of what neture the good promifed by fuch a Direction will be. The Promiffors fignefication is alfo to be confulted, which insimates the caufe of the bappinefs that it promifed ; thus as you judge of the Significator, in the fame manner order your judgement for the Promiffor, or that Planes inat promifes felicity to the Native. So if the Direttion be bad, and threatens Mischief, and crof a adverse Forthne to the Native, confidenthe nature thereof by the figuification of the Signification as before Directed, and the cause from whence the cuit may arise & known from the fignification of the Promiffor in the Radix, not negleding to take notice if the place wherein the Direction falls, Viz Both she Signe and House of Heaven, and likewife the firength or weakness of Significator and Promiffor at the time that the Direction bappens, as alfo what Planets then de beheld them, or the place of the Diredion by Tranfic, & ce.

In all Directions confider the age of the Native, for Events should be accommedated to the differences of

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³ The Ascendens or Horoscope, which fignifies the life of any person in ble Nativity, as also his Body. Complexion, manners, and Affection of the minde, is therefore Di-

Directed to bk several Promissors, which if it meets with good Directions, and the Aspects or Bodyes of foreunate Planers, it denotes bealth, professive and happiness to the Native. and much Earthly selicity and peace of minde. But on the contary, if the Ascendent meets with bad Directions, Viz to the Bodies, or Beams of the Malevolent Planers (or Stars) which accidentally govern evil bouses in the Radix; then the Direction portends much Mischief, Sickness, or other Instruction or Crosses, to bappen to the Native; and in fine, much affiliation to the Body of the same nature or kinde that those Planers denote, who are Promissors in the Direction.

4 The M. C. or Mid-heaven is directed for Preferment Honour. Offices, Friendship from great persons, Trade, or Profession, also for accidents to the Mother of the Native; with diverse other things of this nature (principally signified by this house) that may happen-accidentally to the Native.

Bur (oftentimes) it W directed by fome for accidents relating to the Body atfo, as, Sickness, ege. (as well as

the Angle of the Horoscope.)

5 The in Directed for Honour and Preferment, be it publique or private, for Friendship and Favour from persons in power, &c. But more particularly it is Directed for accidents relating to the Body, as, the Health or Sickness of the Navive. The Direction of the Opoints out many things relating to the Estate and Condition of the Natives Father also, and many times brings afflictions to bu Body, as well as Changes and Alterations both good and had, in his publique Concerns in the world, &c.

6 The) is Directed as a Significator, because she bath

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Moth maries Domonfield : Firft for the Equation of the Longitude.

As the Radius to the Tangens of the Africas	5	976144
so the Co-sine of the Latitude an the & which is never above & deg. in the Planess.	}	999:75
To the Tangent of the Afpells Longitude from the Square 29 deg. 46%.	}	975719

For the Lati ude.

As the Ridius to the Sine of the Afpest } from the 30 deg So the Sine of the Las. at the & 8 deg. o'	969897
To the Sine of the Lat. at the Afpett a d. 59'	. 884313

Thus 'cis apparent that if a Planet bach 8 degrees of Latitude, in the Conju-Cion he ha h but 14' d ffererce in the * or A, which is not confiderable for the reasons before hinted , and a Plange that hath the fame Latitude in the o, in the * or A, will be bu. half, wichin leis then one minute. Therefo e we may use Argols me had in the Aquation of the Planets Afpeds, Viz. the Treimina'es in the Eclip ique, and therefore hab no Latituse, the of the fame Latitude, bur of the contrary denomi 4tion, as in th d , But in a or *, take half the Lie tirude (as before proved) he * of the ame, and the A of the convery denomination, of the Latitude in the &. To this Equation Argol fubleribes as agreeing with oble variors in above 1000 Geniues (as he fai h) and with him many more A Richomets, and to lays afide the Equations of Regiomoneanus and others as void or LI :

M .. hematical Demonkra jons ; Those that have a minde to Agrace the Longitude of the Planets alfo, as well ar their Afpeds, may make use of this thore Table following.

A Table of the Epuation of the Longitude and Latit. of the Planets Afpetts according to Blanchinus and Argol.

>	Æ.	0	521	4	42	4.	36	3	28	4	20	5	11	6	3	6	56
5	Æi	15	0)	1	0	2	2	4	0	6	0	8	0	11	0	14
	Æq.	10	30	I	0	1	30	12	0	1	30	3	. 0	13	30		•
7 .	Æq.	10	30	0	. 3	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	10	11	0	14

The Aguation of the Semi-Sextile and the Quin Cunz are the fame because they a e both equally diffant (viz. 60 deg.) from the I, So likewife is the Auarion of the * and A, the fame being equally diftant 30 d. from the I, and this is to be understood b. th in Longitude and Lititude; The Aquation of the Afpeds are to be used as before dieded: But for the Equation of the Longitude of the Planets, take this Rule.

Underftand the fame in the Semi Sextile and Quincunx (if you have a defire to D rect to chofe Afpeds).

. Thus the Alpeds ja Directions are Agua ed, and the Planets Longitude alfo, if any pleafe to ufe it. This method

thod is now generally received, and approved of by most modern Astroiogers; yet there are some particular persona, and those very able Artists, and skillul Mathematicians has are not we'll sait fird herein. Amongst whom the learned Morinus in his Astrologia Gallica doth largely discourse, and thinks it absurd to account a Planets Aspest that hath Latitude in two Circles. But my ingenious friend Mr. John Eyres [aperson well versed in Astronomy, as also in all parts of the Mathematicks] hath made a large p. ogtes and diligent search into this subjest, being put upon it chithy, because that in Restification and after Directions, in diverse Genitures the Accidents and Directions did not in nearly agree together as was Expected, and this (many times) when neither contrary Directions, Revolution, or Protections did either basten or retard the same.

A lecond Motive was, he confidered that most other wayes had been tryed before, and did not answer expectation as he supposed, neither was this way of his ever assigned by any (as he could understand) before, for Moriaus (whose me-had doubtle's had its first conception

from the fame foundation) was not then extant,

A third Motive that pur him on scrutiny in this case, was this consideration, that the reasons of the difference of the Dexter and Sinistee Aspests, is because the Planets in the one doth dare and direct his Beams forward, and in the other relinquish and draw them after him, and therefore he concluded the Rays were principally in their Orbits (or way wherein the Planets coatinually make their Revolution.

Here follows his way of operation in five Propositions (with their Ma hema ical demonstrations,) How to take the Planers Latitudes in their Aspects, performed by the Caroline Tables; which I thought convenient to communicate to the true Sons of Urania.

LI 3 Prop

Prop. I

Substract the place of the Afpet from the place of the O, and the remainer call the Elongation.

Pr. p. 21

Substract the pracession of the Aquinctial at the sime of the Nativity, from the place of the Aspett, so have you the place of the Sydereal Longitude thereof, with which in the Tables take out the Correspondent Logarithme Distance from the O.

Prop. 3.

To the Complement Arithmetical. of which Logarithm add the Logarithm diffance of the Earth from the 3 at Birth, and the sinc of the Elongation, taken by the first Proposition, and the Summ will be the Sine of the Prostaphericus. which,

When the Elongation is less then 6 Signes add.

to or from the Syderest Longitude of the Appells, and with the Summ, or Remainer, enter the Tabe again, and thereby take out the Correct Logar distance from the ...

wherewi h Iterate your third operation again, and the Results will be the Correct Proftaph wiels which again add. or subjected, to, or from the mean Syderest Longitude of the Apost according to the former Rule; and the summ or difference will be the Excentrique Distance, wherewith in

Prop. 4.

the Tables take out and referve the inclination of theOrbe.

Add or substratt ibn Corrett Profiapbaresis, to, or from

(163)

from the Elongation, contrary to the former Rule. viz if more then 6 Signes substract, if less add, and you will have the Anomaly Orbe.

Piop. 5.

Then Reason thus, viz.

As the Size of the Anomaly Orbe is to the Size of the Elergation; so the Tangent of the Inclination to the Tangent of the Latitude lought.

Il'ust ation by Example.

In accreain Nativity & was in m 13 deg 20' ble a Alpe falls in 13 d, 20' , and at that sime the precession of the Aguinostial was 27 d, 52', and the oin 26 d. 56' S.

Logar.dift. ① 5026961
Long. ② 15S. 26d,56'
Long. Aspect 10 13 20 subst. Przecf. subst. 0 27 51
Elongation 05 13 36
9 15 18

Logar. dift, from the @ correspondent, \$141867

As the distance of of from the of in that Longit. Com. Arith.

To the distance of the Earth from the O at Birth.

So the Sine of the mean Elon- gation 5 S, 13 deg. 36'

9450775

To the fine of the mean Proft 11 d.57 9315870

which fubftraffed according to the third Proposition there will remain 9 5. 3 d 31' the Sydereal Longitude first Corrected, and the dikance from the @ 5144727

The Logar, \$1447:7 Com. Ar. \$ 4855173 }
The Logar, distance from the @ 5005952 add
Sinc of 35, 134, 36 is 9410775

Sine of the Cor. Proft 11 d 52' is 9313010

Which again substracted there will temain 9 S. 3 deg. 36' the Sedereal Longitude Correct, and the Lac ination against the same is, 1 d. 48'.

But contrariwile, if you and this Corr. & Proftapherelis to the Elongation you will have the Anomaly Oibe 5 S. 25 d. 24.

The Sine thereaf Comp. Ari.b. Blongation Sine ther of, Tangent of Inclination 14 48

945077 add,

Tang. of the Latir, South 6 d. 24' 905021

Let this way be made use of in such Genisures that the Births are certainly known, (or very nearly) and Directions will not agree the old way; this Operation may be thought sedious by some But note, that the second Work for the Correct Prostapheresis may be omitted in hand U-for in those Planets the difference us but small, and there needs no proportion to be made for the Logar.

Dift-

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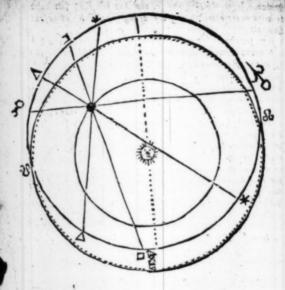
Diffance from the O. nor for the Inclination, but take it at the nearest whole degrees as & done in the aforesaid

Example .

But for the Inferiour Planets Q and Q take the Latitude the same in quantity and the same denomination as in the S parrallel to the Ecliptique in all their A-pets (for there will be an extraordinary disparity in conferring their divictions and the accidents any other may because their Orbs (especially Qs) are small and far within the Orbit of the Earth, and make their Revolution (about their Center the ()) in a farr sorter time, and should Aspets be taken in their Orbits it would be absurd. Therefore their Rayes or Aspets are chiefly directed, or remitted by the motion of the Earth or (), being alwayes upon the Ecliptique line, Now the reasons why the Planets have Rayes allowed and not none

For the) substract the of from the Affret, and accordingly finde the Latitude, as in the differ. Or more easily by the Eshemerts you may most readily finde the exact Littude of the) in all her Affret, both Dexter and Sinister, (as well as in the d) which you are to observe in Directing unto any of them, as for Example.

If you would direct to the * or of the), fearch in the Ephemeris what Latitude the) had when she came to those places where the Aspects fell, and finde her Right or Obli. Ascension, with that Latitude under the Pole of the Significator, and so work out the Direct ion; thus, in the): Aspects it is plain and easie to be performed. Although in the three superious there is a little more trouble, and whatever may be sufficiently in an easier of the way in the other Planets, yet nothing can be objected concerning the of the) because she is a secondary Planet, alwayes moving about the Earth, and respecting that for her common Node, or Genter, as the primary Planets do the ...



This demonstrative F gure will sufficiently inform the the Phancy. For that Circle where the Charactes of the Aspects are set, is the Orbit of the Planet, wherein the Center of his body (and according to Computation the very Apex of all his Aspects) are in one part or other to be found: The prick: Circle is parrallel to the Ecliptique, though not Con-centrique with it; The Intersection of those two Circles are the Nodes of the Planet, and their distance the Planets Inclination, or Latitude at the O. The innermost Circle is the Orbite of the Earth, and her place at ., from whence the Planets place and Aspects are

formed, the Center thereof the . Thus you have in so brief a method as could be, the manner of computation, as also the Demonstration.

New that the former Rule for the three superiours, h. y and S. is Rational and Universal, as may be seen in this, for having the same things known, viz. the Colongitude and Distance, the Precossion and Longitude of a Planet, you may thereby finds the Planets Latitude

(41 by tryal will appear).

Motious in his Thesis seemeth to speak the same thing about the Latitude of the Aspetts, although in practice be cometh short thereof, I suppose not having a facili way to perform it by; For indeed before our. Success Tables were made publique it was difficult, and exceeding trrublesome by any Tables extant. From this brief method may particular Tables be made for each Planes. Thus having the opportunity, I thought good to make publique these new proposals, which (if rightly understood) cannot but be very acceptable to all lovers of Art. And so I proceed, unto

SECTION III.

Observations to be noted in Directing

Hat a Significator or promittor is, I have phready flewed, but in what order you are to direct them shall in the next place be plainly discovered, and thus laid down, Viq.

In directing the Afcendent or Horofcope, you are

to persorm your operations by Oblique Ascensions only, saken under the Latisude of the place of birth, viz, baving the Oblique Ascension of the Ascendent, sinde also the Oblique Ascension of your Promitter (with Latitude if he have any) under the same Elevation of the Pole aforesaid: and Lastly, substrast the Oblique Ascension of your Significator (Viz. Ascendent) from the Oblique Ascension of your Promitter (Viz. The Body or Aspell of a Planet) and the remainer is the Ark of Direction required.

In Directing of the Meridian (irele, (viz. the M. G. or J. C. or Cuffs of the 10th, or 4th houses) that is alwayes performed by Right Alcenfions. Thus, Substract the R. A. of the M. G. or J. C. from the R. A af your Promissor, (alwayes regarding his Latitude if he be not in the Ecliptique) and the remainer is the Ark (or Arch) of Direction sought, which you are to measure out into time, as shall be showed in its proper place.

Note. As the Alcendent is Directed, the same method must be used in Directing the West Angle, or 7 h house, which is opposit to the Alcendent, and as the Angles, so any Planet posited upon the Gusps of any of the four

Angles, &c.

3 To Direct the O,), and O, you are to observe another method (Viz.) The Elevation of the Pole above the Gircles of position they are upon, must first be obtained, provided they are not posited upon the very Susp of some of the bonses, for then you have it given without farther trouble, but this seldom happens.

Firk, Having the Planets Longitude and Latitude, (exactly reduced as bath been showed). Secondly, Finde bu Declination North or South, above or under the Earth. Thirdly, His Right Ascention. Fourthly, By that hu diffance mly,

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liftance from the Meridian, (Viz. The joth or At boule, according as be is plat't under or shove the Earth) Fifthly, By that the Poles Elevation above the Circle of pfrion, Six bly, Hit Oblique Afcenfion under that pole if pofited in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 18, 2d, or 3d boufer, or Oblique Defcenfion if poficed in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, or 9th boufes , Except you will work by the Planets oppofit place in the Figure, for then you are alwayes to make ufe of the Oblique Afcenfion only , beving thus gained the Oblique Afcenfion of your Significator, you are alfo to finde the Promittors Oblique Afcenfion under the fame Pole of position , and Laftly, Subfirad the Significators Oblique Afcenfion frem the Promittors, and the remainer & the Arke of Direction required. After the fame manner are all the reftof the Planets to be directed if you would direct them as Significators .

Thefe shings if rightly underftood will be exceeding eafle by praflife, and shall be farther cleared by familiar Ex-

amples, from the precedent Exemplary Geniture

SECTIO N. IIII.

of the effects of Directions.

IT is not my intent largely to discourse of this particular Subject, neither will this small volume contain what may be said thereof, and leaft I should cause this small Pocket Companion to swell beyond its intended limits, I shall therefore as I began, contract the beads thereof that it may be sufficiently useful to an Ingenious

Aftrophilus, and leave those that defire more variety to satisfie themselves from those Au hors that have Copionsly handled this and other things of the same Nature.

Firk. Then Let the Artift be well acquainted with the Nature and fignifications of the Planets, what they fignific of themselves, and what by accident in any Na. tivity. Let bim alfo confider their ftrength and weak refs sherein ; as alfo what boufes they are Lords of In the next place be ought to look upon the Directions , and confider whether they be good or bad, which is moft cafe. ly discovered by considering whether they be Benevolent or Malevolent ; and efpecially take notice of the condition of the Promiffor, and bow be was Fortified or Debititated in the Radix, and accordingly order your Budgement concerning the figuifica ion of the Direction, If the Significator and Promiffor were both ftrong in she radix, and the Direction falls in a good place of she Figure, or in their Dignities, and it be alfoa good Direction, [V.z.] To the & *, or A of fome Benevolens Planet, &c. Wby iben jou may conclude, the Effects thereof will be very famous to the Native, and be fall receive much good from thence But on the other fide, if the Significator or promittor were both weak in the Radix, and the Direction fall in their Debilities, Judge the contrary; or if a Significator and Promittor were but meanly forsified in the Radix, and the Direction bappen to be good, and fall well, yet the Nasive may not expect that the accidents prefignified there. by fould take place to effectually as otherwise they might bave done, bad they been alfo potent inthe Geniture.

By this little that hatb been faid, an Ingenious Artik may understand the whole scope of what is signified by Directions, and make a large application thereof, for be that would be a good proficient in these matters must

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alorge Signification in the Genisre of any person, (a well in the O) she signifies the constitution and complexion, at all the Inclination and Intentions of the Native, the Natives yourneys, long as short, Marriage, and in particular the estate and constitute of the Wise, Women in general, and all near relations, as, Kinssolks, and such life, as well Male as Female.

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7 The Directed for Profit, and Increase or Loss of Estate, according as it meets with the Aspects or Conjunctions of good or had Planess (or stairs), If Directs with a good and fortunate Promissor, and the Direction falls in a good place of Heaven, where they are subser or both of them well dignified, this promises an augmentation of Riches to the Native, But if he meets with the evil Aspects of the Infortunts Judge the contrary.

8 These five Hyligiacals are only Directed (usually) in any Genisure, but many times those that affect curioffin will also direct the other Planets. Their fignifications (being directed as Significators) are generally thus, As Authors write.

First h Is Directed, so fignific the fruits of the earth Inheritances Possessions, Buildings, &c. Fears and Jealousies, &c. And this according to the strength or weakness of h in the Nativity.

1. Is Directed for Westeb, Properity, Advancement, Ge. Children in general, Wifdome, Prudence, Temporance, Ge.

& Directed for Courage and Boldness of Biris, vin.
Animosity, Victory, War, Contensions and Law-Suits,
as also the effate and conditions of Breibren and such
like

The premifes confidered, then the Latitude ought undoubredly to be observed in Directions : Origanus contends for an Æqua ion of the Stars Latitude in his Afpetts, to be made in the Lingitude. But Blantbinus and Argol will base their Latitude Aguated in the Afpeds only. Others would have the Stars Zufrude Equated, both in their Longitude and A pects too ; Bur, it you dired only to the Alpects of the Plane's which never have much Laritude, (neglecting the Appetts of the fixed Stars, as all modern Attrologers do, except Harigil) there needs no Agia ion in the Longitu e Forth. * or Alpett, at 8 deg of Lattiude (which is the most the Planets have) alters but 14' in the Longitude, which is inconfiderable, confidering the uncertainty of the Plane's places in fome Eptemerides ; Tue ciore co- Equare be Alpeds onely according to Argol is altoge be fufficient, neg edling the Lo gitude Æquition, unlets yon died to the Alpeds of fixed Stars that have great Lititude, then indeed the Loneitude will be atte ed confiderably, as will appear by the following proportions

Now the Reasons why adrect gives that short Rule in his Primam Mobile, (the premises considered) is because that in so small angles, viz 30 degrees from the acute angle (i. s. the x or \(\triangle \) Aspell from the \(\triangle \) the perpendicular is near half the taid as gle, and because the sides including so small angles are atmost the same, therefore Argol and others take half the Latitude in the x and \(\triangle \), and the side so regrees in the Eclipt que, although not exactly so, yet the difference is inconsiderable, as ap-

pears by this following Example, viz.

not exped large prefidents, for all he doth in this kinds but he ought to excercife and intermix his Reason also with his Judgement, which will not a little help, after he is well grounded in the Fundamentals thereof.

2 Note farther, that a good direction brings much Profeerity and Happine's along with it to the Native and it will be of the lame kind that the Significator doth properly denote of bimfelfe, confideration bad so the boufe be governs in the Radix, or is constituted in , and bence it will not be baid for the Artift to inform bimfelf from what kind of persons or things, or of what nature the good promifed by fuch a Direction will be. The Promiffors fignefication is alfo to be confulted, which insimates the caufe of the bappinefs that it promifed ; thus as you judge of the Significator, in the fame manner order your judgement for the Promiffor, or that Planes tast promifes felicity to the Native. So if the Direction be bad, and threatens Mischief, and crof a adverse Forthne to the Native , confidenthe nature thereof by she figuification of the Significate as before Direded, and the cause from whence the evil may arise it known from the fignification of the Promiffor in the Radix, not negleding to take notice if the place wherein the Direction falls, Viz Both she Signe and House of Heaven, and likewife the firength or weakneft of Significator and Promifor at the time that the Direction bappens, as alfo what Planets then de beheld them, or the place of the Direction by Tranfic, & ce.

In all Directions corfider the age of the Native, for Events should be accommodated to the differences of

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3 The Ascendent or Horoscope, which fig niftes the life of any person in his Nativity, as also his Body. Complexion, manners, and Affection of the minde, is therefore Di-

Directed to ble several Promissors, which if it meets with good Directions, and the Aspects or Bodyes of fortunate Planets, it denotes health, profesting and happiness to the Native and much Earthly selicity and peace of minde. But on the contary, if the Ascendent meets with had Directions, Viz to the Bodies, or Beams of the Malevolent Planets (or Stars) which accidentally govern evil houses in the Radix; then the Direction portends much Mischief, Sickness, or other Instruction or Crosses, to happen to the Native; and in fine, much afficient to the Body of the same nature or kinde that those Planets denote, who are Promissors in the Direction.

4 The M. C. or Mid-beaven is directed for Preferment Honour. Offices, Friendship from great persons, Trade, or Profession, also for accidents to the Mother of the Native; with diverse other things of this nature (principally signified by this bouse) that may happen-accidentally to the Native.

But (oftentimes) it W directed by fome for accidents relating to the Body alfo, as, Sickness, ege. (as well as

the Angle of the Horoscope.)

5 The . in Directed for Honour and Preferment, be it publique or private, for Friendship and Favour from persons in power, &c. But more particularly it is Directed for accidents relating to the Body, or, the Health or Sickness of the Navive. The Direction of the . opoints out many things relating to the Estate and Condition of the Natives Father also, and many times brings affishions to his Body, as well as Changes and Alserations both good and had, in his publique Concerns in the world, &c.

6 The) is Directed as a Significator, because she bath

Man mailer Degrand state of a

Firft for the Aguarion of the Longitude.

dudicion!

As the Radius to the Tangens of the Afreds diffance from the 30 weg wes.	5	976144
so the Co-sine of the Latitude in the & which is never above & deg. in the Planett.	}	999171

To the Tangent of the Afpells Longitude from } 975719

For the Lati ude.

As the Ridius to the Sine of the Afpest } from the 30 deg So the Sine of the Lat. at the & 8 deg. o'	969897
To the Sine of the Lat. at the Afpett a d. 19'.	884213

Thus 'cis apparent that if a Planet bath 8 degrees of Latitude, in the Conju-Rion he ha h but 14' d ffererce in the * or A, which is not confiderable for the reasons before hinged, and a Plane that hath the fame Latitude in the d, in the * or A, will be bu. half, within lefs then one minute. Therefo e we may ule Argols me had in the Æquation of the Planets Afpeds, Viq. the Treimina'es in the Eclip ique, and therefore hab no Latituie, the & the fame Latitude, bur of the contrary denomi- 1tion, as in th & , But in a A or *, take half the Lan titude (as before proved) he * of the ame, and the A of the convery denomination, of the Latitude in the &. To this Equation Argel lubleribes as agreeing with ob. le vations in above 1000 Geniues (as he fai h) and with him many more A Richomers, ant fo lays alide the Equations of Regiomoneanus and others as void o LIL

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Aftrophilus, and leave those that defire more variety to satisfie themselves from those Au hors that have Copiously bandled this and other things of the same Nature.

Firk. Then Let the Artift be well acquainted with the Nature and fignifications of the Planets, what they henific of themselves, and what by accident in any Na. rivity: Let bim alfo confider sheir ftrength and weak refs sherein; as alfo what boufes they are Lords of In the next place be ought to look upon the Directions , and confider whether they be good or bad, which is moft cafe. ly discovered by considering whether they be Benevolens or Malevolent; and effectally take notice of the condition of the Promiffor, and bow be was Fortified or Debititated in the Radix, and accordingly order your Judgement concerning the figuifica ion of the Direction. If the Significator and Promiffor were both ftrong in the radix, and the Direction falls in a good place of sbe Figure, or in ibeir Dignities, and it be alfoa good Direction, [V.z.] To the & , *, or \ of fome Benevolens Planet, e. Wby iben jou may conclude, the Effects thereof will be very famous to the Native, and be fall receive much good from thence But on the other fide, if the Significator or promittor were both weak in the Radix, and the Direction fall in their Debilities, Judge the contrary; or if a Significator and Promitsor were but meanly foreified in the Radix, and the Direction bappen to be good, and fall well, yet the Nasive may not expect that the accidents prefignified there. by fould take place to effettually as otherwife they might bave done, bad they been alfo potent inthe Geniture.

By this little that hath been faid, an Ingenious Artik may understand the whole scope of what is signified by Directions, and make a large application thereof, for he that would be a good proficient in these matters must

elarge Signification in the Genisre of any person, (a well as the (a)) she signifies the constitution and complexion, at also the Inclination and Intentions of the Native, the Natives Journeys, long as short, Marriage, and in particular the estate and consistent of the Wise, Women in general, and all near relations, as, Kinsfolks, and such tike, as well Male as Female.

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7 The Directed for Profit, and Increase or Loss of Estate, according as it meets with the Aspects or Conjunctions of good or had Planets (or stairs), If Dimets with a good and fortunate Promisor, and the Direction falls in a good place of Heaven, where they are tither or both of them well dignissed, this promises an augmentation of Riches to the Native, But if he meets with the evil Aspects of the Infortunes Judge the contrary.

8 These five Hyligiacals are only Directed (usually) in any Geniture, but many times those that affect curioffity will also direct the other Planets. Their fignifications (being directed as Significators) are generally thus, As Authors write.

First h Is Directed, so significable fruits of abecared Inheritances Possessions, Buildings, &c. Fears and Jealouses, &c. And this according to the strength or weakness of h in the Nativity.

11 Is Directed for Wealth, Profestity, Advancement, &c. Children in general, Wisdome, Prudence, Temporance, &c.

& Directed for Courage and Boldness of firit, vin. Animosity, Victory, War, Contentions and Law-Suits, as also the estate and conditions of Breibren and such like

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(174)

Q & directed for all kinde of Pleasures and Delights Love, Marrimony, Costly Ornaments, &c. and for the Femal Sex in general

Q is Directed for Learning, Ingenuisy, the Understanding, as also for Merchand zing and Trade, Industry, Fourneyes, &c. Lastly, For younger Breshren and such tike.

These are but General significations which the Planets properly declare of themselves barely considered. But you are to moderate your judgement, according to the bouses they are accidentally posited in, in any Geneture; as also what bouses they chiefly govern, as it before intimated, Thus, the premises being but well considered, you cannot fail to give a most significant and Rational judgement upon any Direction whatever, as also perfectly understand the true intent and meaning of whatsoever is signified by Directions in general.

Lastly. If you would know how long the force of a Direction shall continue, you are to consider the strength, or weakness both of Significator and Promittor in the Geniture, if they are both strong, or essentially dignified therein, the specific of the Direction shall powerfully manifest it selfe, and what ever it promited thereby, shall take place essentially, and continue durable, until such time the same Significator weets with another Promiter.

But if they were but weak in the Radix the effects of this Direction will be inconfiderate, and leave but a small show of their force upon the Native, if the Significator were through the Direction operates and with much case the Native actains to that good thereby signified. If the Promissir were stronges, although the Direction may take lace, yet it shell not be so foreible as is promised, reither will

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will it be answerable to the pains and industry that the Native uses, in assaining the good thereby fignified.

Note also that if the Infortunate Planets happen to be Promissors in any Direction, and therein threaten some eminent danger unto the Native, this evil will not affect the Native and take place to the beight, if so be they were frong and potent in the Radix. But if they were debilitated there, you may expect the greater Infection to happen 3 the also to be Observed that U and Q may accidentally happen to be Infortunets, and hand Sections in some mens Genitures.

If two Directions happen to be in force together, and operate at one and the same time, the one being good, the other exceeding bad, consider which of them is the strongest and to which the Revolution of the Tear doth best agree and judge that Direction will operate most forcibly, which if it be the good Direction, it will much mittigate (if not quite extinguish) the effects of the bad; or if the bad Direction, 'twill overpower the force of the good one so that the shadow thereof, will only appear, and the effects thereof not considerable.

SECTION. V.

63

Of the measure of Time in Directions. Gc.

Prolomy's measure is for every degree of the Æquator; to allow one year, and for every minute 6 dayes, a hours 6 minutes. And so 365 dayes 6 hours contain one whole degree or 60 minutes as appeals by this following Table.

A Table of the measure of Time in rections, according to Prolomy.

M	Di . H.MIR	M	Day Ho. Min.
-	6 2 6	31	158 17 6
2	12 4 12	31	194 19 12
3	18 6 18	33	260 21 18
4	14 8 24	34	206 13 14
- 5	20 10:30	35	213 01 30
6	36 12 36	36	19 03 36
7	42 14 42	37	22 5 05 42
8	48 14 48	38	2 1 07 48
9	54 18 54	39	37 07 54
10	160 11 0	40	243 12 00
1.	66 23 6	41	49 14 06
12	73 1 12	42	155 16 12
12	79 3 18	43	261 18 18
14	85 5 24	44	267 20 24
15	91 7 30	45	173 12 30
16	97 9 36	46	80 00 36
17	103 11 42	47	.86 OL 42
18	109 13 48	48	291 04 48
19	115 15 54 1	49	198 06 54
2.1	11 18 00	50	304 09 00
21	127 20 6	5	2 PO 11 06
12	133 22 12	52	16 13 12
23	140 0 18	5 \$	311 15 18
24	146 1 24	54	1 18 17 14
25	152 4 30	55	334 19 30
26	158 6 36	16	142 31 30
. 27	164 8 42	57	146 23 42
18	170 10 40	58	153 OI 48
39	176 12 54	59	119 03 54
3	185 16 0	60	365 06 00

This Opinion of Prolomey's, (as to the measure of Time in Directions) continued without contradiction,

until the laft age.

Then Anionius Maginus a learned Italian, and great Mathematician, began to question it (as Mr. Lilly relates) and affirms that the measure of time ought to be taken from the true and apparent motion of the Q, and not from his fimple motion, as you may read in Maginus his Prinum Mobile, tol, 51. So then he concludes that the diffeence be men the O Right Afcenfi n at the Birth, and the fame hour and minu e he next day following, that be the Measure of Time for a Year By which method a Table may be fixed to any particular Geniture, or you may fee a general Table thereof page 711, of (briffian Aftrology, his measure bath been in great eft.em with some ab e Ariffs of this Nation.

But a third Measure of time (and now generally approred of as best) is that of Valentine Nabed, a fingular Mathematician, which isgrounded upon the @s mean moion, to be the measure of time for a Year. And by that Rule one whole degree gives one years dayes 8 hours, and go Veives one compleat Year, and so every min gives 6 da es nd about 4 hours A Table whereof you may fee in the forementioned Book, p. 731 and p. 208. Doff Nat.

Thalaft measure is by all Modern Authors approved as he beft, and Magirus highly efteems of ic, and looks upon as the most certain measure of time hahe to made use of, nd fo do I ; Now there is no confider b'e diff. rence is any f those measures of time, and either of them may be used; or in some Nativities the one it may be will agree bet er ben another, and therefore every min may ufe that meafure hich pleases him beft.

Here followerb a general of quation Table for the Arke f Direction in all Nativisies, according to Naybod's seafure.

A general Equation Table for the Arch of Direction. Secund. Naybed.

A:k Di-		quat,	Arch of Direct.		dq.	Arch of Direct.	Æ	quat
-	- 0	1		d	1		d	-
1	0	. 1	29	0	25	57	0	50
2	0	2	30	0	26	58	0	51
3	0	. 3	31	0	27	59	0	52
4	0	3	32	0	23	60	0	53
5	10		33	0	29	61	0	54
. 6	0	5	34	0	30	62	0	55
7.	10	6	35	0	31	63	0	55
8	0	7	36	0	32	64	0	56
2	0	8	37	0	32	65	0	57
10	0	9	38	0	33	66	0	58
11	0	10	39	0	34	67	0	59
13,	0	11	40	0	35	68	I	00
13	0	11	41	0	35	69	. 1	1
14	0	12	42	0	37	70	I	2
15	0	13	43	0	38	71	I	3
16	0	14	44	0	39	72	1	4
17	0	15	45	0	40	73	1	5
18	0	16	46	0	40	74	1	6
19	0	17	47	0	41	75	1	7
. 10	0	17	48	0	42	75	I	8
21	0	18	49	0	43	77		9
11	0	19	50	0	44	78		10
23	0	20	51	0	45	79	I	II
-24	0	21/	52	0	45	80	I	12
25	0	22	53	0	46	81	I	13
26	0	23	54	0	47	81	1	14
27	0	24	55	0	48	83	1	15
28	0	25	56	0	49			1

The ufe of this Table is plain and cafe , thus Vigs

Let the A ke of Direction be supposed 19 d. 30', seek 19 under the title, Arke of Direction, and against it I finde 15' which is alwayes to be added to the Arke of Direction given, and it makes the former number 19 d. 55' the Equated Arch. So then I conclude that at 19 years 11 mone has the Direction will bit. And here it it to be noted that if an Accident happen within the compass of a moneth either before or after the Direction, you may neswithstanding conclude then attivity is exactly Restified, for indeed it is use near as an Artisl will presume to go, though many times it may fall out neare, thus very rarely.

Another example for padife.

Suppose the Ark of Direction be 32 d. 12'. I enser the Table alwayes against the whole degrees of Direction in the lesser (ollume instituted Arch Direct, and there I seek the number 31 d. against which I finde 28' to be added, and it makes the asporessid Arch 32 d 40' then I repair to the Table of Prolomey's measure, allowing for every degree one year, and entering the Table with 40' I sind against it 243da. 12b. So that the Direction should take place at 32 years 243 dayes, &e. Thus having agaated your Arch of Direction, you have the years and dayes thereof by inspection, according to Naybod's measure.

And hence a Table may be fitted particular to any Geniture by the help of Ptolomy's Table, as for Example in the prepoted Geniture, The Nitive was born Officher the 4th, in the aforefaid Table against 1' in the first Collume, 1 finde 6 dayes, &c. Therefore in my prepared Table following 1 fet against 1' Officher the 10th, against 2' Officher the 16th, and so on as the first Table dire 3s, And is easily understood by this following Example.

Min 4

A fitted Table to the propoled Geniture for the more ready finding the Day (or at leaft the Month) of a Direction agreeable to the odd m n. of the Equated Arch.

Min,	Musib.	Day.	Mn.	Month	Day.
1	Octub.	10	31	Apri.	10
2		16	32		16
3	1 1	22	33	1	22
3 4 5		28	34		28
5_	Novem	3_	35	May_	5
6		9	36		11
7 8	1 1	15	37	1	17
8		21	38	1	23
9	100	27	39	-	29
10	Decem.	3	40	Jane	. 4
11		9	41		10
12		16	42		16
13	1	32	43		22
14	1	28	44	(28
15	January	3	45	July	4
16		9	46		II
17	1	15	47	1	17
18	!	21	48	1	122
19		27	49	1	29
20	Feb.	2	50	August	4
21		8	51		10
22		14	52	1	16
23		21	53	1	12
24		27	54	1	18
25	March	5	55	Septem	3
26		111	56		9
27		17	57		15
1 28		23	58		12
1 :9		29	1 19	001	18
1 30	April	4 1	60	Oaob	. 4

The use of the Table is thus,

In the Nativity, Suppose the Ascendent to the & of Q and the Ark of Direction 24d. 5' in the Asquarions able against 24d. I finde 21' to be added to the Asquared Arch so the equated Arch in 24d. 26', against 16' in Prolomyes Table I finde 158 dayes 6 bours, eye, but in the prepared Table against 26' I finde March 11, the day of the month required, But the Native March 14 dayes after, viz, March 15th, 1665. I presume this near enough for a Direction and accident to meet as before I have binted.

[By this means there needs no Table of the dayes of the year collected after the vulgar manner, and afterwards a or 3 operations by Naybod's Table to finde the years and dayes, and this way is no less exact, for it never differs over or under more then about 3 or 4 dayes, a thing

por confiderable in this matter.]

Another measure of time (which seems to be very rational) is this, Take the apparent R. A. of the of from the day of the Nativity, (be it more or less then equal degrees) day by day forward on. As thus, let the difference of R. A. of the of trem the day of Birth to ten dayes after compleat be the measure of time for 10 years, &c. This may be brought into practice, and fitted to any particular Geniture, by this following method Viz Take the R. A. of the of a Noon for the day of Birth, and the like the the Complement of the dayly difference from the first dayes R. A. to equal degrees, and put them into a Table, and so you have an Acquation cable to be used as before directed.

[Note that the a first Collumes direct you how the A-quated Arches are made, and the 2 last Collumes are only

Example from the proposed Geniture Officb. 4 1641. &c.

day.	0 P	lace	R.A	0	dif.	RA	E	omp	Ar D
	4	1	d	1	4	1	a	1	
4	212	-19	199	41	0	00	0	0	0
5	22	19	200	38	0	57	0	3	1
6	13	19	201	34	1	-53	0	7	1
7	24	18	202	29	2	48	0	12	3
8	15.	18	203	26	3	45	0	15	4
9	16 .	18	204	23	4	42	0	18	5
10	27	18	205	19	5	38	0	22	6
11	18	17	206	15	6	34	0	26	7
12	29	17	207	13	7	32	0	28	8
13	off	117	208	10	8	19	0	31	9
14	.1	17	209	7	9	26	0	34	10
19	6	17	213	56	14	15	0	45	15
24	1 1	18	218	51	19	10	0	50	10
28	15	19	212	50	13	09	0	51	1.24

After this Method you may proceed to make an Equation Table for any Geniture, and use it in all respects as before, only with this Caution, if your differences falt less then I deg. Add, but if more Substract the Aquation from the Arke of Direction, and you have then the true Equated Arch, Ge.

This measure of time is supposed (by some) to be that which Maginus hin ed at many Years since, and hash been much sted and most approved of by my loving friend Mr. B. E. who bath found (as he saith) abundance of verity therein above all other wayes; neither is it distrete (I suppose) from the learned Keplar's measure, who takes the Os daily motion in the Ecliptique, but this for more convenient

(183)

reniency is the O Diurnal R. A. &c. which measure of time exactly agrees with that method of Directing propofed before the beginning of this Chapter.

This Measure I bave the more willingly inferted becaule Artiffs might experiment the truth thereof in their daily pradife. But in this prefent work I fhall wholly adhere to Naybed's measure of Time, and Argel's method of Directing in the Afpects, by reason they have been his berro generally received and well approved of by diverfe Learned Authors, who have fofficiently verified the truth thereof in many Genitures ; theretore I have chofen to R. A. be the exemplary Nativity according to Na) bods meafure. Where Note that it is the opinion of Morinus a great A ftrologer. that Converse Directions may be beft made use of in Rectification, &c. [This Converfe Direction I bave at the beeinning of this Chapter explained.] To conclude, obletve this as a general Rule, that whatloever measure of time you Red fie a Nativity by, you are to use the same measure in all the Directions, but to Redifie by one kind of meafure and Direct by another is abfurd,

CHAP

CHAPTER. VIII.

Examples of Calculating the Elevation of the Pole above any Circle of Position of the Planets or Stars that are to be Directed as Significators, as also their Oblique Ascensions, or Descensions, and all things requisit in Directions (the better to explain and illustrate those Rules laid down Chap. 3. Sect. 3. pag., 46. &c.) from the Exemplary Geniture. pag., 71.

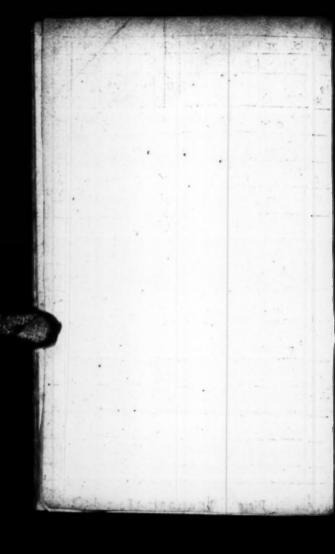
The Antifeions and Contra-Antifeions of the Planets in that Figure present themselves thus according to the Rule given at the latter end of Page 156 Introductory part.

Ant,	d.	1	Con. A.	ARI	d.	1	Con. A
h =	23	39	V	2 2	22	28	~
21 m	26	34	8	₹ ¥	19	51	yit.
3 ×	20	30	me) m	19	29	8
O X	9	. 7	me 1				

Here follows a Speculum of the Exemplary Geniture drawn according to the Rules given, Chap. 1. Sect. 2. pag. 6.

~	8	П	9	2	THE .	2	m	1	27	-
0 9 *	 % G	_		8		D ₃ △	Ω D 4	*		¥ 20
3	*	000	△		g 32	-	<u></u>	Com	-*A	4000
8	G4 D	44	00	*	G4 ⊙ D, 2.	₹ 9°	A)	*	마미	00
8	_	D. 11		Ale.	Ca \$	Φ <i>i</i> πχ		D 1:	0	D.
A Q Ga h			D 11	(00)		C4Q An F		-	D. 6	100
	642						A. 1		-	1

Place this between pag. 184, and 185.



SECTION I.

How this Nativity was Rectified: First by Accidents.

Ged 17 Years 4 Months odd dayes, Vig. February 1658, the Nat we had an Accident compared with the Mid Heaven to the Quartil of Lune, which fell in and. 11' ot &. Now in the Eph:meris of Durres, I feck when the D came to that point of & Which was the 10th day of Offober 1641. Viz. (7 dayes after the Bireb) and by mas king proportion I finde the had I deg 17' South Latitude when the toucht the aforefaid point, the R. Afcen, of the of the) with 1 deg. 17' South Latitude will be found 49 deg. 6', from which Subftrad the R. Afcen. of the M. C. Viz. 32 deg. 20', and there remains for the Aik of Direction 17 deg. 6', then I repair to the Table of the Aguation for the Aike of Direffion Secund Narbod, and againk 17 years in the firt Collume I finde 15 to be added, which m kes the Aike of Direction 17 d. 21 for the 17 deg I allow 17 Y.ars, and with the 11' I enter the fixed Table to the Giniture, and against 21/1 find February the 8th day, and near that time the Accident happened, and the Direction began to operate.

Now if I take the R. At of the of the D without respect to her Latitude, which is 48 deg. 55%, from which deducting the Right Alcention of the M. C. 32 d. 10% there reas for the Ark of Direction 16 d. 35% which according to the former method points out the later end of July 1658, whereas the Direction began to operate and the accident happened in February 1652 which was 6 Months after; therefore the Ds Latitude doubtles is to be confidered in her Afpell as well as in any other Afpell, this is Rational therefore carefully to be observed, which may be far eather performed in the D then in the rest of the Planets, as

before

before a have hinted, and is clearly demonstrated, and full ficiently experienced by that Learned Artist Merinus as you may read at large in his Astrologia Gallica, and particularly in those Eminentand Illustrious persons Genitures. Viz. The present King of France and late Queen of Poland.

2 Aged 24 Years 162 dayes viz the 15th of March 1665, the Native Matried, upon the Alcendents progress to the of Q with Latitude.

Q in 6 d, 22' M? Oblique Alcention 2 d. Lat. 0 30 Nor Sunder the pole of the Alcen, \$146 25
From which subfirest the Obl. Alc., Ascendent 112 20'

Refts the Aike of Direffion 24 5

Unto which add the Æquation Correspondent to 24 years which is 21' and the true Arch of Dir. A. on will be 24d 26' 24 deg. points out 24 years, and 26' points out in the fired Table for the Nativity March 11th and 4 dayes after the Native Married.

The Native was very fickly and unhealthful all his younger years, and laboured under the effects of the Alcendent. Directed to Cor of and other violent Martial and Saturaine Stars, as allo to the of the D Lady of the 12th, Diverse other Accidents agreeing with Directions, I could insert, but these are sufficient to verifie the Alcendent, and M. G. and consequently the whole figure to be the Natives true Nativity. [Here is will not be amiss to Confuls that Example Pape 8 and of Chap. 1 Sect. 3]

3 Laftly by the Trutine of Hermes,

The D is diffant from the West Angle 1 deg. 53%, I enter the Table, page 12, and lock Offober 2: top, to which an101

12.

ch

els

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5

50 er

te

10

hers Fanuary under it for the Month of Conception,then en? terthe firft Collmne to the left band Bneituled, D Supra Ter cu- rem ab Occafu in Nativitatibus, and the nearest number is o S. o d juft ar borcom (for the next above is 17 deg.) and right under October, and Fanuary againft the faid os. od. I finde 14 dayes to be added to the third day of Birth, and that points out the 17th of Fanuaryfor the day of Conoption and in Durrets Ephemetis I finde the) that day u noon 12 d. 38' in & wanting 5 d. 54' of the degree and mirure Alcending; now the)s Diurnal metion being then 12 d 45' I finde the moves 5 d. 54' in 11 hours 10'. So that by this account upon Fanuary the 17th 1642 at 11 hours 10' P. M. was the true time of conception, for then the D was in the very degree and minute of the Ascendent, and thus the Nativity is redlified according to the Trutine of Hermes alfo. [Sce the Rule Chapter 1. Seffion 5 and 6 Page 11 6.]

SECTION II.

Examples how to finde the Poles Elévation above the Circles of Polition of the O) and Pars (Gr. By Trigonometrical Analogy.

TOR the D whose Longitude is found in 21 d. 21' of mwith 4d 52' North Latitude, Schitraff. her Longitude out of 60 deg [According to the fi & Rule given Sed a page 42] and there remains 28 d. 20' for ber diffance from the next Equinoxial point V because for it posited in a (assording to the third Rule of that Sca.

(188)

Section) Confult, also Sect. 3 Chap, 7. for the D Deell 1 mation, I operate thus, (according to the 4th Propp. 47 bereef.

Add the Sine of the Long.) from V 38d. 29' 9793991 Cosangent of ber Latitude 4 d 32' 1069845

Tangent of the first Arch 82d. 12' 10863836 unto which add ______ 23 30

Is produces the second Arch 105 42 (Comp- to 180) 74 d. 18/

Sine of the Latitude 4d. 52' \$918587 Go-Sine of the first Arch 82, 12 co.ar. 0867370 Go-Sine of the 2d Arch 74 18 9432329

It gives the Sine of) Dec. 9 44 South 9218186

For ber Right Afcenfion.

Tangent of ber Long ab V 38 d. 29' 9900346 Sins of she 1 Arch 82 d. 12' Com. Ar. 0004037 2 Arch 74 18 9983487

This produces the Tangent of 37 d 38' 9887870
which substracted from 260. (according to the Note giwen pag. 49 bereof) leaves 322 d. 22' for the Right
Ascension of) defired,

Substract sbe R. A.) from the R. A. of M. C. [according to Prop. 5. pag. 48.] (by adding the Circle or 360. where Substraction cannot be made) and you have ber diftance from the Meridian in Right Ascention.

	.0-	
ı	199)

rbas R. Afcen. M. C. cum Circulo R. Afcen.) Substratt.	392	20
Remains ber Diftance defried	69	58
Referve balf of it, Viz.	34	19
The Comp. of the Latitude of Birth Declination of the) before found is	38	43 3
Their { Summi Difference } & { Then according no the 6th Proposition ted thus, (because the) bath South I be Earth.)		49.1

to the Tang. of 47 d 13' _____ 10033736

But fubfract 34 19 the baif dift. ab Merid.

And there remains 12 14 for the Ascen. difference under the proper Pole of Position of the D.

The Sine of 12 d 14' As Diff. is 9325117] ad The Co-Tang. of the) declination 9 d 44' 1076,655

ib:

Ç-

e e produces the san. of the Ds pole of pofit. (514) 10091772

For the Oblique Defeen & (according to Prop. 1: 70%.

Eight.

Right Ascenfion of the) before found 312 15 From which substract the Ascen. Diff. 12 14

Remains the Oblique Descenfion D

310 8

because the) is in the Descending part of Heaven [according as is noted, pag. 51 bereof.]

2. For the Poles Elevation above the Circle of Polition of the ⊙ and his Obl. Alc. take this Example.

The @ it in 20 d. 53' and therefore fo far dillant f. em the next @ Equinexial point.

Add the Sine of 23 d. 30' Os Dec Max. 9600703 20 53 bis Deft. 66 9551018

And you bave the Sine of 8 d 10' 9152718 V z. the Declination @ South, and under the Earth.

Ad the { Co fine of 23 d. 10' 9962398 Tangent of 20 53 9581728

and you have the Targent of 19 d. 17' 9543926
Winto which and 180 00 according to the rule

gives the true R. A @ 199 17 defi ed,

(191)			
Afcen, of the Imum Cali (or?	100	1	
foureb boufe) &	199	17	
Remains the @ dift. ab Merid. Referve balf of which[Vit,]	13	3 31	1
Complement of the Lat. of Birth Declination of the @	38	43 }	
Their { Sum Differ. } # {	46 30	53	
	Ar. o	1366997	
Tang. of the half Dift. 6 31	9	57781	444
Produces the Tang of 4 33	. 8	900592	
The balf dift. from the Merid. From which subftrast thu Arch		31/	**
Remains the Os Afcen. Difference ; under bie proper Pole (unknown)	1	58	7
Add { The Sine of the @s Diff. Ale, The Govang. of the @ Decline	8	10 1034	

ut

03

18

28

le.

Produces the Tang. of the Pole of 2 13 20 9374951

R. Ascen. of the O is 199 . 17
Ascen. Differ add 1 8

And you have the Ob. Af. O 201 13

For the Pole of Polition of @ and Obl. Descent

Example.

Pars Fortung & in 20 d. 6/ 7, V.z. 80 d, 6/ from the next of quinodial point ...

Declination ().

Ad the Sine of { 23 d, 30' O Dec. Max. 9600700 9993484

And you have the Sine of Decl. of @ 13 d. 8' 9594184

Right Ascention ⊕.

Addibe Co Sire 23 d. 30' 9961398

Fang. of 80 6 10758135

Produces the Tan. of 79 14 10710533

From which substract 212 10 R. A. J. C.

Leives 46 54 Dift.

ab Merid.

Referve beif of it 23 27

Declination of

Declination of

23 d. 43'

Their { Simm } { _ 61 51

(19		-	STEEL STORY		0115	
Is the Sine of the Summ.	61	1. 51	Co.4	7. 005	4604	
to the Sine of the differ.	15	35		94:	9170	
So the Tang of the buff dist.	23	27	. ;	963	7165	
to the Tang of an Arch	7	33		9121039		
the half diffance from the Me From which substract this Are	ridian b	1,		13 d	17' 32	
Remains the Ascen. Differ. (D un	der it	3}	15	55	
Lifly, Add Sine Ascen, Differ.	. ,	3 d	81	036	9344	
		5 5			8129	

q

84

98 35

33

their summ in Tangent of
Viz. the Poles Elevation above the Circle of Position of
A, as before in the o and).

Right Ascension of Defore found is 259 d. 14'

Leaves the Oblique Descension of @ 243 19
under the Pole of 31 d. 42' before found.

After the same manner you may finde the Pole of position of the other Planets in any Figure, and so Direct them also, &ce.

These Examples being so plain and easie, a little practise will make the Learner expert in these kind of operations, which I think are not much inferiour to the ordinary Tables made for this purpose: provided they use the same exactness, Viq. to minutes in the Pole, (vulgarly called city des of position, &c.)

Nn a

L It

TIf a man would be curious in finding the Culps off the boules, Right Alcentions, or Declinations of Stars and Planets, he might hade the feconds advering in his operations, by making proportions in the Canon, buel have emitted it here for eale in Calculation, that to the Learner might not be discouraged, decrining minutes sufficiently exact in these matters, and the taber because the Canon is Calculated but to minutes.

There is also another way of finding the Pole of position, by an Arch of the Circle of plicion, mentioned page 51 bereof, an example of which in the lithall bere inlett.

First observe the Rule given after the 8.h Proposition, page 51. proceed thus. Viz.

The Complement of the Declin. to 90 d. h add he Latitude of Birth	66 d.	17
their 5 Summ L. 5	118	09
their { Summ }is {	15	35
the balf diftance of @ a Merid. as before	23	27

Cibe Sine of the Comp of the a	fore ai	4/2	
Add fum to 180 d. Comp. Arith.	#61d,	515	0054672
) be Sine of the Difference	-15	35	9429170
Crangent of the balf dift.	23	27	9637165

produces the Tangent of an Arch 7 32 9121107

2

22

e

Produces for an Arch of the Circle?

of Position.

gnio which ad the R. A. of J. C.

according to Prop 4. prg. 52.

Leaves the Oblique Descen.

exactly as before found.

10

nd

a. Ve

cr

X-

n

Then for the Poles Elevation above the Circle.

	. /	
Ald the Sine of this Circle 30	59	9711629
ald the Sine of this Circle 30	17	0096017

And you have the Tangent of 32 42 9807656. for the Poles Elevation as before the other way, Et fic de coteris.

Note that in the operating for Right Ascensions and Declination of a State or Planet, &c von take his diffunce from the next Equino dial point V or an in before is showed. But if you take their distance from the next Solfficial point of or V, you are then to alter the Sine or Tangent of that distance and instead thereof take the Co-Sine, or Co-tangent, and then the result will come out the same,]

SECTION III.

Examples of Directing the five Hyliagracals in the Exemplary Geniture (and consequently any of the other Planets by the same method) According to the Rules given, to their several Promittors: only by the Artificial Canon of Sines and Taggents,

A ND first the Ascendent (whose Oblique Ascension 20') Die Hed to the Bidy of Q. in 6 d. 32' ng, Lat, od, 32' North, her diffance from the next Acquinoctial point will be found (as directed, pig 43.) to be 23 deg. 28'.

For the R. A. of 2 with Lat.

r Add the Sine of her dift from 2 23 d. 28/ 9/00118

their Sum will produce the Tan. of 88 44 11659260 c2 l. h.s the fielt Arch, from which sub. 23 30 25 you are directed p. 48) which is the greatest obliquity of the ecliptick, and there remains 65 14 for the second Arch.

Add the Sine of the Sine of 88 44 0000105
Sine of the second Arch 65 14 9985106
Tang of ber d.ft. 23 18 9637610

And their Sum abating Ra is the Tan. 21 31 1)9591822

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d

This 21 d. 31' Subflected from 180 d. (because the Lorgitude is in M as you are directed pag. 49) leavest the true R. A. of Q 118 d 19'.

For the Declination of Venus, cum Lat.

Add the Co-fine of the 2d Arch. 65 14 9622135 Sine of the Littude 0 30 7940842

Their Sum abating R, is the Sine of Decl. 9 31 9218473

For the Ascensional Difference of 2

d. /

In

Add the Tangent of the declination 9 31 9224382 Tan. of the La. of the place 51 17 0096017

their Sum is the Sine Afcen. Diff, 12 4 9320400

Now because the Declination of Q is North substract ber Ascen. Diff from the R. A. (as you are directed, pag. 50) and there remains the Oblique Ascension of Q under that Pole

146 d 25'

From which subst Ob. A, of the Ascen, 122 20

From which subst Ob. A, of the Ascen, 122 20

and there remains the Arch of Direct, 24

Tuebe e Equation Table for Naybods Measure of sime ogainst 24 d, I finde 21' to be added and that produces 24 d 26', this 24 d gives 24 years and the 26' in the fitted table to the Generale gives. March 11 which from the Birth points out March 11th 166', and the 19th day the Native married.

[Let the plain admonition in this Direction of Q suffice to inform you how so observe the same method in all the rest of the Directions.]

in 6 d. 2. M., with 1 d., 52' North Lat. Dift. from the next & Equinox 23 d., 38'.

For the Oblique Afcen, of has opposite place, I proceed as before.

Althe & Sincof the Long. or dift 23 d 38' 9503017 6

and there remains for the 2d. Arch 61 51

Having the first and second Arch, find first bis Declina-

Add the Sine of the Lat. 1 52 8512 167

Their fum is the Sine of the decl to 55 9277055

-

Com of 51 Arch 85 d. 21	Co. ar.	0001412
Add the Sine of { Arch 8, d. 21'		9945328
(Tan.of Lon.or Diffa) 38	123	9641060
-		

Produces the Tan, of an Arch 21 9 95878:0

which Substracted from 180 d. leaves 158 d. 51' for the free R. A. of Saturns opposit place.

Add the Tangent of the declin. 10d. 55' 9287268 Tang. of 51 d. 17' the Lat. of the place 0096017

Produces the Sine of the Afcen, Diff, 13 d. 55' 9381295

which substracted from the aforesaid Right Ascen. leaves the Obl. Ascen. of & opposit place.

144 d. 56/
From which Subst, the Obl. Asc. Ascendent 122 20

Remains the Arch of Direction - 14 36

which by the method before shewed in Q points out September the 15 1666, agreeable to the Arch of Direction Aquated 24 d 57' in the fitted Table aforesaid.

Note that in March 1666, the Ascendent met with the Body of Q (upon which direction the Native then Married) the Premissor Q was in X, and at the beginning of that Month did transit the Radical place of h Lord of the 7th, and in S of U Lord of the 5th and 8th in in the same Signe.

2. When the Afcendent was directed to the & of h in Sep. ember 1666, h was then firong in V beholding the place of the Direction by a friendly A, and & juß feparated from the A of To a Radical place, (wherein he hath a triplicity) and in * of the place of the Direction alf.

3 Q was at that time in m her detriment, but in exaft \$\int 10 \text{ is he staticall place wherein she is exacted, and in \$\times to the place where the direction fell, all which considered, regether with the Ascendent to the body of Q operating at the same time did much mitigate the evil and matignity of the \$\partial of he \text{ since with some edious Melancholly Discase which passed over only with some troubles and discontents in minde, and a very strong inclination to Melancholly, and unusual sampish indish sition of body which the Native being sensible, of, did endeavour to divert; here the force of that years Revolution was not altogether inconsiderable, and did much help atso.

[After this manner should all Directions be considered (as before I have binted) and thereby a man may be the better enabled to judge of their effects.]

3 The Mid-heaven is thus Directed (whose R. A. is 32 d 20') to the of of M. which falls in 3 d 26' of M. which hath Lasisude of contrary denomination. Viz. od 27' North.

For the R. A of the \(\triangle of \(\frac{1}{4} \) the Distance from \(\tau \) is 63 degrees 26 minutes.

To the Sine of the Premittor dift. 63 d 26' 9951539
Add the Co tangent of the half Lat. 0 21 2104901

and it produces the Tan. of the 1st Ar. 89 30 12056440
From which Substract _______ 23 30
and there remains the 2d Arch 66 0

ams the 2d Attu

(Sine of th	er Arch 89	30 co	m.ar.00000177
Add the Sine of th	e 2 Arch 66	0	9960730>
[Tan, of t	be ditt. 63	16	03009995

their Sum is the Tang. of 61 18

10161746

Which because the Longitude was in It is the true R. A. of the A of M. sought, from which Subfract the R. A. of the M. C. Viz. 32 deg, 20', and there remains the Aike of Direction 28 d 58', unto which add 25' the A-quarion, and it will be 29 d, 23', which points our February the 21, 167°.

4 The O Directed to the of 1 which falls in 3 deg. 26'm (without confideration of Lat.) The Pole of Pestion of the O was before found, 13d 20' and the Oblique Ascension under the Pole is 201 d 15' the nearest distance of the of 4 is 33 d, 26'

The Oblique Ascension of the Quartil of 14 is found thus, Viz.

Ad the { Sine of In Zon	23d 30' 33 .26	9600700
Gives the Sine of the declin.	12 41	9341825

Add the S -	3 d 3	6	4		2398
Produces the Tangent of Unto which add 18	0 0	2	7	978	2081
Their Summ is 211	1 12	the	R. A		of 14
Ad the {Tang of the declin, Tang. @ Pole pol.	d.	41	, 30	9152	
Gives the Sine Alcen, Differ,	3	4		8727	7013
which added to the R. A. gives the of the of M. delired From which SubBrack the Obl. A	-		2146	Afcen 127'	fion
Remains the Arke of Direction - Add the Æquation belonging to 1	3 deg		13	12	
Gives the true Arke of Direction which points out December 14th,	165	4.	13	11	

5 The) (whose Pole of Pesision was found 51 d. o'Oblique Descension 310 d. 8') Directed to the & of Q which falls in 6 d. 32' \times, Lat. o d. 30' South, Distance from the next & Equino Etal point 23 d. 28'

For the Declination of the dof Q:

Adthe. (Sine of the dift. (or long.)	23	18 30	9600118
Gives the Tang. of the first Arch	88	44	11659250
Their Sum is the leedend Arch whole Complement to 180 deg. is	1112	14	

Ad the Co Sine 2d Arch Sine of the Latitude o 30 7940841 9173956

Their Sum is the Sine of Decl. 8

23

on

0

For the R. A of the & of Q.

-	Ad the Sine of the fuft Arch Sine of the 2d Arch Tang of the Lor git.	88 d 67	44' co.ar 46 28	9966447
ı				
ı	Their Sem is the Tang of			0604162

which Subftraded frem 360 deg because the Longitude is in H, leaves the R. A. of the & of Q 338 d 6'.

For the Ascensional Difference.

	Ad the Erang. of the Declin.	51	35	9178799
-	Produces the Sine of the Aicen. diff, which Subfraded from	10	41	9270430 the R, A,
	leaves the Obl, Dele, of the of of Q From which Subst. the Obl, Dele.	327	21	tat 10, 24,
	Remains the Aike of direction	17	13	

Or the) may be directed by the Oblique Afcenfion by taking the opposit place both of the Significator and Promitter thus.

The Ds epossis place hin 21 deg 31' S., Lat. 4 d 52' South, her declination the same as in the d 9 d. 44. but of contrary Denomination, V z. North her distance from the Meridian 69 d, 58' and Pole of Position 51 deg. the same, but under the E4 th, her Ascen, Differ, the same also.

The Arch for the s Right Accension was found 37 d 38' which before was taken out of 360 deg. because the Longitude was in 200 but now being in St must be taken out of 180 d, and so the Right Ascension of the soppost place will be 142 d. 12', and her Oblique Ascension 130 d 8'.

After the same manner only thange the Right Ascen of Q which before felt in X, but now in M, and it will be 188 deg. 6' the Declination, and Ascenfional Difference, be same, and (according to the former Rules) the Obl.

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(205)

Met fion of Q under the Pole of si deg. From which Subfract the Obl. Afcen. 130 08

Leaves the Arch of Direction as before

7 - 13

According to the precedent wethod if you direct the)
with of of in cum Lat. you shall finde the first and second
Arch [85 deg. 11'] and 108 d. 51' whose Complement
with the [71 d. 9'] and thereby his declination 7 deg.
17' R. A. 337 d. 26' his Obl. Descen. 328 d. 8', and
Arke of Direction 18 d. 0', which will be the same alwith the of Direction 18 d. 0', which will be the same alwith the same alwit

Note that 2s you Dired the), so you may Dired h.

sobre thier Circles of Postion,

6 The Directed on the O, but rake an example for practice, Viz. Directed to the of of of which fulls in 9 d. 30' VP. The Poles Elevation above the Circle of Position of was sound 32 d. 42', Obl. Descen. under the Pole 243 d. 19'.

	r		
add the Sine of the Long.	20 d.	30	9994003
Gives the Sine of the Declin.	13	10	959470\$

Add the	SCo-Sine of 23 Tang. of the Long. 80	d. 3	0'	99	6139
Produces Which fu	the Tang, of 79 bitraffed from 360 d Leav (Sine Lat.) 280 d. 21'	es th	R.	107	38791 of the
Add the	Stang. of the Declin. Tang. of the Pole of ⊕	13 d	10	963	1354
You have	the Sine of the Alcen, Diffe	1.15	56	943	1881
leaves the	boraced from the R. A. Obl. Descen. of of other substract the Obl. Descen	of G			19
There ren	nains for the Atk of Direction	m.		21	06

Having the Right Ascention and Ascentional Difference of both Significator and Promiffer you may finde the Aske of Direction without forming the Oblique Ascention of Descention thus, Viz.

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A D Id

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Take the Difference of the Ascensional Differences of the Significator and Promistor, (by Substracting the lefter from the greater) call that for distinction sake, the Equation, &c.

^{2.} If the Declination of of Significator and Promifor be both North, add this A quasion to the R. A of the Signifi-

(207)

nificator, or substract it from the R. A. of the Promition, and then deduct the R. A. of the Liquificator from the R. A. of the Promittor, and the remainer is the true Arch of Direction defined.

- 3 If the Declination of Significator and Promistor be but South. Substract the Equation from the R. A. of the Significator, or add to it the Promistors R. A. and proceed a before.
- 4 If the Declination of the Significator be North and Promittor South, then instead of taking the Difference between the Alcenfional Differences take the lumm, and referve for the A quation, and add it to the R. A. of the Promittor, &c.
- 5 But if the Declination of the Significator be South and the Promittor North, take the Equation according to the 4th Rule, and add it to the R. A. of the Significator and so proceed, &c.

A Caution.

All these y Rules you may observe if the Significator be in the Ascending part of Heaven, and you direst by Obl Ascension. But should the Significator be posited in the Descending part of Heaven, and you direst by Oblique Descension, then you are to operate clean contrary to this Method laid down, that is, If a Significator and Premietor have both North Declination, instead of adding the Asquation to the R. A of the Significator, &c. add it to the R. A, of the Promittor, &c. and so understand in the ottativistics.

Examples from the former Work.

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the difference between the Alcentional Differences of the of and of it is 1 d. 6', their Declinations are both South; therefore according to the third Rule, Subkrack this 1'd. 6' (the Aquation) from 199 d. 17' the R.A. of the Significator, and there remains 198 d. 11', which subkracked from 211 d. 12' the R.A. of 14, leaves the Arke of Direction 13 d. 1' as before.

The Directed to the of whose R. A. is 280 d.
21', the R. A. of 259 d. 14', the Austion is 0 d. 1'
for the Alcen. Deft. of the of is 15 d. 56', and of of
15 d. 55', and their declinations both South, and the of
in the Descending part of Heaven. Now contrary to the
third rule according to the Caution given, add this 0 d. 1'
to the R. A. of the Significator makes it 259 d. 15. which
sinftracted from the aforesaid R. A. 230 d. 21' leaves
21 d. 6' the Aike of Direction as befores

[More Exemples are needless in a matter so plain and easie; this I confess will save no labour in the work, for baving the Ascen. Desser, and the R. A. the Arke of Direction is soon obtained by Oblique Ascension, or Descension, yet I thought convenient to infert it as a variety, and those that like it not may make use of the common way, however the one may serve to prove the truth of the other,

Note that if you defire to know how far the Direction of any Significator is come at any certain point of time, Turn those years and dayes into degrees and minutes according to the usual manner in Directions, which add to the Obliger Ascension or descending to the Estiptique of rinde what degrees and minutes of the Estiptique corresponds thereunto, and thus you may easily know

know the progress of any Significator, in any propounded year, &c. which is but the Converse to the meshed of Reflification of a Nativity by Accidents.

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Here is may be expelled that I should Insert a general Cenalogue of all the Directions belonging to the Nativity but fince the fight thereof-can be useful to no man except to the Native, I forbear, and the rather because I have laid so large a foundation, as to the Calculation of the same, or any other Geniture whatsoever,

Thus I have flewed in as plain a manner as 'rie poffible, how to direct by Trigonometry , which is the moft curious, and exact, and to be preferred before the Tabular way, for doubtlefs bad the Antients been acquainted with fuch cafie wayer as bave in our dayer been found out (efpecially in Logarithmetical Calculations) they would never bave taken that pains to make the Tables of Directions, as shofe of Regiomentanus and Argol, (Viz.) of Oblique Afcenfions with , and without Latitude of Pofitions, and Afcenfional Differences, erc. confidering the trouble of making proportious, and of Parallel and Lateral entrances, are altogether as laborious as to Direct by the Canon, which is abundantly more Artificial, Portable . and Convenient, and gives you the Declination and Right Afcenfion with Lattinde at three Operations (as bath been fhewed,) the Afcen. Differ at one facile Operation, and Confequently the Oblique Aftenfion or Defcenfion under any Elevation, with much facility.

I know no publique professor about this City of London, that understands (as yet) this way of Direction, except my loving friend, Mr. William Walfgrave, that formerly professed Astrology in several places in and about the

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the same. He indeed is well acquainted with this med the of Direction (as also in several parts of the Mathemeticks, as Measuring, Surveying, Gaugeing, and many other things of good use 1) and had once engaged his thoughts to the publication of the same, he also teaches and instructs all persons that defre it, any of the afore mentioned Arts, and diverse other things relating thereunto, as his hills more fully declare.

He is a practical Surveyor in the rebuilding of the Gity, and measures for all persons that please to make use of him, either Land, Plastering, Brick work or Garpen-

zers worke, erc.

CHAPTER. IX.

How to Rectifie and Direct a Nativity according to the new and Natural way of that famous Mathematician, and Aftronomer John Kepler, fent by him to the fludents in the Art of Nativities, [And Instituted in his Rudolphine Tables, Sportula Genethliacis Missa.]

SECTION I.

A new and demonstrative way of Direction, according to the method of J. K,

THu Laberious Artift Mr. T. S. (Author and com-

and most Ingeniously, and very Concilely explain the namer of direction, but many young students compared they understood it not by reason of its brevity, &c., for which cause I have here endeavoured to explain it to the meanest Capacity and this I hope without the least rejudice to any person now professing the same.

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- The Chaldeans Rationally confidered to Deduction bing Promittors to their Significators, by equal degrees of the Ecliptique, some by the mean Diurnal Motion of the O, others by the true Diurnal Motion, and a third fore by Right Alcention.
- 2 Prolomy Rationally concluded to bring the Promitter to the like place of the Significator, by the Arch of every one of the Diurnal Motions, having weighed the like equal parts, with the Arch of the Æquator, which will concur or agree with any of them.
- 3 Regiomontanus did rationally defermine as aforelaid, to deduce the Promittor to the same Circle of Position in which the Significator was, although he would not alwayes drive or constrain it to the same part of the Circle which it kept.
- 4 Laftly, The learned Kepler faith, he would willingly have experience judge in the Case, to determine between these wayes, and farther affirmes that it is the part of Revilers, or the weak judgement of the Gredulous if they despite the admonisher, since he declares it impossible by trial to come so near as minutes, although we may suppose the nearted Kaot or juncture of time.

There is a course of all causes of humane affairs by Directions alone, if so be you wil grant some other causes to intervene. Therefore Kepter guarding himselfe with the

Examples of Predecessors, (not by experience arrained a thinks it a thing Rational to bring the Significators inorder of the Sines, to their Promittors by the proportion of a Natural day to one year. Namely if for every one year

the place of the (b: added, &c.

And so Kepler goes on to Examples from an Illustrious persons Geniture, and performes his operations by the Rudolphine Tables working out the directions by the Os Anomaly and Appearon Co. Equared, &c. making the Other ground and soundation of all his work, What he performes by Anomaly and Appearon of the Omay much effect be ess. And Appearon of the may much effect be ess. And ho less exast, as I shall (in the next place) immediately shew, by plain Rules, and Examples as solloweth in the next Section.

SECTION II.

How to Rellifie a Nativity by Accidents, and make them Correspond with Directions.

Tiest colles a Table of the Os Diurnal Motion for 60 00 70 dayes after the Birth, and this shall be the Arches of Direction for so many years, &c.

To Rectifie the Ascendent.

[The ROLE.] I Having the Years and dayes of an Accident, for the years account to many dayes from the Nativity in the aforefaid Table (making proportion for the odd dayes) and note what Signe, Digree, and Minute the O is then posited in.

y Take the Right Alcention of the () in the part, (your figure being before let to the estimate time) and alfo the Oblique Alcention of your elested Promissor with Latitude (as is uluai if he have any) under the Pole of

the place of Birth,

3 Lafty, Subkraff the aforesaid R.A. of fo from the Obl. Ascen. of your Promittor (which is most agreeable to the Nature of the Accident) and 270 d. added thereunto, and the Residue shall be the R. A. of time from noon in the Radix Rectified.

Example from the precedent Nativity.

Married, aged 24 years 162 dayer, the Ascen directed to the Body of Q, Greq in TE 6d32' 5 Ob. Ascent- 5 d / Lat, Sept. 0. 30 lder pole 51 27 146 25 unto which add 3 quarters of

the Circle 270 00 and you have the R. A. of the ?
Dir. of the M.G. with Circle \$ 416 25

Then account forward in your prepared Table in the Margent 24 years (in the last collume,) and there I finde the Os place in [15 d. 19' m.] New because the 4th day at noon the Oexceeds his Radical place [26'] deduct 26' from 15 d 19' and there remains [14 d. 53' m] the Os true direction for 24 years.

Again for the 16, dayes, I repair to the Proportional Table at the end of this Chapter, and there I feek the @ Diny-

Diarac motion at 24 dayes from the Birth, V2, 62' at top in the last Collume, in which I search for 162 dayes which I sinde not exactly at one entrance but at two entrances I finde the given Dayes against 29' and 2' in the first Collume, so that 27' answers to 162 dayes, add this 27' to the aforesaid [14 d. 53' m] and it produces [15d 20' m] whose Right Ascension & 212 d. 51' which substrated out of the above mentioned [416 d. 25'] there remains 193 d, 34'] the Right Ascension of time from Noon in the Radix Rectified, which converted into time [by the Table for that purpose, pag. 47.] given 12 hor. 54' 16'' P. M weich is but 2' 4'' of time different from the some Rectification.

If you would Rectifie a Nativity by an Accident com-

[The RULE] I Finde the Promiffors R. A. (as is utual.)

a Substrass the R. A. of the O agreeable to the year and day of the Accident (as before shewed) from the R. A. of your Promissor (by adding the whole Circle if substrassion cannot be made) and the remainder is the R. A. of the time from Noon in the Radix resisted as before.

Example 2.

Aged 17 years 144 dayes an Accident batpened compared with the M. C. ad Deum Lat.
R.A. of the of Obefore shewed in 21 d. 31' with 1 d. 17' South Las. is.

Thenfor 17 years I account forward in the prepared Table

Table, and against 17 years I finde [8d. 17' m] from which I substract the aforesaid 26' (for the Excess of the Splace in the Radix) and there remains [7d, 51' m.] Again for the old 144 dayes under Diurnal Motion 61' (which the Obd at that time) in the proportional Table, I finde 24' to answer, which added 10 [7d. 51' m] makes [8d. 15' m] whose R.A. is 15d. 52', which substracted from the R.A. of the of the D and 360 d. Viz. [409 d, 26'] there remains [193 d 34'] the R.A. of the time from Noon, in the Radix Restified as before.

[Note that the Directing of the M. C. or Ascendent according to this method, is not much different from the

sfual old beaten way, erc,

But the direction of the O.). D. h. 1. 2. 2. and Q, will be found sometimes confiderably different, which makes many persons apr to suspect the truth hereof. But the reason w, these last are Directed in the Ecliptique the other (viz. M. C. and Ascendent) so promittors is the off quotor, or shall be seemed.]

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If you would Rectifie a Nativity by the \(\Phi\) (which is only the Distance of the \(\Omega\) from the D projected from the Ascendent,

[The RULE] 1. Subftraff the @ from the D as is

a Subara the diffance of the Luminaries from the Signe deg and min. where the Promittors Body or Afpell faits, the Remainer is called the Alcen, Direct.

3 Take the Oblique Ascension of this Remainer under the Lat. or Pole of the place, and unto it add 170 d. (which

is called the Direction of the M. C. with the Girele?.

4. Lafty. Subkraff the R. A. of the O agreeable to the time of the Accident (found as before directed) out of this lak found number, and the remainer is the R. A. of time. P. M. in the Radix reflified, as in the other.

Example 3.

Suppose in the Exemplary Nativity the Native being Aged 27 years 323 dayes should have an Accident happen agrecable to the ad . 3,60.

	S d		
The of d in Vo Viz.	9	30	
The Luminaries Diffance lubftract	0	38	
Remaines the Direct. of the Afcen. TR	8	. 52	4
The Obl. Alc. of 8d 52/ 7 fub Lat.	SI.	117	

will be found to be

A41 170 0

Gives R, A, Dir. Cum Circulo 420 2

In the prepared Table against 27 yeares Answers [18d 21' m] Substract 26' the aforesaid Excess, Rest [17d 55' m] then the ① Diarnal Motion being 61', I finde by the proportional Table that 54' answers to 323 dayes, this 54' add to [17d. 55' m] makes [18d. 49'] whose R. A. is [226d. 28'] which substituted from [420d 2'] before found, Leaves 193d. 34' the R. A. of the Time P. M. in the Ridix, as in the rest. Et sie de exectis,

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These shings being premised, Directing will be very ease, being no more but the converse work; as wil appear by the Examples following.

SECTION III.

How to Direct the five Hyliagiacals (and the other Planets) to their several promittors in any Geniture. Secund, Johan. Kepler.

To Direct the Ascendent.

The R H.LE.

I Ake the Oblique Ascension of your Promissor after
the usual manner, with Latitude (if he have any)
under the Elevation of the Pole of the place of Birth.

2 Add to this Oblique Ascension found, 270 deg. and from their sum substratt the R. A. of time from noon in the Radix, and the remainder is the R. A. of the Direction of the O.

3 Binde the Signe degree and minute that answers to this

R. A. O.

4 Search for the (in this place in your prepared Table, or the nearest less, and for every day from the Birth account one year. (making proportion for the odd minutes) and you have the year and day defired.

Orthus, Having the Obl. Ascen, of the Promissor, subdrass from thence the R. A of the time from noon in the Radix sincreased by a Quadrant, or 90 deg. (adding the Circle Eirele to the aforesaid Oblique Ascension if need require, and the Remainer will be the R.A. of the Direction of the O. then proceed as before. The like may be observed in .

E	-1	_	
Exam	וע	c	4.

Ascend ad d of Q tore. The Obl. Ascen. of Q cum Lat. and 170 d added was.	416 25
R. A. of time from noon fubftratt.	193 34
Refts R. A. Dirett (212 51

Or thus:

The Oblique Ascension of Q and 360 d. & R. A. of time P. M. and 90 d. subst.	306 d. 283	
		-

Remains R. A. of the Direction of the O as before.

Unto which I must now add 26' for the excess of the O placein the Radix, and that produces [15 d. 46' m] which I seek in the fitted Table, and sinds the next less against 24 years [15 d. 19' m,] and the Diurnal Motion of the O in that place is 61' the difference between [15 d. 19' and 15 d. 66'] is 27', the dayes answering thereunto in the last Collume of the Proportion Table under 61' Di. Mot. will be sound 162, so that the Assachen met with of Q at 24 years 162 dayes as aforesaid [For is 60' g. ves one year 6 hours, 27' will point out 162 dayes as in that Table.]

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[Note that if the Os place at noon the day of Birth, exceeds the Os true Radical place (as in this our Example) add that overpluss in Directions. But if it wants substract. But in Rectification observe the contrary, as you will better understand by the precedent, and subsequent Examples.]

How to direct the M. C. &c.

[The RULE.] I Finde the R.A. of your Promit-

2. Subaraff the R. A. of time fram moon in the Radix, from the R. A. of the Promiffer, and the Remainder is the R. A. of the Os Direffion.

3 See what Signe Deg.and min. agrees thereunto.

4 Finde the O in that place, either in the Ephemeris or prepared Table, and work in all respects as before in the Alcendent.

Example 5. M. C. ad. D cum Lat.

R. A: of time from noon substract 193 34.

Amaines the R. A. Dir. @ 215 52

To which answers & d. 15' m. Unto this add the ex-

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the next less in the Radix, and that produces [8 d.41'm] the next less in the fisted Table & [8 d. 17' m] to which answers 17 years. The difference between [8 d. 41' and 8 d. 17' m] & 24' and the Diurnal motion of 61' which in the Proportional Table in the last Collume thereof points out 144 dayes, so the M. C. came to the of at 17 years 144 dayes, 66'c.

How the @ is Directed.

The Rule 1 1. Take the true Longitude of the Promitter. (and neither Right nor Oblique Alcention as in the a former.)

2 Subarad the (place from the)s place in the Radix

and thereby you have their diftance &c.

3 Subftrad this diffance in [S. Deg: and Min.] from the Longitude of the Promiffor (by adding 30 d. or one

whole Signe if Subftration cannot be made.)

4 Note their difference (which is called the direction of the Alcendear) and alwayes take the Oblique Alcendion of this difference under the Lar, of the place of Birth, (notwithflanding the

be posted in the Descending part of Heaven) and add 270 d, thereunto which produces the R. A. of the Direction of the Ol. C. with the Circle,

5 As in Directing of the Alcendent, so here subfirate the R. A of time from noon in the Radix from this last found number, (abating the Circle here and every where else if need require) and the Remainder is the R. A. of the Direction of the Odefired, by which you may finde the Arch of Direction as before Directed, &c.

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Example 6.

The @ Direffed to the O of d'in 9 d. 20/ 17.

The Luminaries distance substracted from the place of the Promissor, leaves (as before shewed) \$ 5. 8 d \$2/\$ viz. in M? the Direction of the Ascendens, the Oblique Ascension of that point was before found 152 d. 1' which added to 270 d. produces 420 d. 2' for the R. A. of the direction of the M. G. with the Gircle, Gro. from which substract the time from noon in the Radix 193 d. 34' the Remainder is 226 d 28' (viz the R. A of the Direction ()) unto which agrees 18 d. 49' m in the Ecliptique, add the Osexces 26' produces [19 d. 15' m, ihe next less in the fixed Table is [18 d. 31' m] which wants \$4'\$ and the () Diurnal Motion 61' [18 d. 11'] points out 27 years and \$4' 323 dayes, So the meets with the of 3 at 27 years 323 dayes, according to this manner of Calculation, 66's

How to Direct the O to Promittors.

[The R & L E] I Having the exact Longitude of your Promittors Body or Aspect unde the O place forward in the Ephemeris (or prepared Table) account the dayes from the Birth (making also proportion for the odd minutes) and you have with much ease the Arke of Direction desired,

Example 7.

The O Directed to the of 11 in 3 d, 26' m &c.

be next less in the sixed Table [3 d. 17' m] against 1 years, sake 3 d. 17' from 3 d. 52' m shere remaines 35' and the Diurnal motion of 60', this 35' gives in the Proportional Table under D. M. 60' Collume 5 213 dayes, and so the 60 mes with the 60 of 4 at 12 years 213 dayes, 66'c.

The D is thus Directed: and after the fame manner all the rest of the Planets, viz. 12, 12, 2, 2, and 2 to their several Promittors. Therefore obferve this brief Rule following for all.

[The RULE] I Subfirast the Isplace, or any of the aforefaid Planets in S. D. and M. from the place of the Promissor, the remainer is called the Aske of Ditestion. &c.

2 To which add the Radical place of the O, and the Summ is the true place in Signe, deg. and min, of the Di;

redion of the Q.

3 As in all the former, finde how many dayes from the Both, the O touches that point of the Ecliptique, by making proportion as before directed for the old minutes, and you have the years and dayes of the Direction defired.

2

Example 8.

Of the D ad & Q in 6 deg. 31' 36.

	S.	4.	1
The g of Q falls in X	II	6	32
Substraft the Radical place D	10	11	31.
Remaines the A ke of Direction)	0.	15	01
add the Radicall place of O	6	20	53
True place of the @ Direct	7	5	14 viz
Add the Excels of the Os place, force	0	0	26

Produces m 6 d. 20.

7 6 20

The Sunns place next less in the Ephemeris (from which the fitted Table was taken) is [m 6d 17] against the 19th day, to which agrees 15 days (or rather years) from the Birth, the difference of [6d 17] and 6d, 20] is 0d. 3, © Diurnal motion 60% which in the proportional Table points out 18 dayes edd houses (which unless they are near 14 diwayes omit) So the came to the & of Q in the Ecliptique, according to this method of Direction at 15 years 18 dayes. Ge.

I have been the larger in these Examples, because I would make it easie to be understood by the manek Ar-

tills.

Laftly,

If you would know the Dieflion on the Hilligiacalls for any propounded year, as suppose for the Natives 27th year Complear, wo k thus.

I For the (which all along & the Bafis of the

work) Account 27 dayes from the Birth in the fisted Table of the Or place as which sime the @ was 18.d 21 in m , from mbich fubftr att the 16' of Excefs on the 6 place in the Radix, and you have the true Direction of the () in m 17 d. 55' for 27 years compleat.

For the	S.	d.	,
The Direction of the O is m or,	7	17	55
From which subarast bis Radical place	6	20	
Remaines the Arch of Direction	0	37	2
unto which add the Radical place of the D	11	21	31
The Summ is the true Direction of) which?	-	-0	_

3 For the Direction of the M. C. Afcendent, and @ operate thus by the Tables of Right, and Oblique Afcenfon, as before in ibe Examples you are Directed.

falls in V 18 d 33'-

The Odirection is in m 17 d 55'	d	1
the R, A, of that Point is	235	16
add the R. Ascen of time P. M. ing the Radix agreeable to 12 b 34' 16''S	193	34

Oa

D

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The Summ rejeding 360 d is 69 which is the R. A of the Direction of M. C. to which

Answers II 10 d. 37' and so far the M. C. is directed
1b: 27th year Compleat. Add 90 d. 10 69 d. 0' you have
the Offique Ascension of the Direction of the Horoscope or Alcendent. V.z. 159 d. o' to which aufwers about 154 s' of my for the Direction of the Afcendent, unto whi ch

which add the distance of the Luminaries in the Radin viz 4 Signes, o deg. 38' their summ is 9 S. 15 d. 43' for the Direction of . Viz. VP, erc.

To Conclude this Chapter.

Let those that would direct a Nativity this way, draw their work into this following method, Viz.

I for the Ascendent, Rule a Quarto or Folio page into 6 Collumes, and in the first, place the Aspects of the Promisors, in the second sollume the Longitude in the Signes wherein those Aspects fall, in the the third Collume the Oblique Ascension of the Promisors, in the sourch Collume the R. A. of the Direction of O (produced by Substracting the R. A. of time from Noon in the Radix, from the Oblique Ascersion of the Promisor, and 270 d. Gr.) In the fifth Collume place the Signa, degree and minute Correspondent to the R. A. of the Dir. of O, which he termed the true Direction of the O, and in the 6th and asset the Tears and Dayes Correspondent, pointing out the time of the Ascident.

- 2 For the M. C. there fould be 6 Collumes also; and in all respects ordered as the Ascendent, Except the third Collume, which must contain the R. A of the Promissor, as the other did the Oblique.
- 3 The @ will require 7 Collumes, (1) the Afriks.
 (2) the Longitudes. (3) the Directions of the Africandens. (4) the Oblique Afrik. (5) the R. A. of the Direction of the O. (6) the point of the Ecliptique correspondent. (Viz. Direction of the O) (7) Lasty, the Teares and dayes of the Accident.
- 4 The @ needs but 3 Collumes, Viz (1) Afpelle, (2) Longitude, (3) Teares and dayes, &c.

5 The) and the rest of the Planets must have 5 Collumes. (1) the Aspetts of the Promissore. (2) their Longitude in S d and m (3) the Arke of Direct. (4) the Direction of the O in Sig deg. and min. (5) the time of the Accident.

And thus the work will be diffofed into a near bandfom

form and the more fit for ule.

But for ordering of the work in directing the old way, that large Example of a Speculum of Directions in Mr. Lily's Introduction is as Methodical, and Artificial as may be: The that forme pg. 165, and 166 in the Doctrine of Nationics is now most frequently used by publique Profisors.

A

ATable of the dayes proportional (in Direct.) to each min. of the Sunns Dinrnal motion.

	D.N		UM		D, II	10	D. 6		UM		
2	1 57	/	€8	-	19	/	.60	-	61	-	
Mio.	day l	101	Da I	H	Da.	Ho	D.I	lo.	Da. I	Ho.	
1	1 6	10	6	7	6	5	6	1	6	0	
2	12	20	11	14	12	9	12	4	II	13	
2	19	5	18	31	18		18	6	17	23	
. 4	25	15	25	5	24	18	24	8	23	13	
5	1 32	1	31	11	30	23	10	11	29	23	
6	38	11	37	19	37	3	36	13	35	22	
7	44	21	44	2	43	8	42	15		22	
8	151	6	50	9	19	13	48	17		22	
9	1.57	16	56	16	155	17	54	19		21	
10	64	2	62	23	61	22	60	2 1	59	21	
15	96	3	94	11	9:	11	91	8	89	10	
20	1128	4	125	23	123	20	111	18	119	18	
25	160	5	157	11	154	18	152		149	17	
30	192	6	188	32	185	17	182	15	179	15	A
35	224	6	110	10	216	16	113		209	14	
40	1255	7	251	22	247	15	243	12	239	13	
45	1288	9	283	9	278	14	273	22	269	11	
50	120	9	314		309		304			9	
55	352	10		9	340		334			8	20
57	1365	6	318	23	352	20	346	23	330	7	11
58			365	6	359	1	1353	_	3.26	,7	
59	1		1		365	6	359	4	342	6	9
60	1				1		1365	6	359	6	
61	1		1		1		1		30,		

rbit Table was thus made, viz. (by the Goulden Rule) As be Os Diarnal Motion is to 36; dayes 6 hours, or 8766 hours, So is 1 min to the dayes and hours defield. Ge.

CHAPTER X.

Of Revolutions, &c,

What is meant by a Revolution.

T is no more but the true polition of the Heavens for that very moment or punct of time that the or (or any other Planet) returns to their Radical places, in any Nativity. &c Or more particularly thus, A Revolution is the Sunns Annual Convertion, or return to that faint point of the Ecliptique (Viz. S. deg., and min.) wherein he was found at the Birth of any Native, or first foundation of any matter, &c.

The Os true place in any Nativity is the basis or foundation of the whole work, and therefore his place (above all the rest of the Planets) ought to be exactly Calculated, for one minutes errour in his place produces 24' in time, because in 24' of time, the impaction is but (about) one minute of a degree &c.,

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How to obtain the true Figure of a Solan Revolution.

THE most certain way is from exact Astronomical Tadix, then for the yearly Revolution of the O Calentare
bis place for the noon time of the day, before and after the
Birth, and thereby finde his true Diurnal Mosion, then
to know what hour and minute he returns to his Radical
place, consult the 7th Rule, pag. 30. hereof, and the Examples by the Logistical Logarithmes there inserted, and
you have your desire.

Or you may & Equate for the true time, &c. From the Os Diurnal motion, taken out of some exast Ephemerik provided his Radical place were taken from the same foundation (or Calculated from the same Tables from which this Ephemeris was Extrasted) otherwayes 'tis Irrational and Absurd so to do.

But because ei her of these wayes may be thought too troublesome to be performed in the setting many Revolutions together. I have therefore inserted this following Revolutional Table, with its use, which performes the work with much ease and exactness. It was falcula ed from the Redolphine Tables, by that eminent Artist Goan, Baptisha Morinus, (so often mentioned in this tract) and contracted (from two Folio pages where they were Calculated to Seconds) into this portable forme, that it might not too much exceed the limits of these small pages.

A perpetual Table of the Sunns Revolution according to Ticho Brah's Hypothesis and

yea	1	1	1 :	1		3	1 4	1	-	5	1	6	1	7		8	[vea
450	H	. 14,	H.	m	H	m	H	. n	ŀ	In	H	n	H	m.	H	,m	an
0	5	42	II	36	17	2.4	123	13	5	0	10	48	16	36	22	25	360
																	350
20	5	48	4 i	36	17	24	23	11	5	1	10	49	16	37	22	24	340
30	5	48	IT	36	17	25	123	13	6	1	10	49	16	37	22	26	220
40	5	48	11	37	17	25	23	1;	5	1	10	50	16	38	22	27	3 0
50	5	48	II:	37	17	25	23	13	5	2	10	50	16	39	12	18	310
				37													
70	5	49	II	37	17	16	23	15	5	2	19	52	16	41	11	21	290
80	5	49	II	38	17	26	23	16	5	4	TO	53	16	42	22	31	280
90		49	11											43			
100	5	49	II	38	17	27	123	17	5	6	10	55	16	44	22	24	260
				39	17	18	23	18	5	6	10	56	16	45	12	25	350
120																	240
130	5	-		_	-	_	-	_	- Term	$\overline{}$	Sections	_	_	_	-	-	230
140	5	50	II	39	17	29	23	19	5	8	10	58	16	47	2.3	38	120
150																	210
160	5	50	II	40	17	29	12	10	5	9	10	59	16	48	22	20	100
170	5	50	11	40	17	29	23	19	5	9	IO	19	16	49	22	20	190
180	5	50	II	40	17	20	23	19	5	9	10	59	16	49	22	39	18c
gra.	_									-	T				-	-	8

accomodated to the motion of the Apogeon the Rudolphine Tables in years compleat.

yea:	0	7	01	6	0	5	0	4	0	3)	20	0	1	1	9	es
and	m	H.	m	H	m	H	m	H	m	H	m	H.	מו	H.	mil	H.	» o
360	3	13	2	12				16	1	6	1	20	9	0	12	4	0
200	4	22	4	12	3	2	2	16	2			10		10	13	4	10
140	7	12	6	12	5	2	4	16	3	6	2	10	3	10	13	4	20
3 30	12	12	10	12	8	3	5	16	5	6	2	10	2	10	14	4	30
320	18	11	15	12	13	1	10	16	8	6	5	20	3	10	14	4	40
310	16	22	22	12	19	2	15	16	II	6	7	10	4	10	15	4	40
100	36	11	3 1	12	26	2	21	16	15	6	10	20	5	10	17	4	60
200	46	32	39	12	33	2	16	16	20	6	13	20	7	10	13	4	70
280	57	11	49	11	41	2	31	16	24	6	16	20	8	10	19	4	8c
270	7	13	18	12	48	2	38	16	19	6	19	20	10	10	21	4	90
160	18	23	7	13	56	2	44	16	33	6	21	20	11	10	12	4	00
150	29	22	16	13	3	3	51	16	38	6	25	20	13	10	33	4	10
240	39	23	25	13	10	3	56	16	41	6	18	40	14	IO	24	4	20
2 70	47	22	31	13	16	3	1	17	46	6	31	20	15	10	26	4	30
: 10	54	22	38	113	2 3	3	5	17	49	5	33	10	16	10	27	4	40
2 10	C	0	41	13	26	3	9	17	12	6	34	10	17	10	27	4	150
100	4	0	47	13	29	3	11	17	13	6	36	20	18	10	28	4	60
190	8	0	49	13	31	3	13	17	55	6	37	10	18	10	18		170
180	9	0	51	13	31	3	1:	17	55	6	37	10	18	10	19	4	180
204		-		1		1 -		-		1		1-	,		-	-	_

A Table of the motion of the Sunns Apogeon for hundreds of years after Christ, Calculated from the Rudolphine Tables

An Chr	S.	D.	M	An.Ghr	. 5.	D.	M
1000	2	05	28	1600	13	5	44
1100	2	27	11	1700	12	ź	37
1200	2	25	534	1800	1 2	9	10
1300	3	0	36	1903	13	10	53
1400	3	2	19	2000	1 3	12	35
1500	3	4	1	2000	2	10	42

The motion of the Sunns Apogeon (or Aphelion) for every fingle Year. &c.

yaer.	min.		YC.F.	min.	1	year.	Deg. m.
. 1	1		17	17		32	0 33
3	2		18	18	1	33	0 34
3	03		19	20		34	0 35
4	4		20	21		35	0 36
5	5		1 21	12		40	0 41
	6		22	23		45	0 46
7 8	7 8		23	24		50	0 51
8			24	25		55	0 56
9	9		25	16		60	1 03
10	10		26	27		70	1 12
11	11		27	28		80 1	1 22
12	12	à	18	29		90	1 32
13	13		29	30		100	I 43
14	14		30	31		100	3 25
15	15		31	32		300	5 8
16	16	- 1				1	

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The use of the Table in setting a Revolutional Figure.

I Finde the Os Apogrom to the year of Birth by the last listle Table, thus, Suppose I would have the Os Apog. for 1641. (Vin. the year of Birth in the proposed Genture) against 1600 I finde 3s. 5d. 44' Against 40 yeares, and 1 year 42', which added to the former makes 3s. 6d. 26' for the O Apog. desired.

2 Substract this Apog. from the Os Longit. as Birth (b) adding the Circle where substraction cannot be made) and the Remainder is his Anomaly.

3 Wish this Anomaly enter the first or last Collume of the Revolutional Table where you have it set down to every to d and take the nearest. (or make proportion, which Exactles is here needless, as you may easily perceive by the Table it selfe,) and under the Teares of age compleat as head you have Certain hours and minutes, in the Angle of meeting to be added to the time P. M. in the Radix, casting away 24hours if it exceed) and their Summ is the true time of the Revolution (or return to his Radical place) for which you are to set your Figure by a Table of houses or otherwise, &c.

Note that by reason of the Leap year the Revolution may not alwayes happen on the same day of the Month the Radix was on, but by the Sunns place in your Ephemeris you

may cali'y descern which day it was,

Example.

I would fet a Revolutional Figure to the Exemplary Geviture pag. 71 for the Natives 27th year Current, begining October 1667, Ge.

The @ Apogeon (by the first Rule) was found it 5, or 3 signes 6 d. 26', which fubftraffed from the (Radical place in a, V.z. 6 S, 20 d. 53', there remains 2 S. 14 d. 27', that is 104 d 27', the minutes are inconfiderable in this matter, therefore I reject them and enter with 104 deg in the firft Collume of the fecond Tu ble and I finde the nearest thereunte is 100

re.		m	the which I may well take; (
1	5	49	nomaly makes but 2' difference and against 100d Anomaly I ha
2	11	38	tion Table particular to this Go
3	17	27	the Margent, [The like you m
4 5 6	13	17	orber. &c. 7
5	5	6	Then for the time of the ?
6	0	55	gainst 20 years I finde 20 b 2;
	16	44	6 years 10 ho. 55' their fumm
8	12	34	unto which add 12h 52' the tit
9	4	22	the Radix, and the aggregate i
0		TI	from which abate 24 h, and the
0	10	2.3	20 b. 9' for the true time of th
10	6	33	which is alwayes to be fet for
0	16	44	of the Natives prefent abode,
	2	56	the place of Birth except the ?
0	13	7	bits there.
0		- 12	

A Figure of the O Return to his Radical place for the Natives 27 Year Current



How to judge of a Revolutional Eigure.

Having Obtained the true Position of the Heavens at the time of the Suns return, Ge.

CARR

T Consider what agreement there is between the Radii cal and the Revolutional Figures, if you finde them in * or a to each other, and the Planets in the Revolution be, bolding their Radical places friendly, these are arguments that the year will prove fortunate to the Native, and the the more if no bad direction be then in force.

2 But if the Figures chance to be in or of to each other, and the Planets in the Revolution in the same A. speck to their Radical places, judge the contrary, that the Natives Actions and Endeavours for the succeeding year will be no way successful, but (for the most part) very Cross and Inforsunate &c.

3 In fine, the more the 2 Figures do sympathize and agree together, the more fortunate and happy will the years

adions prove.

But if you finde no Harmony between them, judge the contrary. And Note this by the way, that if the Nati-wity be bad. [Viz. The Planets weak and ill located therein,] a Revolution (though it agree never so well with the Radical Figure) can promise or effect listle good to the Native. (unless the Native can live above the common Principle which generally afts in men) for an accidental good, (as my loving friend Mr J. G. well notes) will prove too weak to relate the force of an Essential and grounded evil.

For the better judgeing of a Revolution, observe these few general Aphorismes following,

1 When the Lord of the Ascendent of the Revolution shall be in good aspect with the Lord of the second in the radix, or the Lord of the Ascendent in the Radix in the same Position with the Lord of the second in the Revolution,

this denotes profits to the Native that year by bis comp

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If the Revolutional Afcendent be visiated by an infortunate Planet, either by Body or Afpell, the figurifier much Detriment and offliction to bappen to the Native that year, of the nature of the afflicting Planet, confideration had to the Sigre and boule be in posseed in.

3 The Lord of the Ascendent of the Radix being firong and well located in the Revolution, and in friendly aspect with the Fortunes, promises health of body to the Native, and much good to attend bis affairs that year, and this the rather if the aforesaid Significators are possed in good places of the Figure.

4 The Lord of the fecond in the Revolution in the Afcerdent, or the possed in a good place of the Figure, and well beheld of in the place of Fortuna e Planets in the Ridix; this declares much profit to the Native that year, and this without any great matter of topleto ob tain it,

oendent thereof much afflicted, or in Combastion of the Afoendent thereof much afflicted, or in Combastion of the On the portends much affliction to the Native that year, and that he shall unavostably suffer much loss and detriment in one kinde or other, unters the Lord of the Ascendent happen to be in his own Essential Dequities at so, be will be able to struggle in the midst of dangers, and receive the less prejudies, but if he be possied in his debility, and affisted as asorelaid, then you may positively complade his troubles will that year prove Exceeding grees.

A The Lam naries both, or eisber of them ill poff ed fa a Tevalusion, and much affl Bet thereia, thenat no Derri.

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ment in Body, or Estate, or both to the Natives Father and mother if the O be concerned judge the Father, if the D the Mother of the Native, Ge.

7 See whether either of the Luminaries happen to suffer an Eclips in, or near their own Radical places, or in any of the Angles of the Genisure, this is an argument of great and eminent danger to happen to the Natives body, especially if it fall in the Radical Ascendent; for oftentimes it threatens death to the Native, unless other good Configurations strongly interpose, &c.

8 Sol in the Revolution being posited in or of to the Radical Ascendent, or the Lord thereof. & a certain note of many troubles so incur to the Native the ensuing year, probably he may be injured by ha Father, or suffer by the fromms of some great person, or men, or man in sometime, of which he is supposed a position) Gautioned to beware.

9 the Infortunes in & in the M. C. in a Revolution, bids the Native beware of some dangerous full from a high place, loss of Honour and Repute, Damage and Detriment to the Natives Mother, &c.

10 If the Lord of the Ascendent in the Revolution bappen to be much afflicted in the 8th bouse, and no was assisted by the Fortunes, it intimates dar zer of Death that Tear to the Native, and this the more certain if a bad Di, rection happen at the same time. Judge the same if you finde D in d of h, and h behold the Ascendent, or Lord shereof by or &

Liftly, If you finde all the Planets well posted from and potent in the Revolution, this denotes much good to succeed so the Masive in that years actions, but if the

are found weake, and possed in bad places of the Vigure judge the contray, consideration (all along) being had to the Concordancy or Discordancy that is between the Radin and Revolutional Figures, as was noted before.

Here I might add many more Aphorismes as to the judging a Revolution, but these are themost significant, and sufficient to enable an ingenious Lover of Are how to judge upon any such Figure. Those that would read more may satisfie themselves from such Authors (both Antient and Modern) that have written Copiously hereof, and so I prodeed to give a brief judgement upon the precedent Revos, lutional Figure, according to the Rules before express.

The Figure it felf & (nearly) in Quartit to the Res.

2 The M. C. thereof is the opposite place of the) (who

bad great dignities in the M. C. of the Radix.)

3 & and) are in & in the M. C. of the Revolution upon the Radical place of Q Lady of the toth in the Radical place of Q.

4 11 in T to bie Radical place, and in & to the Red

volutional Alcendens.

5 Cauda Draconis & posited in the fourth bouse of the Radix and second of the Revolution, nor far from the Radical place of , and & upon the Radical place of &.

These things considered, are very known arguments in Art that the year should (for the most part) move very unfortunate and inauspicious to the Native, affording but small Profit or Fame notwith kanding his uttermost endeavours, and this Judgement is the more confirmed because sol Lord of the 10th is weak in the 12th, but on the other side sinding of Lord of the Alcandent in & thereunto., and both of and D in friendly \(\Delta \) to 12 who is the dispositor of \(\Delta \) in the Ridix, and Lord of the second in the Revolution

this feems to mittigate the former evil threstoed, to which I may add Q Lady of the toth in the Radix, is returned to her own boufe, therein difpeling of & Loid of the fecond in the Ridir and h Lord of the 4th in the Revolution is Brong in W and the Revolutional Afcendent, in exact A to be Redical place, the @ is in & co the cufp af the roth a'lo, And there a e other things might be garbered from the Scheam, which I purpofely omit. And bence Conclude, that though this Revolution portends a bad year in the general as to the Natives success and profit in his ordimary affairs in the world; yet many notable opportunities will be offered, whereby he may much advantage himfelf, (although with some difficul y) which may put the Native (often) as it were to a Rand, or difcourage b.m. this he proceed not lo vigorouff, and with lo much cheatfu'nels in his miblique concerns as o hermie he would do. Bat let the premifes be but well weighed, and ferion fly contidered, (without farther difpute) the Year in general notwithttanding all feeming obkruffions) will terminate more to the Natives content then (oy a fight view of the Figu c) could be expelled, And thus much thall fuffice to be fook n of this Years Revolution.

How to Direct a Revolutional Figure.

Some have raught to Direct he 5 Hyligiacals in a Revolutional Figure quite round the 12 Signes every year,
and allow 59' (the @ Diurnal Motion) for the measure
of time for a day, 65'c. But he this means the Revolutional Directions will happen to be the same every year (at
one out eyo her thereof) which seems to be very withsound.

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But the most Rational way ush, (which hash been much Experienced by able Artists) to Direct the chief Angles of the Revolution, V.z. the M. C. and Ascendent to their several Promissors sill you come to the Cosp of the M. C. and Ascendent for the new years Revolution, making the difference of time between those two Revolutions the measure of time for one Tear, erc. as shall be cleared by Example, and in the Revolutional Directions wholly to neglect the Latitude of the Planets in their Assets, by reason the Revolution serves but for a Tear, and all the Directions thereof terminate in the same space of time, neither a is much material whether you take notice of odd minutes in Right or Oblique Ascension, which in this safe is much more ready and easie, and sufficiently exact.

Before I come to Examples, 'twill be convenient for eafe and meshod (ake to infert a necessary Table or two, which will be of great use in Directing Revolutions, as shall be plainly showed. 6 5 of this Chapter,

De day hor	M hor, mi	the year from the Birth.
1 4 5 8 10 3 12 14 4 16 18 5 10 23 6 25 4 7 19 9 8 33 13 9 37 18 10 41 23 10 83 21 10 167 19 10 299 18 60 251 16 10 293 14 80 335 12 87 365 6	1 1 41 3 21 3 5 3 4 6 44 5 8 25 6 10 6 7 11 47 8 13 28 9 15 9 10 16 50 10 33 40 50 30 40 67 20 50 84 40 60 101 0	October 31 27 Novemb. 30 57 December 31 88 Fanuary 31 119 February 28 147 March 31 178 April 30 208 May 31 230 Fune 30 269 July 31 300 August. 31 331 September 30 361 October 4 365

Note that these, and the following Tables are Calculated to the Sunns mean motion, and are of general use in Revoultional Directions, the one to be used if you Direct by a Table of Right, and Oblique Ascention, inserted at the end of this Book, and the other of use if you Direct by the Tables of Houses, Examples of both, follow after the Tables, from the Exemplary Geniture.

H	-	0	-	1	_	1		3	1 4		1	5
M	14.	ber	DA	ber.	Da	bor.	Da.	bor.	Da.	bor.	Da.	bor
0	0	. 0				10		18			314	14
2	3	2		_	1				253	18	316	16
4	4	. 5					1 -		255		318	18
8	8	7					195		257		320	21
IC	-	9			1 34						1322	23
12	.0	12	73	10	136		199	6	262	3	325	1
14	12	14	73	12	138		2:21	8	164	6	327	4
. 4	14	16	77	14	140	-	203	10	166	8	329	6
. 0	16	19	79	17	142		105	12	268	10	331	8
0	18	21	18	19	1 44	- "	207	15	170		333	11
-1	10	33	83	21	146	19	109	17	272	15	335	13
- 1	13	2	86	10	148	21	114	19	274	17	317	15
	15	4	88	2	151	0	213	12	276	20	339	17
8	17	6	90		153	2	216	0	178	23	34I	10
- 1 '	, -	9	92	- 1	155	4	118	2	184	0	343	22
- 1	1	13	94	9	157	7	220	5	183	3	346	1
2 3		13	96		159	9	121	7	185	5	348	3
6 3	55	16	98		161	11	224	9	187	7	350	5
		18		- 1	163	14	216	12	289	10	352	8
04	_	20			165	16	228	14	291	11	354	10
- -	_	23	-	_ !	166	18	230	16	193	14	356	11
2 4	4			2	169	21	232	19	295	17	358	15
4 4	0		60	- 1	171	23	234		297	19	360	17
6 4	8	-	11		174	1		23	299	21	362	19
8 5		-	13		176	4	239	2	302	0	364	
12	2	TO 1	15	8	178	6	14I	4	304	1	367	0
2 4		131			180	8	243	6	306	4		
4 5	-	15 1			182	II	245		308	7		
6 \$		17 1			184	13	247		310	9		
86		201			881	15	249	13	312	11		

Particular Revolution Table fitted from the general Table to the proposed Geniture, which points out the day of the Direction defired, &c.

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ri		1	1 . 2 .	3	1 4	1 5
24	Mon da	Man.di.	Men.da.	Mon da	Mon da.	Mon.da
C	0 ab. 4	Decem.6	Febr. 9	April 1 2	fune 15	Aug. 10
2	0	8	11	15	17	18
4	S	10	13		19	
6	. 10	72	15	19	21	21
8	12	14	17	21		24
10	14	16	19	13	23	26
12	16	38	21	15	-	18
14	18	20	23	27	27	30
16	:0	21	25		fuly 1	Sept. 1
18	22	24	27	May 1	1	
1.5	25	26	Mar :	4	3	3
12	27	29	4	6	-	
4	29	. 21	- 6	8	7	7
6	31	fan. 2	1	1-	9	9
3	Nov. :	5	10	12		11
0	4	7	1:	14	13	13
1	6	9	1/	16	11	15
	8	11	11	18	-	
4	10	17	15	30	19	19
1	12	75	20	22	21	21
<	11	. 17	1:	. 25	2	23
2	17	20	25	17	28	28
4	19	12	17			-
6	21	24	19	- 9	lug. 30	10
8	2	16	313	Supe 31 4	-g. 1	Aob 2
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2	27	.30		6	1	
4	29 2	The second secon	6	8:	7	
D	ecem	. 4	3	-1	. 6	
"	3	6 .	10	10	17	
1	ei	9	11	12	1:	

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Examples of Directing a Revolutional Figure both by Tables of Ascention, and by Tables of Houses. &c.

That in the Nativity, you may draw the Revolution Figure into & Speculum that thereby you may the better take a view of the Directions; baving fo done, look under the Afcendens and you fall finde the Afcendens meets fieft with the of @ and that falls immediatly after the Revoluties, but the next is to the * of b which falls in 16 d of m, whofe Oblique Afcenfion under the Poles Elevation 51 deg. 32' & 260 d. 18', from which fubfrad be Oblique Afcenfion of the Afcendent 6 d. ofm . Viz. 231 d. 27', ibere remains 28 d. 41' for the Arke of Direction , then I turn to the Revolutional Table to de grees and minutes, and againft so d. I finde 8; da. 12 bours , againft 8 d. 23 dayes 13 bours, againft 41' [finde of bours 1' which added together. gives 120 dajes Shours which in the little Table of Months points out Feb. uary sft. But by the Tables of boufes for the fame Latitude it may be performed more readily thus ; againft 26 d. of m in the L'ollume of the Afcendent, I finde time frem Noon 11 bours 20', againft 6 d. m in the fame Cellame of the Afcendent I finde time from Noon 9 hours 16', which fubfiraffed from 11 bours 20' before found, there remains thour saffor the Arke of Direction which in the general Table of time looking out : bour at top, and ça in the left band Collume, in the Angle of meeting anfwers 119 dayes 13 bours, which in the particular Table (made from the general) make fearch in the fame manner, and it wints out February the firft, as before ; fo that worke which way you pleafe there will be no corfiderable d'ffir-

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ence (Viz. never above a day, erc. which & of fmall con-

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Again, For the Od. C: Directed to the A of U in 1 d, of W. whose R. A is 154 d, 1', from which subfract R. A. M. C, 141 d, 27', there remains 12 d, 34' for the Arke of Direction, which sought in the first title Table as before, gives 52 days 18 hours, V.2 53 dayes which in the Table of Months points out the 26 day of Sep ember.

Or by the Table of Houses, seek 19 St, under the Collume of the 10th house, because that the M.C. in Driviled by R. A. and against 19 d. St. I finde time from Noon (or R. A. in time) 9 hours 26' which substrailed from the R. A. of time against 2 d. of W in the same Collume, there remains 50' of time, which in the particular Table sitted to the Geniture (making search as aforesaid) points out November the 25th, within less then 24 hours of the there way, after the manner you may Direct down all the rest, or sit a Table from the General Table to any Nativity what soever, to be used as I have plainly showed.

These Tables are made by the Golden Rule, according to this proportion, If 87 deg. or 5 hours 48' gives 365 dayes 6 hours, what shall one day give? &c. Or, if 348' the minutes in 5 hours 48' give 8766 hours the hours in 365 dayes and a quarter, what shall 1', 2', 10', &c. give?

Note that the Collume entituled Time from Noon in the Tables of houses is nothing else but the R. A. in time agreeable to the several degrees of the 12 Signes in the Collume of he 10th house, as for Example, the R. A. of 1 d. of V is 55' which converted into time gives 3' 40' and so of the rest. Again if you would have the Oblique Ascension for the Latitude of the place, seek the degree desired una det

der the Alcendent, and right against it in the Collume of Time from Noon you have the Oblique Alceasion desired, in time alwayes adding 6 hours to that R. A. found, if under the Pole of the 11th house add 2 hours, if under the Pole of the 12th add 4 hours to the R. A. of time from Noon correspondent and you have the Oblique Alcension in time under those several Elevations, this being known, you may Direct any other Significator by the Tables of houses exact enough for a Revolutional Figure, as also finde the Risag and Setting of the O or any Planet without Latitude, &c.

This foregoing method of Directing the Afcendent and M. C. in a Revolution is the fame with that by Tables of Afcention, for here you finde the degrees of the Aquator in Time intercepted between the Significator and Promite tor which you Convert into degrees, &c. and the thing is the fame as before flawed.

CHAPTER. XI.

Of Profections.

Professions (or Progressions are three fold, V.z. Anmual, Monthly, and Diurnal, but I shall onely couch at Annual Professions, shewing the method of their Direstions, because I know some able Artists now living have a good esteem of them, and I leave the other two as superfluous, and scarce worth mensioning, being but a Nicity of the Antients.

What a Profection or Progression is

A nual Progression is no more but a Regular change of the Signes (mucestively upon the Culps of the boules were year, the Planets remaining in the lame boules at they were posted in, in the Ridix; as if of allecadid at Birth, the next year M fould alicena, the third year and so on, & 6. So this every it years the Professional Figure mill be the same, as you may perceive by this Table.

-	4	4	AZNO	Anne			
A.C.			Dom				
8	1641	1653	1665	1677	1689	1701	Si
II	41	54	66	78	1690	02	77.7
	43	55	67	79	91	0:	2
30	44	56	68	1680	92	04	771
THE	45	57	69	81	93	05	1
2	46	58	1670	82	94	06	200
***	47	59	71	. 8 2	95	07	23
-/	48	1660	. 72	84	96	08	×
か	49	61	73	85	97	09	V
***	1650	62	74	86	98	1710	
×	51	63	75	87	99	11	_
VI	5:	64	76	-88	1700	12	8

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of the ufe of Profedions.

1 Mr Lilly affirms that "Professions do manifest what years are like to be most prosperous and happy, a and the contrary by the Progression of the principal Colps of the Haules, Viz. the Ascendent and Mid"Heaven, for it is generally observed that those yearea "that fall in X or X to the Horoscope or M C. (especially when those Houses or Signs were Radically well to fortified, and fortunate) shall prove very prosperous yeares to the Native, but those that fall in or or to these Angles aforesaid are generally badd years, and unhappy.

2 Judge of the effects of Profestions, as before of Direstions, allwayes to fidering mout the Significator fignifics of himself, and what by the Accidental Postion, to take notice of the promistor also which plainly declares the cause of the good or evil approaching. Ge.

The Profestion of the Ascendent is to be looks into for the Affeltion of the Life and Body of the Native, eye. the Dr. C. for Honour and Preferment, and so order your judgement for the O. D. and Fs Directions to their several Promisters, as hath been before sufficiently expect, &c.

3 The Manner of Profestional Directions & briefly 18m. Vz 10 substract the place of the Significator in the Ecliptique, whose Profestion you define from the place of the Promissor, by adding 30 deg. if otherwise substraction causes be made, what remains shall be their de-

Manie

stance, and for every degree allow 12 dayes 4 bours 12' for the Measure of Time, and for every minuse 4 bours 52' For if 30'deg. (viz. one Signe) gives 365 dayes, 1 deg. gives 12 dayes 4 bours 12' &c. (or 5 bours) [as in the following Table.]

Or thm, (which by some is lookt upon as the truest measure, although the difference is not great, as I have often proved, e.c.) Substract the Significator from the Promister, and multiply their difference by 12, and add this Product in Signes and Deg. to the Os place in the Radix, and when the O approaches to this very point so added, is the true time of the Direction, erc.

A

A Table for the measure of time in Professions.

table to convert		Minutes	t Converting into Dayes Hours	
Deg day bor.		D b	M D.bor.	8-
1712: 4		10 5:	31 6 7	
2 24 9		2 0 10	32 6 12	
3 36 13		30 15	33 6 17	
4 48 17	.*	40 20	34 6 23	1
1 60 at		510	35 7 2	1
6 73 1		61 9	36 7 7	1
7 85 5	-	71 10	37 7 12	1
1 97 10		8 1 16	31 7 17	1
9 09 14		91 10	39 7 32	
10 121 18		102	140 8 3	
1: 133 22		1 2 6	41 8 8	1
12 146 2		12 1 10	42 8 13	-
13 118 7		13 2 .	43 8 17	14
14 170 11		14 2 20	44 8 22	1 8
1 182 15		11 () +1	1	
16 194 19		16 3 6	45 9 3	
17 206 23		(1712 TIL	47 9 13	-86
18 119 3		18 3, 16	48 9 18 3	83
19231 8		193 21	49 9 23	100
20 :43 13		20 4 1	50 10 4	
-		21 4 6	-	
21 235 16	-	22 4 11	51 10 8	
22 267 10	1	23 4 161	53 10 18	1
23 280 0	b.	24 4 21	54 10 23	
24 292 5		25 5 2		
25 304 9		26 5 7		
36 316 13				
27 328 17		27 5 12	5711 14	1
28 340 21		28 5 16	28 11 18	
29 353 I		295 21	59 11 23	
20 365 6		3016 2	60 12 4	

	27 2 8 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
-	O.10. O.20. O.20. Decem Peb. March M
0	March March
	. 6.67
	\$ 00 % 400 40 40 4 4 5 6
	10040040000
	Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con.
1	Noon Noon Noon Noon Noon Noon Noon Noon
	N. V. Way
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2	- 8 4 4 4
P	March
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	O E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E
a Profestional Direction.	Z OODOOX & & Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z
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	2000
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The use of these Tables in directing the Hyliegiacal points in a Prosectional Figure, &c.

IN the proposed Geniture, Suppose the professional Figure for the year 1668 were to be directed, as takes its beginning from October 1667. Gr. against 1667 in the last Table, viz. In the 4th Collume I sinde & under M C. in the first, and and under the Ascendens in the last Collume, which you are to see upon the Ascendent and M. C. and all the Cusps of the other houges correspondent in the Professional Figure, placing the same degrees and minutes, and all the Planets possed in the same bouses they were in in the Nativity. So you have the Prosectional Figure for the year desired, Gr.

2. You may Direct the Assendent M. C. O.). and O. (with much case; by the help of the prepared Table, after this manner.

Example,

How to Direct the Ascendent of the Profestional Figure for the year 1668 asoresaid, which is Divolved to \$\sime\$ 19 deg. 28

I I enter the speculum of the Nativity, pag 184, and against 19 d. in the first Collume under 1 begin, and so go down, where I finde the Ascendent mees with the d of O, then with the of the D (the anticions of the Plagnets I here reject) then in the Collume under m I thuse the O, and of 2, then the 4th bouse, and so on. &c.

2 To know when these Directions happened, and any o ber under the Ascendent, I enter this little fixed Table and took into the 2 Collumes belonging to the Ascendent, where against the O I finde O Rob 21, and against 3 Octob 29, against 32 March 21, against 32 March 23 &2.

And thus I have the true time when the aforefaid Ditedions happened according to the Table of the usual

me lure of time in Protections before inferred.

The M. C. in the Prof. Aional Figure is divolved to D. vir. 4 deg. 36', with which I enter the Speculum of

the Ra. is, and proceed as before, &c.

So I finde the M. C. first meets with the A of h, which I search in the fitted Table in the Goldumes belonging to M. C. against h I finde OBober 26, the time of the Direction next to the Speculum, the M. C. meets with the * of Q, whi h points out (according to he aforesaid method) OBober 28, then to the of O December 3. and to the of Q December 9, &c.

3 In this Profest onal F gure you will finde the @ divol. ved to I, and the) to V, and to to to, (viz. the Radical place of the D) and you will finde the @ comes to the * of the D Osober the 12th, and to the * of hapil the 11th, 1668, and to the A of 2 April 13 Gr.

The comes to the ? f and of It February the said and 26th and to the M C. March 12, to the to fb

and A of Q April 3, and 5. &c.

So the D to the of of the O Od ber 21, to the of hand of of Q April 20, and 21, viz. 1668. And thus baving fitted inch a particular Table to any Nativity, the bunness of Professional Directions becomes extream easie and ready, and this is the true and genuine way of this kinde of Directions, as they have been much experienced to be of notable fignification.

How to make such a Table to any Geniture whatfoever.

Toram the Mativity into & Speculum, and iben begin at top and take out the degrees and minutes of all the Planess, Cusps of the houses , & and 29. A, Ge. and put them dobn Dom. 9 2. as in the Margent I bave taken them out of the Speculum pag. 184

In the next place begin to fubfira & than, as suppose the Afcendent 19 d. 18' from the next greater 20 d. 6! there remains 38' fo 19 d. 28' frem 20 d. 53' there remains 1 d. 19' and fo on till you come to the Afcendens again, adding 30 d. where substraction cannot be made, do the like for she M . C. O.), -

30 Dom g. 11. 18 43 Afcen- 7. A 20 10 Dom, 12,6, 25

M. C. 4

26

36

2 Convert thefe degrees and minutes into time by the foregoing Table. and put the Months and Dayer, as alfo the Charafter of the Planes from whofe place they were taken inte a l'able according to the precedent Example after this manner. V z Substract the deg. and min. of the Afcendens, 19 d 18' from the deg. and min. of 12 3 d. 16' adding 30d. v.z. 33d. 26/. there remains 13d, 58/ This 13d (by the Table of conversing Deg into Time in profestions) gives 158 dayes, 7/bours, and 58/gives 11 dayes 18 bours. which added, makes 170 dayes I bour, then in the Table of Monibs, and dayes of the year from the Birth, I feck 170 dayes, and againft March 31, I finde 178, therefore. fubstract this overplus of 8 dayes from 31, rests March the 22, which I place against 12 under the Ascendent as you may see in the prepared Table, E. lie de exerts and so you have a Table fixed for Profestional Directions, which is, he possible Radical Speculum personnes the work hy Infilian, which will counterval a teste pains in making the Table, and save much labour every sear to work out the Directions the valgar way.

§ 5. How to judge of Profectional Figures.

Consider the Signe of the Ascendent and M. C. and look whether they were the places of fortunate Planets, or good boases in the Redix, as also what Planets are essentially dignified therein, or what Planets beheld those degrees with any amicable aspect in the Rudix. If you finde the Signes of the Profestional, as also the Radical Figures no way vicinced and their Lords well dignified. Go It argues the year shall prove saccessal and very fortunate, and this the rather, if the Revolutional Figure concur, for then you may conclude the Native shall proceed in his affairs with content and enjoy health of body, increase of estate, and in sine go on with much chearfuluess and delight in all his estions in general, and thus if you consider what hat been said be fore of Nativities you cannot tail to Judge of any Figure thereon depending.



CHAPTER XII.

Of Transits.

THE Transit of a Planet is no more but his passing by the place or Aspect of any other Planet, or by the Cusps of the houses, &c. in any Nativity, which is easily discovered by an Ephemeris, ibus, Suppose any person hach him to d. of &, in their Nativity, now in the Ephemeris when I finde him to d. V he then transsits his opposite place, and if at the same time I sinde & in to d of V or he his said to transit the Radical place of he by a Quartil Aspect. Ge.

2 When Y or Q both pass by, or tra-fit, their own places or the Radical places of the G or) for if they are in any benevolens Aspect of their places at Birth: this is an argument of good to the Native But if they behold the Luminaries or their own places by or g, this signifies the to the Native; neither do the begood Aspect of L and Q always promise much good to any person, a though they are termed Fortunes, except they were sortunate at Birth, and Lords of good houses, except they were sortunate at Birth, and Lords of good houses. One And so in some Nativities In and B may be greater Fortunes.

3 If h and I were unfortunate in the Radix, and bearing no figwift ation of good to the Native theres to far if these Planets hill transitive places of the Luminaries, or u or o or the chief Angles of the Figure, or their own Radical places it portunds no good to about a

R::

tive but Crosses and vexation, and ble business upon such kind of bad transies generally goes on very unluckily, and untowardly (as we usually term st.)

4 L and Q (unforunate) and transiting the degree Horoscopial at Birth, declares the Native at that time to to be chearful, inclining to mirth, healthful and bit bufiness to go on very successfully, &c.

5 If they pass by the degree of the second house or any good Aspell of the Lord thereof, this is accounted a very fit sime to get in moneys, or to lay it out to advantage. Accordingly order your judgment, if they transse the cushs of the other Houses, or their Lords, and judg according to abtir several significations.

Mr. Lily assima, if & do transit the degree ascending in any Nativity, be stirt up the Native to choler for two or three years, or gives the occasion whereby he is stirred up to wrath and possion & c. So if he transits the cusp of the Ascendent, the Native is grave and sober, inclinable to melancholy, &c. And for the most part these days are accounted very fortunate and successful, when either the fortunes or the Luminaries behold the degree ascending with any benevolent espect, or the cusp of the tenth, or their own Redical places: But those days are generally sound to be unfortunate, when the Infortunes h, or of transit the aforestal places, or the places of the Luminaries, or of U & Q. Judg the same if they happen to be in any had aspect of the Radical places of the aspectated Significators, &v.

Thus much may ferve to be sp kin of Transis, with which I that bere conclude this Subject of

The GENETHLIACAL Part

ASTROLOGIE.

N.#

New Tables of Houses for several Latitudes, cal-

Lat [49 d] for the Afcend.

Y 054503} } Y 993214 ≥ 945597} } ≏ 606786 For the 12 and 2 Houses

~ 047819 } 5 ° 992480 ~ 952181 } 2 ~ 007520

For the 3 and 11 boufes V 031690 7 1 V 989497 12 967319 1 2 010503

Lat, [50 d.] for the Alcen,

V 05843:3 1 V 99;411 2-9435673 1 2-006589

For the 12 and 2 houses V 049:22 7 : V 992668

2 950678 5 2 077:32 For the 3 and 11 bouses

V 032.34 } \$V 989625 2967566 } 2010;11

Lit [51 d] for be Afcend.

V 0.85123 5V 993591 2 414883 € 006409 For the 2 and 2 boxfcs

~ 050314 } { 050314 } € 6 392855

For the 3 and 1 houses

V c3 1021 2 1 = 989778

Lat. [52 d] for the Alcend.

2 939238 \ 2 0062 1

For the 12 and 2 boufes

V 051616 } \$ \$ \$ 991991 \$\times 947;84 \$ \$\times 007009\$ For the 3 and 11 beufes *

V 0;4754 } V 990089 → 965246 N - 009931

Lit. [51 d.17'] for the Al.

For the 12 and 2 boufes

~ 013081}{ ~ 946911} ~ 946911} { ~ 006911

For the 11 and 3 boules

V 0:4968 15 V 990129

10:496822 1 2 09871

Lat [52 d.21/] for the Ale.

~ 041617 1 5 ~ 991830 ~ 918383 17 ~ 06170

For the 2 and 12 boufes

~ 917617 5 2 074915

For the 3 and 11 boufes

~ 0250'4 71 V. 990163

New Tables of Houses for several Latitudes, calculared (moftly) to the obliquity of the Ecl 23 d. 31/30//

La: [51 32/ J.] for the Alc.

V 059712 X V 993685 2 940388 X 2 006315

For the 12 and 2 Houses

V 051821 } \$ \$ 992928 2948179 \$ 2 007072 For the 3 and 11 boufes

V 034419 7 5 V 989978 ₽ 955581 M2 010021

Lat [51d.48'] for the Alc.

V 060220 1 5 V 993727

Fo the 12 and 2 boufes

V 052169 25V 993003 2 947831 SE 006097

For the 3 and 11 boufes V 034582 3 5 V 390024 2 965418 3 1 2 €09976

Lat. [53 d] for the Afcend.

V 06:2063 EV 993945 2-9367943 €2 006055

For the 2 and 12 bonfes

V 054171 } 5 V 905229 \$2 945128 } € \$2 006771

Fir the gand 11 boufes

J. 035858 \$ 2 2 400548

£964471 1 1-2 009 135

Lar. [54 d] for the Alcend.

V 06581825 V 994120

2 93418257 2 009880 For the 12 and 2 houses

V 056488 25 V 993406

€ 943512 SZ = 006594 For the 3 and 11 boufes

V 036:46 2 5 V 990464 A- 962694 52 009926

Lat. [55 d.] for the Alcen;

V 06881615 V 996295

1 9311841 1 1 co3705 For the 12 and 2 boufes

V 0586217 1 V 993599

£ 9413795 € £ 006401 For the 1 1 and 2 boufes

V 037122 } V 990666 P 96177: } = 09334

Lat, [56 d] for the Afcen,

V 07207 23 V 994469

For the 22nd 12 boufes V 06899 25 X 99:783

£ 9310552£ 026217 For the and 11 boufes

V 05811 7 1 V 990873 1 96184 8 1 1 1 0 0 0 9127

A Table of Right Ascensions of every Degree

8.0	5	2	8	m	I	1	95	10°	SL	2	np	*	1
D	d	203	d	1773	4	m	d	971		m	4	38	1
0	0	0	27	54	57	48	90	0	123	11	152	6	1
1	0	55	28	51	58	51	91	5	123	14	153	A	1
2	1	50		49	59	53	92	11	134	17	154	1	- [
3	2	45	30	46	60	56	93		125	19	154	58	1
4	3	40	31	44	61	59	94	22	126	20	155	54	1
5	4	35	32	42	63	2	95	27	1.7	-23	156	51	1
6	5		33		64	6	96	32	128	24	157		1
7	6	25	34		65	9	97	38	119	25	158	44	1
8	7		35		66	1:	98	43	130	26	159		1
9	8	16	36	.36	67	17	99		131		160		1
10	9	11			58	2.1	100	53	132	28	161		1
. 11			38	23	69		101		133		162		1
12	11	2	39	2	70	29	103		134		163		1
13	11	52	40		71		104	. 8	T35		164	- 0	1
	12				1 72		105		136			16	-
15	3	4			F 73	42	ICS	17	137	29	166	12	1
	14		1	3			167	22	138		167		-
	1.5	41	14	1 2	1 75		108		51139	28	168		1
. 18	116	2	4	2	1 76		105		1 140		168		- 1
19	17	3	1	5 2	1 78	2	1110		141		169		- 1
20	18		7 4	_	2 79	-	111	- 0,	9 142	-	170	-	-
21	1	-,	4		330		11:		2 144		171	8.6	-1
	20		0 4	3	4 81	1 17	11		7 1 44		172		-1
	2 1	1	5	2 3	\$ 81	2 2 2	11		1 149		173		- 1
	2.2		3 5		6.81		3,11		4 140		174		- 1
	2 3		0.5	1 2	8.84	4 3	1116		147		3,175		- 1
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	27		15		8 90	-	0 12		- 15		6 179	, ,	
									-1.				1

Note that in the source en Signes pan add 180 degrees.

A Table of Oblique Ascension

V		1	3	1 5	I	1 9	95	1 3	6	17	2	
-	d	m .	d	771	d	971	d	775	4	m	d	m
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3	0		14		31	99	58	5 5	97	21	140	7
3	I		14		32	13	80	6	98	45	141	33
4	1	20	15		33	4	61	14	100	8	141	59
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5	2		15		33	34	62		102	35	145	51
6	2		16		34	20			:04	3/	147	17
7	2		16		35		65		105	46	148	43
8	3		17		36	55			107	4.	150	8
.9	3		17	_	36	m - 1	Percent	-	-			34
13	4	10	18		37	44			108	36	191	59
11	4	35	18	35	38	33		000	110	3	151	25
12	5	1	19		39	23			111	27	154	50
13	5	26	19		40	14		- 1	113	53	155	16
14	5	52	23	13	41	6	73	17	114	61	157	-
15	6	17	10	45	11	59	74	33	IIS	44	158	41
16	6	43		21	1.2	52	?5	50	117	10	160	7
17	7	9	I	56	43	47	77	7	118	36	. 61	3:
18	7	25	12	31	44	42		25	120	2	68	58
19!	8	1	2.2	7	15	36	79	43	121	27	164	23
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For the Latitude of London.

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	185		225		268		305	23	331	13	347	54
2	184		127		269	34	306	26	331	53	348	32
3	185	40	228		270	56	307		332	32	348	50
A	-	-	-	_	272	+8	3.8	31	333		349	17.
	1 7		229		273	27	309	32	1222		349	45
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	191		234		277	20	312	29	200	41	351	6
9	192		235	_	-	_	313	26	1300	-	351	33
10	194		1237		2.78		314	2;	33			19
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A Table for the equation	of the R.	A. of	Plan.	Lat.
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. 60	230		390	42 0	45	0		24	
121	3 1	091	151	21 1	27	1	31	18	
181	31 1	321	48 [572		2	15	12	
24 1	54 2	5 2	17 2	28 2	40	2	12	6	
m ol 2	12 2	25 2	39 2	53 3	7	3	22	II I	
6,2	242	40 2	563	123	28	3	45	24	
121	292		4 3	223	40	3	59	18	
182	272		63	253	45	4	-	12	1
	202	403	1 3	223	43	4	4	6	
X 77 2	6.2	27 2	49 3	11 3	43	3	55	8m	
61	48.3	16 1	33 2	553	18	3	41	24	
111	25 I	48 2	112	342	- 1	3	21		
180	59 1	22 1	462	9 2	- 3	2	57		-
240	300	531	17 1	41 2	-	_	291		1
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61	20 i	59'1	35 1	190	59		:9		
12/2	272	1 8	49 1	301	12	0	53	18	10
18/2	18 2	111	54 1	37 1	19		02		
24 3	24 2	8 1	511	371	2.2	1	7	6	-
11 7 2	12 1	58 1	4 1	31,1	17	1	5	200	
61	54 I	43 1	32 1	211	IC	0	59		-
121	31 1	22 1	14 1	05 1	57		49		
181	030	570	510				34		
240	33 0	30 0	270	240	2.1	0	18	-	
:03	00	00	00	00	C	3	0	30 C	
		·A	dde.	1				N. 5	3

A Table of the most eminent fixed Stars that are used in a Nativity, calculated for the beginning of the year 1665.

Names of the Stars	ilo	gir	fig	/ 1:	tit	D	nat m	17
The " in the end of Peg.w.	14	31	12	112	35	N	8 2	
Bright * in the whales jaw	9	40	×	12	37	1	h	
		17			et	in		
The N eye of Taurus .	3	46	In	1		3	9	
The S eye of Aldebaron	15		In			5	8	-
Pollux Hercules	18	36	16			N	8	
Lyons heart, Cor 2 *	25				26		84	-
Lyons back	. 6			14	20			Ì
Lyons tayl	16			11			P Q Q	d
The * under the virg. gird.	6		2		41			į
Virgins Spike *	19		1	1	59	5	8 8	I
South Ballance	10	-		0	26			i
North Ballance	14	41		8				١
Left knee of Ophucan		33		II				l
Right knee of Ophucus	13			7	-0			I
Scorpions beart *		6		4		S	ते गरेष	d
Highest * in forbead of m	18		m		5		БУ	١
Left foulder of ?	1		200		-		26	ı
Deneb or back of Vy	17	12			19		by	1
The' in the left band of	7				10	-	P 2	1
The * in left foulder =		49						١
Foremoft in R. hand of ==		13			52		ħΫ	١

For every year after 1665, add 50%, and for every year before, substract 50 or 52%, and you have the Stars true Longitude for years past or to come.

A Catalogue of some of the most eminent Cities and Towns in England and Ireland, with the height of the P. le and difference of meridian from London, Ex Harmon. Cylest.

Cities names	DM Polet	Civies names	DM Police
S Albans	1 1,5 51 51	Lincoln	1 5:53 15
Barwick	6 3 55 49	Man the mida	17 5 4 22
Bedford	2 5 52 18	Nottingham	4 3 53 * 3
Brikol	11.5 51 32	Newaik	3 5 53 2
Bokon	0 0 53 2	Newcaft'e	6 5 54 58
Cambridg	2 4 57 17	N.Luffingham	3 5 52 41
Canterbury	5 A 51 17	Norwich	4 A 52 44
Carlifle	10,554 57	Northampton,	
Cheffer	11 5 53 10	Oxford	5 351 -46°
C ovent: y	4.5 52 . 30	Okenham	3 5 52 44
Carmarthen	17 5 52 2	Pererborough	-1 3 52 35
Chichefter	2 \$ 50 56	Richmond	6 8 54 16
Colchefter	. 4 52 . 4	Rocheffer	3 A 51 28
Darby '	g \$ 53 6	S Mch. mount	23 5 50 38
Dublin	26 5 53 11	Stafford	8 5 52 55
Durbam	3 54 45	Stampford	2 3 52 41
Dartmouth	15 \$ 50 32	Shrewsbury	113 12 48
Bly *	1 A 51 20	Treda, h Irel	7 5 53 38
Grantham	2 5 52 58	Uppingham	3 5 52 .40
Glocetter	9 5 52 0	Warwisk	6 5 52 25
Halifax	6853 49	Winchefter	5 5 51 10
Har ford	1 \$ 51 50	Waterford Ire	7 5 52 32
Hereford	11 5 52 14	Worceffer	9 5 42 10
Huntington	1 \$ 51 19	Yarmouth	6 5 52 45
Hull	1 8 53 50	Yark	4 5 14 0
Lancafter	115 54 8	London	005F 32
Leiceftet	4 \$ 52 40	1	111

The use of these Tables are briefly thus :

THe new Tables of Houses are made as you are di: reded pag 72 60c. Sed. 3 Chap. 4. bereof, where you are also instruffed bow to use them, (with the femioblique Afcerfien of cach Houfe) unto which Section I refer you. Note, that you ufe a Canon with thofe Tables of Houses, not exceeding their Radim 1000000.

11. The Table of right and oblique Afcer fions are to be used after this manner, viz. with the Sign on the bead and Degree on the left band Column, the common angle of meeting gives you the right or oblique Afcenfion defired; onely note, if your right Ajcenfion fough: be in em ? Vom or H, you are to add 180 d to the R. A. found. as you are directed at the bottom of the Table; always making proportion for the odd minutes, if there be any adherive to the degrees given.

II I. The next Tables inform you bow to find the Deelination or R. A. either with or without Latitude: thus for the Declination of a flar, if you find the proposed Sign at the head, then the degrees answering therennio, are found in the first left hand collumn , but if the proposed Sign be at the bottom of the Table, the degrees are in the laft (mall column on the right hand, and the common angle of meeting gives you the Ecliptick Declination defired, making proportion for odd minutes @c.

I V. To find the Declination of a flar with Latitude, Firft feck the Ecliptick Declination aforefaid, then feck the Latitude in the left fide of the little Table of Equation and the Sign and Degree at head, and in the angle of meetire yen have certain minutes to be fubftraded from the given Latitude, and the remainer is the Latitude cerred & then when the lattitude and longitude are of one kind, v z. North Sigus and North latitude, or South Signs and South latitude, add this corrected lititude to the Ecclibick De lination , and the fum & the Declination with wi b latitude ; but if the longitude be contrary, va Southern Signs and Northern latitude, Jubftract the fame.

Example, Let a Plane: be in V 20 d. with 4 d North latitude, the ecliptical declination of 20 d. of V is found by the Table 7 d. 51', then I enter the little Table of Equation with a d latitude in the left fide, and right under 20 d. or , I find 18/ which fubftracted frem 4 do- lar, leaves 3 d 41' the lat, corred, which added to the ecliptick Decli .ation 7 d 51/, the fum is 11 d. 22/ the declination required: but had the longit be n in the fame deg of e a Southern Sign, with the fame North la it. I muft have fuberaced this correct lat; from the eclip ick longitude aforefaid, and the Remainder would be 4 d of the declin, fought.

Take another Example for practice ; Let a ftar or planer be in 8 20 d 30' lat. 3 d. 30' North, the declin in the ecliptick is 17 d 56', then in the other Table of Equation against 204 & at head, and at 3 d 30' in the fide, is 7' correspondent, which subfirad from the lat. 3 d. 201 and the remainer 2 d. 23/ is the lar, which added to the ecliptick declination, the fum is 21 d. 19' the declination fought. But if the ftar were in 20 d. 30' m with the like N treit. Subthat the correct lar, and the remainer is 14 d 32' the

declination of that point,

5.To find the R A of a Planet with latitude by the Table for that purpole ; Seck the celiptick diftance in the fide. and be latitude at bead, and at the angle you have degrees and minutes to be added or fubitra Red frem ibe celu zick longstude, thereby to find the Right A cenfin wich late. sude. As for ex. mple : Suppose I would have the K. A. of 6 d. of with 5 d. Scuin lac. (1) Bea Table beio e fte

Ligit.

Logist Logar p. 21 I find the begining of me is 300 deg., from the first point of y unto which add this 6 d. and 306 d. is the ecliptick distance (2) teste the labe, w. 7, the first column, and against 6 d. me right under 5 d. sait, w. head I find 3 d. 45' to be added (because 'is above the bl. Line) to the eclip dist. 306 d. their time is 209 d. a5' the R. A. defined The same method must be used for the R. A. of 6 d. D. with 5 d. N. Line as and N. over the rights do in simulate. Again for the R. of 12 d. S. with 3 d four hear, the eclip, dist from y is a2 d, and be equation a 30' jub. stiff (because' is b tow the black line) a d there examine 40 d. 30' the R. A. of 12 d. m. with 3 d. N. Line for high fing South stands over S. and N. for A orbove. M. I has the use of the Table is exceeding ease

But take another example or two f rpractife. I would have the R A. of 18 00 with 5 d. N. lat, the cellp d ft is 318 d to which add 52 the equal tound against the right file of the Table, and 318 d, 53 is the R. A. celired,

After the same manner you are to work for the R. A of any degree of VP and H with N lat. or S N my with south lat. but jub tract the equation in V S II for N. Let because they fill above the black line from the trop of vp on the right fide of the Table and I finds vi, he under then at bottom. And so likewise subject the requirement on at bottom. And so likewise subject the requirement of the Pable above the warm feate, and no set at battom (8, 15 the lat be first), where old minutes are adhering to long, and lat make proportion which is of vulture practice.

Example. Suppose I would find the R.A. o 10 d. S. 3 d. 30' fouth lat. Seek 20 d S on the first left hand comma and 3 d. 30' at head, and the centation I m king prepartion) is 1 d 29' which field acted from the expick distance to d. leaves 43 d 31' th: R.A. defined North, his by beforegoing me hing y u may find the R.A. with autiliae aito, taking a unithe consistent works the column O. & 2.

The next Table h of flast flast, and mede no furber ex-

(271)

plination than the titles of the feveral Columns. In the fift column the names of stars, the second their lorgitude in d and m, the third the Signibey are in, the fourth the littinde, the fif b the decementation thereof Nor or South, the six their natures, and the last their Magnitudes.

The last Table is a Caralogue of p.a.es, as the rette exprefles, with their levitalitis and difference of Meridian, from Landon, A fignifies it lies Eatl, and S denotes it lies West from Landon, and how to reduce these several meridians to the Meridian of London, & contra, is shown Charter second here f. p. 15, 16, 40d 17.

But Raice new o compute the state or Prancis touthings Rining and Setting in any Latitude.

I Porte is Su hing] To the often to time of the Planets Southing (which you may rearly find by a Table of Houses) compute his true long, and late then by the Rule before given, (either by Trigenemetry or by Tables) since the RA of that point, so also the SA for the same tastly substract the SR Resistant the RA of the Planet or flar, (by adding the civele above there is occasion) and the remainer converted into time is the time of the planets southine; if the remainer is under 12 hours the time is after near, if more than 12, substract to for in the morning, (or instead of labstracting the SR A and the complement thereof so 160 d to the RA of the star, and the sum thereof so 160 d to the RA of the star, and the sum converted into time of southing escaped

11. For his R hig] (1) To the estimate time of the planets rising, get his Oblique Al er sion (as is taught b so e it the Book) and also the Os RA for the same time. (2) From the Ob. Ale, of the star o planet invea ed by a excel (if need 19 dire) substrast the O: ReA. Lastly, if the remainer on each or d. substrast of from it, if the less than 90 d. add because 270 d. the sum or remainer than made onverted into time, k the true Asserting al time of

the planers or flars rife g regarded.

11 I. [To find the time of a Planets letting] Having the estimase time, and the true longitude and latitude of the planet for that time; find the Oblique Ascensive of the opposite point with opposite latitude, (always under the latitude of your place) and having the Os Right Ascension for that time also, proceed in all respects as you did in computing his Rifing. Go.

Note that by reason of paraliax and refraction, the Dal-ways appears to our fight to rise later and let sooner than really the doth, and contrarily, all the planets and state do feem to rise sooner and set later, by the quantity of a of an

bou:

To conclude, let the young Artift take notice, that having the fixed ftars longitude truly rectified for the year, he may proceed to find their Riflings, Southings and Settings, as is before themed in the Planets; for here is no need of the estimate time first known in them, by reason their annual progression in longitude is inconsiderable, (viz) about 50 or 52 Seconds; but in the b and rest of the planets the estimate time is absolutely necessary, because of their swift diurnal monitum (most of them) that thereby their true planets may be found to that time, and consequently their Ascensions and Oxscensions, &c.

Examples are needless here, because this is already exempited in effect, in the Examples of Directions before at

large in the Book.

FINIS.

The Reader is hereby informed, That that Excellent Ochildt and well known Gajrurgical Operator, Doctor John Sure. (whole Nativity is celebrated in the toregoing Book) is lately removed from the Strand, and is now relident at Mr. Bevers house in Gravel -Alley in Baldwins gardens, near t. e O.d Hale in the Wall.

The Contents of the I. Part.

CH p. 1. Of the 12 Signs and their manifold di	vifien
0	oug 3
Of be Afbects of the Planets	6
Of the description and signification of the 12 Signs	8
Chap 2 Of the names and charafters of the planets	18
Of the antifcions and contrantifcions of the planets	19
A sable of their Joys and Houses	20
A table of their orbs and mean motion	22
Of their nature and description	. 23
Of their effential dignities, their fortitudes and d	ebili-
ties, with a table thereof and its ufe	29
A sable of the members of mans body governed by the	pla.
nets throughout the 12 Signs	. 34
A sable of the accidental fortisudes and debilities o	fibe
planets, with the quarters of beaven the figns figni	fr 35
A sable of the forsitudes and debilities of	36
A table of the quarters of heaven fignified by the bou	
alfo of the friends, enemies and colours of the plane	11 37
The general fignification of the planets	38
Chap. 3, The terms of Art explained	39
How to add and substract Astronomical fractions	43
How to take the part of Fortune	46
Chap 4 The ufe of an Epbemeris, and bow to fet a j	figure
by the tables of Houses, &c.	47
Ch.p. 5 Of the 12 Houses of heaven, and their As	rolo-
gical fignification	54
Why the boufes are divided into 1 and no more	17
14 by the 12 boules should have such Sgniff ations	19
Chip 6. Of the fignification of the Querent and &	Quefi-
red &c.	64
By what means things are bronght to perfection	67
To know if the figure be ratical	ibid.
Of the marks, moles and fears of guerens or quefised	69
	Of

ä	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	40-00
P	(274)	
	Of varying the Houses in your judgment &c.	70
	Of the time of receiving a borary & restion	71
	Ch ice Aphaifms to be confilered in judging queftiens	72
	Chip. 7. Of the Refaintion of all Queftions depend	
	upor the 12 Heales	
		76
	Ch p 4, Questions and Judgment proper to the II H.	80
	C p. 9 Zeeftions and Judgment of the III House	82
	th p. o. Questions and judgment of the IV House	85
	Ch p. 11. Quelives and judem ne of the V Houfe	88
	Ch p. 12. Que, tons and judgment on the VI House	90
	C. p. 3. Quegions and judement on the VI baufe	93
	C p. 4. 2 eftions and jedement on the VIII boufe	101
	C. p. s. 2 oftione and adement on the IX boufe	103
×	C. p. :6 Q elins and judgment en the X b. ufe	155
	Ch p 17 Queftions and judgment on the X . b ufe	
	Complete and a demonstrate XII have	107
	p. 18. 2 chions and judgment on the Xil house	1:3
	Cap 19. Eximples how to judg allibe afore, aid Queft	
	110 Examples upon the I house to 0. 115 Of th. 1	
	10 p. 118 Of the III. 110, Of he IV pizoof the V.	
	Of ib VI, 125 Of the VII. 126 Of the Vill. 13:	of
	the X. 133 Of be X. 134 Of the XI. 135 Of	
	XII	1;6
	4.1	- 4 -

The Contents of the Second Part.

(b 2. 20 Of be planet try hour, 138 With a table ibire-

147

156

1 57

18,19

of a dits efe and panification, to page

B b ab is followed by Scheins ready fer-

A table of countries and civies under the 1: Signs

O: El-dians, to pige

T Tow to red fic a N trivity fevera' witt. sage	١
I Exant'e how to redifie a Norivin by an accident	
H wo and fica Native y by the (or)	1
H to to ved fica M triviry by the tretine of Hermes, we	iı
ancefie sail for that propose, and its see	1

Of the Equation of time, and a table thereof

7		Marie Control
4.6	A Table of Logiffical Logarithms	115
	How to reduce the planets places to a'y bour, and the	afe of
	she Legitical Legari hms explained by examples	18
	Hew to find the time of the Affeds	. 32
	How to Lquate the Cuffs of the Houfes	34
	How the L giffical Logarithms were made	37
	Chap. 3 The ufe of an artificial Canan	40
	How to find the neateft de ance of a flar or plate: fro	m the.
	next equine Elist or folficial point	43
ļ	A Symplis of all the propositions of direding by Tri	geno:
	mery from 46 to 58, with a table of converting	equi-
	me Etal degrees into bours and the contrary	47
	Chip 4. Of the fever I ways of dividing the beave	ns for
	the creding a Scheam thereof	53
	How to fet a Scheam by Trigonometry exemplified	62
	Ne. fry Confiderations before Fudgment	75
,	Of the general fignification of the Lund of the hour	77
	Of he faces of the figns berofcopia! in a Nariviry	63
	Chro. 6. How to give an Aftiological jedgment u	
	Nativity, with the Reformtion of most recessary	ucfit-
	ous depending thereon ex met fied from p 25 to	151
	Now proposels in Directions	155
	Chap. 7 Whit a Direction is, which is called Sig 19	
		10:58
	Of the la itude of the Planets in Directions, with	
	demonstrative way exemplefied	161
	Ob e sations to be zored in Disch ous	ibid
	Of the off els of Directions	16)
	Of the merlure of time in Directions	1.2
	Wirb rables thereof and their mie to	.8
	Chip 8 Ex mples of extents ing the Poler cleuzian	20.03
	any Circle of policion of the clanets, with Oblique	
٠	feen, and Defeen, and at neerfary rege fie the	
	belinging 184	
	Examples of directing the for Helegiacals 191	
	How corestificant angel a National according to	-
Š	K gise, exemple fied fr. m 2.000	246

6806159

(276) 01 Of Revolutions How to obtain the figure weresf , with a rable for th pu po'e and its ufe How to judg of a Revolution Examples of directing a revolutional figure 24 Chip. IT Ofpiefedions and ibeir ufe 24 A prof Stional table firred to a particular Geniture 25 How to judg of a prof & onal figure 2.4 Chap. 12. Of Trangis 25 'New tables of boufes to 12 feveral latitudes' 25 Avable of Right Afcenfion of every deg. of the Eclip. 28 A table of Oblique Afcer fion for lat. London 26 A table of the declination of the Ecliptick, and equatio fer planers latitude eg c. 26 A sable for the equation of R. A planets lat. 26 A Catalogue of twenty two fixed flars, their longitude latitude, nature and maghitude 3,64 A Catalogue of eminens Cities and Towns 26 The ufe of those cables &c. 20 How to compute the ftars or planets fouthing, rifing or fee ting in any latitude

FINIS.

